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Arbitration of Wage Differentials on the Alaska Railroad

Seamen and the International Labor Organization

Dutch Experience With Wage Controls

Wages in the Machinery Industries, 1957-58

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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The Monthly Labor Review Covers the Entire Labor Field

Each issue of 120 or more pages contains factual, informed special articles on labor problems and labor economics. In addition, these six departments are regular features:

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The Labor Month in Review

A DEFINITE COMMITMENT to strike action against the Ford Motor Co., voted by the International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers on September 10, brought negotiations in the auto industry to a climax. The board's resolution had set September 17 as a deadline for a new contract. No action was taken against the General Motors and Chrysler Corps., the other major automobile manufacturers whose contracts with the UAW expired last spring.

A delayed announcement revealed that the Auto Workers did sign a 2-year contract covering about 1,000 appliance workers at the Kelvinator Co. plant at Grand Rapids, Mich. Kelvinator is a subsidiary of American Motors. The agreement called for a 2-year pay freeze, an end to escalation, surrender of annual-improvement-factor increases, and relief-time reduction. American Motors had said that unless costs were reduced, the plant would be shut down.

The UAW-Kelvinator pact was announced last August at the time negotiations were being held between the International Union of Electrical Workers and three Kelvinator competitors—General Motors' Frigidaire Division, General Electric, and Westinghouse. In the IUE-General Electric situation, Federal mediators joined in the talks, after the union had threatened to strike for a company-financed supplemental unemployment benefit plan. The union had rejected a company proposal to contribute 50 cents of savings for every dollar deposited by the workers, up to 6 percent of yearly straight-time earnings in exchange for a reduction and delay of pay hikes and certain fringe benefits. According to a company spokesman, 24 smaller unions had accepted the GE plan.

IN MID-SEPTEMBER a panel of Teamster officials and one public member was scheduled to begin hearings on charges against officers of Philadelphia Teamster Local 107. The hearings were ordered by Teamster President James R. Hoffa. The

situation was clouded by court action to prevent the hearings on the part of the officers of Local 107 and by threatened court action on the part of the court-appointed board of monitors for the Teamsters which had recommended that the local be placed under trusteeship and the officers removed. In a related development, Hoffa announced the suspension of Samuel Feldman, an officer of Philadelphia Local 209. This was in compliance with one of a series of requests by the monitors, who had also suggested the ouster of Owen Brennan, an international vice president, and several others. Further recommendations related to new auditing procedures and more democratic election rules for the union. The monitors also received assurances from their sponsor, Judge F. Dickinson Letts, that a citizens' "antiracketeering commission" named by Hoffa to investigate the union would not interfere with monitor activities. Finally, the monitors thwarted Hoffa's move for a special union convention.

The Teamster probes by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Practices in the Labor or Management Field continued. Testimony involved Harold Gibbons, an international vice president and Hoffa's executive assistant, in alleged malfeasance in St. Louis Teamster activities.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its regular quarterly meeting in August ordered affiliates to end all national agreements—formal and informal, except "day-to-day relationships"—with the Teamsters and other expelled unions. At the time, the truckers union had such agreements with the Machinists, Meat Cutters, Upholsterers, Carpenters, Retail Clerks, Flight Engineers, Laborers, Office Employees, and Operating Engineers. Only Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, voted against the order, but agreed to abide by it. He indicated he did not believe the council order would prevent him from participating in a forthcoming Conference on Transportation Unity proposed by Hoffa. Corrective action was also taken against alleged irregularities by the Operating Engineers, Jewelry Workers, Meat Cutters, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and Carpenter President Maurice Hutcherson. In another development, Lawrence R. Raftery, president of the Painters union, was elected to the Council, succeeding James C. Petrillo, retired head of the Musicians union.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER on August 28 signed a welfare and pension fund disclosure bill to become effective January 1, 1959. Administrators of all employees' welfare and pension funds (except Federal and State government schemes and plans covering less than 25 employees) are required to submit detailed reports on their funds' assets and operations on request to plan beneficiaries, with copies going to the Secretary of Labor for public inspection. In signing the bill, President Eisenhower commented that "it establishes a precedent of Federal responsibility in this area [but] does little else."

In a Labor Day statement, the President further emphasized his concern over the need for legal protection for workers. He asked that the public, as well as organized workers, be protected against labor and management practices that "give rise to lawlessness and harmful abuses of power." In other Labor Day statements, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said that the 17 million union members "can no longer tolerate the dishonest leaders who have taken dictatorial power in some areas"; AFL-CIO President George Meany pledged that the Federation would purge itself of corrupt elements.

ABOUT 2,300 Central California and Western Nevada truckdrivers represented by the Teamsters struck over wage demands in mid-August. The California Trucking Association retaliated by ordering a "lockout" affecting operations in 11 states. Another Teamster strike-lockout affected 68 supermarkets in Minneapolis.

In the New York City area, about 8,000 Teamster represented drivers employed by members of the Empire State Highway Transportation Association were awarded a 15-cent hourly wage increase and pension improvements costing 3-cents an hour by the industry's arbitrator in late August.

Another transportation settlement gave about 17,000 unlicensed seamen, represented by the Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers' International Union, an 8-percent wage hike and other contract improvements under a pact signed by 60 companies.

The Plumbers union, representing 150,000 workers employed by members of the National Constructors Association, and the association agreed, in early September, to a 15-cent hourly

raise in minimum starting rates and to revised hiring procedures. Under the new procedures, devised to meet a National Labor Relations Board crackdown on illegal closed-shop practices, employers will no longer recognize the union as an exclusive source of qualified and experienced personnel.

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America quit the AFL-CIO in late August because of jurisdictional matters, becoming the first union to voluntarily disaffiliate from the Federation since merger.

CONVENTION NEWS: Carl J. Megel was reelected president of the American Teachers Federation after unexpectedly strong opposition which had contended that the union's organizing and bargaining efforts were inadequate. Delegates barred reinstatement of an all-white Chattanooga local because it "had refused to integrate," but readmitted four Negro locals, which had been suspended because they were segregated. The American Federation of Government Employees convention called on Congress to adjust Federal white-collar workers' salaries annually, considering such factors as cost-of-living changes and private industry pay patterns. The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees convention elected a new president, Harold C. Crotty, and three new vice presidents. The AFL-CIO affiliated American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union held its first convention in mid-September. Delegates elected Daniel G. Conway president, adopted a constitution, and were addressed by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison and Jacob Potofsky addressed delegates to the annual conference of the British Trade Union Congress. Harrison told the convention that peace would be constantly in danger until the problem of the underprivileged "was solved." Potofsky urged the cooperation of free labor in fighting and winning the "hearts and minds of people in the uncommitted and less developed areas." The TUC delegates overwhelmingly rejected a resolution banning British nuclear arms production and opposing American bases on British soil. Harrison and Potofsky went on to Israel where they dedicated the William Green Cultural Center in Haifa.

A Wage Award on the Alaska Railroad

EDITOR'S NOTE.—An arbitration award was made on July 15, affecting the wages of non-operating employees of the Alaska Railroad, owned by the Federal Government and operated under the auspices of the Department of the Interior.

This article is based on excerpts from the memorandums of the members of the Board of Arbitration commenting on the award. (In each case, the opening paragraphs have been omitted without notation.) The chairman, Prof. Thomas W. Holland of George Washington University, and William H. Ryan, president of District 44, International Association of Machinists,¹ concurred; M. W. Goding, of the Department of Interior, dissented.

Interest attaches to this award for at least three reasons. Wage arbitrations involving the Federal Government and its employees are rare; the present instance is the first in the history of the Alaska Railroad, and even though the award was subject to the approval of the Secretary of Interior, in a practical sense even nonbinding arbitration is a limited surrender of sovereignty. Secondly, at this time there is an avid seeking after information relating to Alaska. Finally, as the memorandums bear out, the issues themselves and the premises from which the parties argue them, constitute a provocative exercise in both logic and statistics, and in the legerdemain of an ex parte pleading.

The Board's Award

[Under the arbitration agreement between the Alaska Railroad and the 5 unions representing the employees] the question proposed to this Board of Arbitration is as follows: "Shall the percentage differential [in recognition of the higher cost of living in Alaska than in the northwestern United States] to be applied to the increases and cost-of-living adjustments provided for in article I and article II of the Alaska Railroad wage agreement, effective November 1, 1956, be 25 percent or a percentage in excess of 25 percent? It is understood that the Arbitration Board cannot award a differential of less than 25 percent." [The Board's award set the differential at 37 percent.]

The Chairman's Opinion

The question put to the arbitrators is unambiguous. We are asked by the parties to this dispute to decide whether the percentage differentials that are to be added to the basic wage increases and to the cost-of-living adjustments * * * shall be 25 percent or a percentage in excess of 25 percent.

The question being arbitrated is delusively simple as it is stated in the arbitration agreement.

We are asked to determine the amount of a differential. Naturally enough, the first thing an arbitrator wants to know is what kind of a differential. What does it compare? Where do you look for it? The question as it is submitted provides no clues. The only direction the parties have given the Board is not to go below 25 percent.

We are not required to look for the answer in comparisons based on the present difference in cost of living between the Alaska railbelt and other parts of the United States, in appraisals of cost-of-living trends between these areas, or in the relationship between the wage level of the Alaska Railroad and the Northern Pacific [Railway]. On the other hand, we are not precluded from giving any of these measuring devices, or any combination of them, the value we think they are worth in answering the question put to us.

Despite the wide latitude of judgment given the Arbitration Board, we are by no means in a position to free-wheel. The frame of reference and the content of the differential is something that

¹ Mr. Ryan represented, in addition to his own union, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, and the American Federation of Government Employees.

comes from the parties themselves and we are bound by what appears within the four corners of the record.

* * * Only one reason exists for the differential and that is to keep the traditionally higher living costs in Alaska from reducing the purchasing power of wage improvements that railroad workers in other parts of the United States have been able to secure. * * *

The differential is a device for establishing [a] parity which takes living costs in Seattle as one base point and the railbelt cities as the other. The practice on the Alaska Railroad is to adopt the basic wage settlements made on the Northern Pacific Railway with an additional amount judged necessary to keep the purchasing power of the increases on a par in Alaska with what it would be in Seattle. Despite all the controversy in the present effort to establish a parity for the 1956-58 increases, I don't believe that anybody who took part in the hearing saw the differential as anything but a device to preserve an equitable purchasing-power relationship.

* * * * *

The Railroad position is that the award should not go above 25 percent. And this figure is thought to be too high. Several expressions of the Railroad position on the differential are found in the transcript. Mr. Fitch said: "We feel that even without the 25-percent differential which we were forced to agree to before we entered this arbitration, those wages are perfectly fair and reasonable in relation to living costs. With the 25-percent differential which an arbitrator must give you, we think they are even more than fair" (384²). Elsewhere in the record, Mr. Fitch emphasizes the nature of the differential. He warns against confusing the level of living costs in a place with a comparison of the relative levels as between places. His position is that "over the last 10 years, prices in Alaska have risen, that's true, along with the inflation that has taken place in the United States, but prices in the United States have risen faster. The net result of that is a decline in the differential at the end of the period, as of now, over the size of the differential back in 1945 and 1951" (243).

* * * * *

Mr. Barnes in his final summary called attention to Railroad exhibit 57 as an extremely significant

comparison. This exhibit gives a compilation on a weighted average basis of the differential between wage rates on the Northern Pacific Railway and the Alaska Railroad for several selected occupations. Just prior to the November 1, 1956, wage increases, these occupations on the Alaska Railroad averaged 46.3 percent more than the pay for the same kind of work on the Northern Pacific. The same comparison for May 1, 1958, including the 25-percent differential on the basic wage increases, would come to 44.7 percent. And on November 1, 1958, it will be 43.6 percent.

* * * * *

In summing up the Railroad position the last day of the hearing, Mr. Barnes emphasized that we must be concerned with differentials rather than with the cost of living; and that what we are talking about is the relationship between prices in the Alaska railbelt and prices in Seattle. Taking account of all the evidence in the record, Mr. Barnes urged the Board to recognize that "even the 25 percent would be excessive, in the sense that it would give an overall differential which would be completely unreasonable in terms of the relationship or the trend of the differential between the stateside prices and those in Alaska" (543).

The Railroad has documented its position in many pages of the record. Mr. Fitch gives us a picture of increasing population in Alaska which has increased the extent of the market. "The effect of all this has been to tremendously increase competition in Alaska. It has meant that supermarkets are characteristic features of Anchorage and Fairbanks" (248). Wholesaling is now possible, bringing "better prices in comparison to Seattle prices for the people who buy in Alaska" (250). * * *

* * * * *

The position of the unions is narrower in scope than the case presented by the Railroad. Cost-of-living surveys are used by the Railroad principally to support the claim that the differential between Alaska and Seattle consumer prices has narrowed in recent years. The 25-percent figure, although below the current cost-of-living differential, is supported on the theory that the wage structure

² The reference here, as well as at subsequent points, is to the page of the transcript of the hearings on which the statement appears.

already contains an adequate amount to compensate for the difference between Alaska railbelt and Seattle consumer prices. The unions, on the other hand, rely on one of the cost-of-living surveys. This shows a high differential in current consumer prices for the railbelt compared with Seattle. The Board is urged to find the answer in this survey. Mr. Oliver summed up this approach: "But such studies have been made within the last 2 years that will permit us to present to this Board what we consider to be a very dependable and accurate measurement of the variation. These figures will show—I think I have indicated—that the cost of living in Alaska now is something more than 60 percent higher, on the average, [at] the two major points served by the Alaska Railroad, where those employees live, than in the city of Seattle" (15).

* * * The survey here was made under the direction of the State Department for the Civil Service Commission. * * * Comparisons are made on the basis of cost of living in Washington, D. C. The idea is to permit the employee abroad to preserve a Washington, D. C., standard of living. The union economists have translated the comparison into Seattle figures from Bureau of Labor Statistics data. This shows an average differential as between Anchorage and Fairbanks, on the one hand, and Seattle, on the other, of 165.1 percent for the latest survey, the one of October 1957. The 1956 result was 157 percent, and for 1955, 155.5 percent.

Railroad witnesses have taken a vigorous stand against giving full credence to the results and the methods used in the State Department survey insofar as Alaska is concerned. * * * I will shorten what might be a long story by saying that I regard the Ward index [which is described subsequently] as better adapted to guide the Board in this arbitration case. This is solely a judgment on the comparative utility of the two surveys in helping solve the particular problem of this case. No judgment on State Department survey methodology and analysis is intended.

However, I am unable to dismiss the State Department survey as having nothing whatever to contribute to our appraisal of the evidence. Its auspices and endorsement by Government agencies cannot be overlooked. * * * If nothing more,

the State Department survey raises a caution against accepting without reservation the theory that the differential trend is steadily on the decline.

The Ward index of consumer prices was prepared in 1956 and 1957 for the Alaska Resource Development Board. * * * The union spokesman found faults in the Ward index, but, on the whole, the criticism was in somewhat muted tones. Table XII in the Ward report shows a differential in consumer prices over Seattle of 133.6 percent for Anchorage and 150 percent for Fairbanks. This is the comparison for 1957. The other year the index was published, 1956, shows the differential to have been 138.1 percent for Anchorage and 153.5 percent for Fairbanks.

Railroad exhibit 34 provides a differential figure from the Ward study for 1957, but weighted according to the location of the Alaska Railroad employees along the line. This brings the average differential to 35.2 percent for the whole railbelt. I think this method of reconciling the spread due to location within the railbelt is more realistic than taking a simple average. The large majority of the employees are in Anchorage or are influenced by Anchorage prices.

The position of the Railroad is that the Ward index differential is a fairly close approximation of the actual difference between the railbelt and Seattle, but this is not the answer that should be given to the question before the Board.

The widest possible perspective on the factors influencing the differential is preferable to an approach based on past formulas or particular kinds of statistical measures. The test should not be the type or source of the information but rather its value in illuminating the way toward a proper differential. The nature of the differential is such that the real relationship must inevitably be in a constant state of flux. This should be a warning against too much emphasis being given to past settlements, such as 44 or 25 percent. In this connection, I hope the figure I offer—37 percent—will not become enshrined. * * *

I am not able to find sufficient justification in the record to support an award of a 60-percent differential. This figure appears too high in the light of a substantial amount of evidence from various sources. * * *

• • • • •

✶ Evidently the 25-percent figure has achieved importance as a benchmark figure. However, it is not exclusive. A differential figure used for Railroad wages has also been 44 percent during the past 7 or 8 years. This measure was derived from the last BLS survey, of 1951.

• • • • •

The 25-percent differential is not derived from any cost-of-living survey. It does not purport to be a measure based on statistics. The Railroad recognizes that the current differential is higher but urges the Board not to go above 25 percent because Alaska Railroad wage rates incorporate enough differential allowance from past adjustments to more than make up for any difference between 25 percent and the Ward index.

If the Railroad case had spelled out this theory with a reasonable amount of evidence, I could possibly have adopted it as a justification for not awarding more than 25 percent. After all, there is no justification whatever for a differential of the kind we are considering here except that it compensates for the difference in purchasing power between the railbelt and Seattle. The policy is that an extra amount will be added to the stateside increases but it would, to my way of thinking, be economically unsound and morally indefensible to give more than the situation calls for. But the trouble I find with the Railroad case is that it asks us to take too much on faith alone.

I think the record makes quite an impressive showing that basic economic factors are producing lower consumer prices, especially in Anchorage. The principal evidence to the contrary is, of course, the State Department survey. Some of the advertised prices lead me to wonder whether a person couldn't live in Anchorage about as cheaply as in other parts of the United States. The testimony of Mr. Jones on the price equality of numerous items was quite an eye opener.

These things may very likely be true, but I have difficulty with the translation of this sort of evidence into the proposition that the differential should necessarily be fixed at 25 percent. Some of the statistical material in the record suggests a declining differential but the evidence is pretty definite that the actual differential is not yet down to the 25-percent mark. As I interpret the Railroad position, the answer is that as differentials

have been going down, especially since 1951, the additions to the stateside wage agreements to compensate for higher Alaska consumer prices have been more than adequate as an offset. We are asked to allow for this development in weighing the adequacy of the 25-percent figure.

Under any circumstances, it is no simple matter to isolate any part of a wage structure as compensation for any particular thing. Many elements go into the fashioning of a wage structure. Even here, where we are talking about 44- and 25-percent differentials, the Railroad and the unions have not applied them always uniformly as devices to components for the different purchasing power of the increases. Perhaps a certain amount of the differential has gone into correcting inequities. In any event, this approach suggested by the Railroad requires careful analysis and isolation of the element alleged to be compensation for the differential.

Nothing has been offered to sustain this position but the evidence of the growing difference between Alaska Railroad and Northern Pacific rates. Perhaps it is a fact that this widening gap is mostly due to an allowance for difference in purchasing power but, if the Railroad wishes to have the Board adopt its theory, something more than the broad generalization adduced is required. I am not rejecting the theory but rather the act of faith that would be necessary if we were to adopt it on the basis of the record.

In conclusion, I have proposed a differential of 37 percent because it appears to be a more definite reflection of the current situation than either the unions or the Railroad showed through their evidence and arguments. This is the figure given by the Ward index for 1957 weighted in accordance with the location of the railbelt employees. * * * This is not an exact estimate and it was suggested at the hearing that some allowance might be made, possibly 10 percent. I have raised the 35.2 percent figure derived from the Ward index by 5 percent to give some recognition to the possibility that the higher level indicated by the State Department survey might in fact exist.

The Union Member's Opinion

The evidence shows that, in the past, the parties have accepted the studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—made in 1945 and in 1951—as the

basis of the accepted wage differential. Between 1951 and early 1957, there was no information available—either official or unofficial. As a consequence, the parties—working in the dark, but guessing that the cost-of-living difference may have declined—applied a wage settlement in 1955 on a basis of 25 percent. In early 1957, new studies of the cost-of-living difference became available in reports of the State Department made in the fall of 1955 and 1956. A similar study by the same agency was published in early 1958, covering the fall of 1957. * * *

Representatives of the Alaska Railroad refused to accept this index of cost-of-living difference as valid, basing its position on a contention that the State Department used somewhat different methods than those used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1945 and 1951.

The evidence shows that this index is compiled by the State Department in cooperation with other Government agencies in Alaska and the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington. The weighting system used was that devised by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for Federal workers in Washington, D. C. The index is accepted by the Civil Service Commission and is used by that agency as the basis for cost-of-living differentials paid classified employees in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and other territories. * * *

This evidence conclusively supports an award of approximately a 60-percent differential, as requested by the employees. The cost-of-living difference between the Alaskan cities and Seattle in 1951 (as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics study) was 44 percent. The State Department study for 1955 showed a differential cost of living over Seattle of 55.5 percent, indicating an increase in the relative between 1951 and 1955. Another cost-of-living study (the Ward study, which was offered by the Railroad) also indicated a rise in the differential above the 1951 level to approximately 47 percent in 1956. The State Department studies for 1956 and 1957 confirmed and extended this upward trend—showing relatives of 57.0 and 65.1 for those 2 years, respectively. The consistency in 1956 and 1957 of the upward trend in the differential is an impressive corroboration of the change apparent between 1951 and 1955. It is probable, however, that it would not be wise to vary the wage differential with every change in the relative cost of living over short periods;

therefore, the 60-percent figure, as a reasonable mean of the figures for the period covered by the wage contract, would seem appropriate.

But the Alaska Railroad has declined to use this index and has offered in its place an index compiled by a private agency—the Ward Associates of Seattle, Wash. * * * There is serious doubt as to the validity of this index, since there was admittedly a drastic change made in the method of its compilation between 1956 and 1957, and there were quite apparently errors made in the computation of the 1957 data. * * *

In spite of these facts which were clearly demonstrated in the proceeding, the chairman accepted the 1957 Ward study as the basis of his award—the lowest possible figure available, and the least reliable. He also compounded his error in accepting this study by weighting it in accordance with the method suggested by the Railroad in the proceeding, which placed everyone at the low Anchorage differential except those employed in Fairbanks. * * *

The Railroad took the position in this proceeding that the Board should extend its jurisdiction so as to do something about past differentials at this time. It claimed that the existing differentials in wage levels are in the neighborhood of 44 percent and above and that, since the Board found a 37-percent differential justified from present cost-of-living information, a reduction in the 44-percent figure was in order. This would have been outside the frame of reference of this proceeding. * * * The Ward study for 1957—which was demonstrated in the course of the hearing to be the least reliable information available—justified a 42-percent differential on an unweighted basis (the basis always used by the parties in the past), and a 35-percent differential on the weighted basis used by the chairman. Had any other standard been selected on the principle urged by the Railroad, the employees very properly could have argued for a much larger increase to raise existing differentials to an appropriate level. Such a request was clearly beyond the authority of the Arbitration Board, and it was not made by the employees.

The Railroad's Dissent

* * * The decision reached is grounded on a fundamental misconception of the real issue involved. This misconception is perhaps best ex-

pressed in the chairman's memorandum wherein he says: "Only one reason exists for the differential and that is to keep the traditionally higher living costs in Alaska from reducing the purchasing power of *wage improvements* that railroad workers in other parts of the United States have been able to secure." (Italics supplied.) The same misconception (together with a related error of fact) is restated in the next paragraph in which he says: "The practice on the Alaska Railroad is to adopt the basic wage settlements made on the Northern Pacific Railway with an additional amount judged necessary to keep the *purchasing power of the increases* on a par in Alaska with what it would be in Seattle." (Italics supplied.)

* * * The "four corners of the record" fail to provide any evidence that Alaska Railroad past practice was to equate the purchasing power of Northern Pacific and Alaska Railroad *wage increases*, as opposed to *overall wage rates*. There is no citation to support the chairman's conclusion, while the transcript is replete with contrary references from union and Railroad testimony. * * *

The most compellingly uncontroverted fact "in the four corners of the record" is that both parties in the proceeding adhered to the position that the purpose of any differential in wage rates in Alaska is to maintain for Alaska Railroad employees a reasonably equitable relationship in purchasing power or standard of living with employees of the Northern Pacific Railway in the Pacific Northwest. This policy, adhered to by both parties, is expressed in the so-called "Wheeler letter" of April 3, 1951, which was introduced as union exhibit 1 and described in testimony by both parties. The exact expression of the policy is:

(1) That the wage rates payable to the employees of the Northern Pacific Railway constitute a fair and equitable pattern to be used as the basis for determining wage rates of employees on the Alaska Railroad.

(2) That Alaska Railroad employees should receive, over and above the basic rates for comparable occupations on the Northern Pacific Railway, a differential which should (a) fairly reflect the differences in living cost between the Pacific Northwest area of the United States and Alaska, and (b) give due regard for any conditions peculiar to Alaska.

This wage policy statement does provide in par. 2 (b) that "conditions peculiar to Alaska" can justify variations from the Northern Pacific

wage pattern. However, there was no contention in these proceedings that such conditions are involved in the present case or were involved in preceding wage settlements. * * *

* * * The principle of the Wheeler letter, namely, that Alaska Railroad wage rates (not wage increases) should exceed Northern Pacific Railway wages (not wage increases) by an amount which should "fairly reflect the differences in living costs between the Pacific Northwest area of the United States and Alaska," was applied not only in 1951 but in every wage settlement since 1951 with one exception and that exception is the majority award of the Board in this case.

Most important to these proceedings is union counsel's insistence that *the cost-of-living principle of the Wheeler letter applies to the present arbitration*. * * *

The Railroad contention that the payment of any differential on current increases should be considered and justified in light of the total wage in order to maintain the standards stated in the Wheeler letter was stated explicitly, and restated again and again. It was repeatedly confirmed by the union spokesmen. It is fair to state that issue was not joined on the question of a contradictory standard of application.

The only way the standard expressed in the Wheeler letter can be applied is to treat successive current wage adjustments (as to application of differentials) so that the resulting total wage fits the standard. * * *

As long as the cost-of-living differential continues the same, the standards of the Wheeler letter are met by applying the *cost-of-living differential to current increases* and this explains the wage changes on the Alaska Railroad after 1948 which reflected the direct application of the cost-of-living differential to wage increases. But if the cost-of-living differential changes, *the only way that the standard of the Wheeler letter can be met is by applying percentages to current increases which are greater than the cost-of-living differential if the latter has increased, and are less than the cost-of-living differential if the latter has declined*. This was the substance of the Railroad's case and this was the justification for the 25-percent settlements

which preceded the present award (188-189). It is possible that, in the case of an extreme decline in the Alaska cost-of-living differential, an Alaska Railroad increase following a Northern Pacific or national railroad increase would not justifiably be as much as in the States.

To demonstrate the inherent inequity of the chairman's formula and its destruction of the wage standards of the Wheeler letter, it is only necessary to apply it on the assumption that the cost-of-living differential has declined to zero. The award formula would then require that Alaska Railroad employees receive exactly the wage increases obtained by employees of the Northern Pacific. This would be "purchasing power parity" for "wage improvements." The chairman's formula would thus retain in the wage structure the amount (not the percentage) of all the cost-of-living differentials of preceding wage settlements when time and economics had made unnecessary any cost-of-living differential at all.

If the cost-of-living differential was in reality 60 percent, as the unions claimed in this case, the application of the chairman's formula would produce equally unreasonable results from the standpoint of the employees.

In a very real sense, the chairman stands alone in his misconception, for the unions offered no evidence in support of his premise. True, counsel for the unions, after the hearings were almost over, asked (in union exhibit 29) for a direct application of the cost-of-living differential to stateside railroad wage increases. But never once in the entire record did the unions argue that this formula either followed past wage policy and practices, nor did they contend that this formula would produce Alaska Railroad wage rates which "fairly reflect the differences in living costs between the Pacific Northwest areas of the United States and Alaska."

Only in the [closing portion] of his memorandum does the chairman address himself to the merits of the Railroad's case. * * *

First let us assume that the chairman has accepted the Railroad's contention that the differential in wages is solely due to an allowance for higher living costs. He still could not have

awarded less than a 37-percent differential unless he abandoned his theory of maintaining the purchasing power parity of wage increases and accepted the cost-of-living wage standard of the Wheeler letter. This the chairman refused to do.

The minutes of the meeting of the Arbitration Board for July 2 contain the following:

Mr. Goding submitted the following motion which was not accepted: That we agree that the only way by which the questions for arbitration can be answered is in terms of the policy (agreed to by both parties in the proceeding) that the overall relationship with the Northern Pacific rates be maintained on basis of best evidence on cost-of-living differential (Wheeler letter).

The chairman rejected this motion without a vote. If this had been put to a vote, the union member of the Board would have had the alternatives of agreeing with me or repudiating the union position in support of the principle of the Wheeler letter.

This is by no means the whole story of the chairman's dismissal of the basic foundation of the Railroad case. He goes on to comment on the Railroad's position as follows:

Nothing has been offered to sustain this position but the evidence of the growing difference between Alaska Railroad and Northern Pacific rates. * * *

It is quite true that Railroad witnesses thought the point so obvious as to require little underlining. When union counsel insisted (19) * * * that what he wanted (and what the unions had in the past obtained) was Alaska Railroad wage rates "as much greater than those on the chosen American railroad, as the cost-of-living in Alaska is greater than that at the controlling point on the Northern Pacific Railway," it would not have been unreasonable to assume that the wage differentials, whatever they were, were properly attributed to the higher living costs of Alaska. If the unions had thought that they were being deprived of an adequate cost-of-living differential because part of the wage differential was attributable to other causes, it is not unreasonable to assume that union witnesses would have so testified. There is no such testimony in the record.

We need not, however, depend on such negative evidence. Let us look at the record.

* * * Witness Shelmerdine painstakingly analyzed Secretarial Order No. 2424 of May 1, 1948 (Alaska Railroad exhibit 10), which was the beginning of the Railroad's present system of cost-

of-living differentials. He pointed out (160) that unions and management agreed to 45 percent, derived from Department of Labor studies, as a fair measure of the cost-of-living differential. They agreed further that Alaska Railroad rates should exceed Northern Pacific rates by an amount which should reflect this higher living cost. But there was dispute over the method of application of the 45-percent cost-of-living differential (160). The unions wanted each Northern Pacific rate increased by 45 percent. The Railroad refused this proposal.

The Railroad then offered a flat cost-of-living differential of \$1,350 per year over the Northern Pacific annual wage for each occupation (161-162). Finally, since no agreement could be reached, the Secretary issued Order No. 2424, which added 5 cents per hour to the Railroad's \$1,350 annual cost-of-living differential (163).

Thus the cost-of-living differential was originally established in 1948 at about \$1,485 per year over Northern Pacific wage rates. * * *

* * * The chairman, in questions to witness Shelmerdine (168), brought out the significance of the 1951 wage agreement. The stateside increase on which the agreement was based was 18.5 cents per hour (12.5 cents basic plus 6 cents escalation due by the time these negotiations took place). The Railroad was willing to add to this increase a cost-of-living differential of 44 percent. The non-operating unions accepted this differential, but on an average basis. * * * A compromise between flat and percentage cost-of-living differentials was thus achieved. * * *

There was also an escalator clause in the 1951 agreement which added 44 percent to future Northern Pacific escalation increases.

In 1953, the Secretary added to a 4-cents-per-hour productivity increase a cost-of-living differential of 44 percent (183-184).

In 1955, a 25-percent cost-of-living differential was added to a national 14.5-cents-per-hour increase. As in 1951, this differential, which averaged 25 percent of 14.5 cents per hour, was distributed on a variable basis (171).

I conclude from the above that * * * the Railroad proved that wage rates, prior to these

proceedings, contained cost-of-living differentials which consisted of the sum of the original \$1,485 flat annual differential of 1948, an average 44 percent of 18.5 cents per hour in 1951, 44 percent of subsequent escalator increases, 44 percent of 4 cents per hour in 1953, and an average 25 percent of 14.5 cents per hour in 1955. These cost-of-living settlements were responsible for the wage differentials by occupation which existed prior to these proceedings. * * *

In conjunction with this evidence, the fact that the unions never claimed that any part of the difference in wage rates between the Alaska Railroad and the Northern Pacific was due to factors other than cost of living becomes extremely significant.

* * * When the unions did not challenge the Railroad interpretation of this evidence, and produced no evidence as to any basis for wage differentials except cost of living, the chairman should not have ignored it by suggesting that it did not even exist.

Even without this demonstration as to the primary cause of Alaska Railroad-Northern Pacific wage differentials, the record does not support the chairman's award of 37 percent. This 37 percent was, first and foremost, the chairman's appraisal of the cost-of-living differential between the Alaska railbelt and Seattle. In this, he followed the Ward index cost-of-living data introduced by the Railroad, and rejected the Civil Service Commission-State Department differentials introduced by the unions. The 37 percent obviously represents a substantial reduction from the 44-percent cost-of-living differential used in conjunction with the wage standards of the Wheeler letter in the wage agreement of 1951.

It follows necessarily that subsequent percentage differentials applied to Northern Pacific wage increases would have to be less than 37 percent in order to produce Alaska Railroad wage rates which would fairly reflect a cost-of-living differential of 37 percent. * * *

There is still a third line of reasoning against which the 37-percent award cannot stand, par-

ticularly as applied to the escalator clause wage increases of article II of the current nonoperating employee wage agreement. In [Railroad] exhibits 50 and 51, and at Transcript 351-355, the railroad gave a convincing demonstration that the escalation increases under the agreement of 1957 were windfall increases. This was true because these increases resulted from a rise in the cost of living in the States which was not duplicated in Alaska. Had it been possible to tie Alaska Railroad escalation wage increases to cost-of-living advances in the Anchorage-Fairbanks areas, nonoperating employees would have received only a 1-cent escalation increase instead of the 8 cents which they actually received under the agreement in 1957.

The unions made no attempt to attack this demonstration in cross-examination. In his memorandum, the chairman ignored it completely. As a minimum, equity required the chairman not to add a larger differential to these windfall escalation increases which have been paid under the present agreement. * * *

On the basis of the entire record, I believe that the following findings and award, in contrast to the majority finding of the Board, would have constituted a fair and reasonable resolution of this dispute.

1. That the cost-of-living differential between the Alaska railbelt and Seattle has appreciably declined since 1951.

2. That an average of Anchorage and Fairbanks cost-of-living differentials, weighted by the number of employees in these or related areas, should be used as a measure of the combined cost-of-living differential.

3. That 37 percent fairly measures the cost-of-living differential between the Alaska railbelt and Seattle in the recent past. (I appreciate that I am not in disagreement with the chairman on the above three points.)

4. That the cost-of-living standards of the Wheeler letter of April 3, 1951, should govern this arbitration proceeding, and that these standards require a purchasing-power parity of the total wage and not merely the last increments of wage increases.

5. That the wage increases already provided by the nonoperating employee wage agreement have resulted in a cost-of-living differential in Alaska Railroad wage rates greater than required by the 37-percent cost-of-living differential.

6. That, under these circumstances, any wage increases above those provided by the applicable wage and arbitration agreements are economically unsound.

Seamen and the International Labor Organization

JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG*

THE MARITIME TRANSPORT INDUSTRY, inherently international, has become the prototype of joint international action. In the labor field, no less than in the economic and legal spheres, international action has been characteristic. The International Labor Organization (ILO), almost from its inception in 1919, has been intimately associated with international concern for the working conditions and welfare of seamen. Continuing seafaring problems and new developments have been aired at the periodic maritime conferences of the ILO. The agreements reached at these conferences—in the form of conventions (even those unratified), recommendations, and resolutions¹—have had widespread influence on collective bargaining and legislation in ILO member countries. They have contributed to the strengthening of union as well as employer organization, the improvement of labor-management relations, and the betterment of conditions for seamen throughout the world, particularly during the past decade. The most recent conference—the 41st (Maritime) Conference, held in April and May of 1958—is indicative of the effective working relationships which have been established between seafarers and ship operators through the ILO.

Early ILO Activity

Seafaring conditions applicable to ships, seamen, and trade have traditionally been closely regulated by extensive legal arrangements, both national and international. Activity by the International Labor Organization in this field is, in a sense, therefore a continuation of the time-honored efforts to protect the rights of seamen while maintaining freedom of the seas. These efforts have also included innovations under ILO auspices

directed at reducing competitive advantages arising out of variations in wages and working conditions, and at providing an effective role for collective bargaining.

Basis and Organization. The basis for ILO activity in this field rests both on its concern with the improvement of the status of workers and with the reduction or elimination of substandard working conditions as the basis for international competitive advantage. The directly competitive nature of the services provided by the ships of many nations has been accompanied by rate fixing by ship operator conferences to avoid cutthroat competition. The resultant similarities in revenues and the similarities in most of the operating expenses on the same routes, have intensified concern with the remaining variable factors—the most important of which are the initial cost and upkeep of ships and the pay and the maintenance of the crew, both determined by national conditions. Those variable factors have enhanced the competitive advantage of shipping operations in countries with lower wages and working conditions, particularly in periods of reduced international trade.

Separate treatment of seafaring matters has been provided through the ILO at the urging of representatives of the shipowners and the seamen. Of the 42 sessions of the International Labor Conference, 7 have been restricted to maritime matters. The 2d International Labor Conference in 1920 was the first of these special meetings; it established a separate organization, the Joint Maritime Commission, to permit shipowners and seafarers a prior opportunity to deal with shipping matters coming up for ILO consideration.² These arrangements have persisted with some modifications over the years. Other ILO sessions devoted exclusively to maritime matters have been held in 1926, 1929, 1936 (two), 1946, and 1958.

The ILO, although itself a tripartite organization, established the Joint Maritime Commission

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¹ Both ILO conventions and recommendations set forth recommended standards for consideration by member governments. Conventions require ILO members to consider formal ratification whereas recommendations are not subject to the ratification procedure. The ILO constitution, in specific recognition that countries with federal forms of government may find it inappropriate to consider the ratification of certain ILO conventions, permits such countries to give the same kind of consideration to conventions determined to be not wholly federal as is given to a recommendation. Reports are requested from member countries on domestic law and practice with regard to the matters dealt with in both, however.

² See *Improvement of Labor Conditions on Ships by International Action* (in *Monthly Labor Review* May 1936, pp. 1181-1203).

as a bipartite body of shipowners and seafarers. This permanent body meets fairly regularly during the extended intervals between maritime sessions of the International Labor Conference. The membership of the Commission has grown over the years to accommodate the growing number of countries with maritime interests. Particularly prominent in the membership of the Commission have been seafaring members of the International Transportworkers' Federation and shipowner members of the International Shipping Federation. Procedurally, maritime matters are referred to the Joint Maritime Commission for recommendation prior to consideration by the Governing Body of the ILO, which makes decisions regarding appropriate action, including the scheduling of maritime sessions of the International Labor Conference.³

Accommodations in the workings and organization of the Commission in recent years have apparently met the criticisms expressed some years ago regarding the bipartite structure. At and following the 1946 Conference, the seafarers' representatives supported a tripartite organization. The shipowners opposed any change on the grounds that any agreement would be precluded between seamen and shipowners as soon as government participation was permitted, for it would make "the employers and the workers advocates instead of negotiators."⁴ The controversy has been resolved satisfactorily by agreement that the Commission would convene tripartite subcommittees on an ad hoc basis on matters in which governments had a particular interest, such as the progress of ratification of conventions and technical matters subject to government regulation.⁵ Evidence of the successful resolution of this controversy was provided at the recent conference, at which consideration of a Soviet-supported resolution to make the Commission a tripartite body was rejected overwhelmingly.⁶

³ For description of ILO organization and procedures, see W. S. and E. S. Woytinsky, *World Commerce and Governments* (New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1965), pp. 783-789.

⁴ International Labor Conference, Record of Proceedings, 28th Session, Seattle, 1946, pp. 123-126.

⁵ International Labor Office, Report of the Director-General, International Labor Conference, 41st Session, 1967, p. 27.

⁶ The resolution was submitted by the delegate of the French seafarers' union affiliated with the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor and supported by the Soviet bloc.

⁷ The post-World War II period was one in which the merchant marines of the Allied Nations had to be converted to peacetime use, and there was substantial concern over the disposition by the United States of its tremendous war-constructed fleet. Under the policies established by the Ship Sales Act of 1946, a great part of the U. S. merchant fleet was sold to both domestic and foreign ship operators, while the remainder was retired.

Up to the time of the 4th maritime session, in 1936, the ILO dealt successfully with matters relating to aspects of the seaman's physical working conditions on board ship and his welfare in port. Agreements were reached on appropriate conditions in regard to occupational qualifications, health, safety at sea, and the alleviation of arduous working conditions.⁷ However, there was little in the way of achievement on economic matters such as wages and fringe benefits.

The conventions adopted from 1920 to 1926 have been ratified and applied on an average by almost 30 countries, including most of the countries with sizable merchant marines. They provide that no one may be employed at sea under the age of 14 (later raised to 15), and that all persons under 18 must produce a medical certificate before being signed on. No one under the age of 18 may be signed on for the arduous job of trimmer or stoker. International rules are laid down for the content and method of signing seamen's articles (contracts of employment) so as to provide protection against unfair pressure and exploitation. The other convention guarantees that seamen will be brought back free of charge to their own country if landed abroad because of illness, injury, or shipwreck, and that in the case of shipwreck the owner must pay every seafarer an allowance for the period (up to 2 months) when he is unemployed as a result of the loss of his ship.

Depression conditions of the 1930's made their mark on the conventions adopted at the 1936 sessions, and economic issues were prominent on the agenda. These included sickness insurance, minimum obligations of owners for sick or injured seafarers, minimum requirements of officers' certificates of competency, provided an annual vacation with pay for seafarers, and fixed maximum hours of work at sea and minimum manning scales for seagoing vessels. The average number of countries ratifying these conventions is approximately 10; the United States has ratified all but the one relating to sickness insurance.

The 1946 Conference

The objective of providing rewards to seamen for their service during wartime was prominent in the considerations of the ILO Maritime Conference in 1946 in Seattle at which several notable developments occurred.⁷ The first was the adoption of a

convention on wages, hours, and manning which, for the first time, provided for a minimum wage. The second, in recognition of collective bargaining practice, involved provision for ratification of the conventions on wages, hours, and manning and on vacations with pay by application of the terms set by collective agreement as an alternative to legislative enactment. On such major conventions affecting the economics of the maritime industry as wages, hours, and manning and vacations, effectuation was conditioned on ratification by major maritime countries by the requirement of ratification by a minimum number of specified countries, and a minimum amount of tonnage.

The 1946 Conference adopted 9 conventions. The most important was Convention No. 76, relating to wages, hours, and manning. This convention fixed a minimum wage of £16 or \$64 a month for able seamen. Although this minimum was recognized as far below levels in the United States and far below the levels sought after by seamen generally, it exceeded the wages in effect for many seafarers in the world. This convention accepted in principle the 8-hour day (48-hour week) in oceangoing shipping; it was to average 56 hours in near-trade (coastal) shipping. Its manning provisions provided joint machinery to fix the manning

scale so as to prevent abuse and excessively arduous work for all ship personnel. This convention received the support of government and worker delegates, but was opposed by the ship-owner delegates.

The remaining 8 conventions dealt with the following subjects: the area of sleeping space and the structure and equipment of crew sleeping rooms, mess rooms, and recreation spaces (No. 75); standards for food and catering for ships' crews (No. 68); certification of ships' cooks (No. 69); social security for seafarers comparable to that of shoreside workers (No. 70); pensions for seafarers (No. 71); conditions for granting paid vacations (No. 72); medical examination for seafarers (No. 73); and requirements for obtaining able seamen certification (No. 74). Ratifications on these have averaged 8 to date; 5 of the 9 have entered into force. In 1953, the United States ratified Convention No. 74.

Developments Since 1946

The period since the end of World War II has generally been one of favorable opportunities for international shipping. The great growth in the volume of trade has been accompanied by a great

Monthly cash wages¹ of selected ships' personnel, 1956

Country	National currency (basic unit)	Second officers		Able seamen		Qualified engineroom personnel ²		Ship's cooks	
		In national currency	U. S. dollars	In national currency	U. S. dollars	In national currency	U. S. dollars	In national currency	U. S. dollars
Argentina.....	Peso.....	3,000	Variable	1,575	Variable	1,600	Variable	\$ 1,700	Variable
Australia.....	Pound.....	\$ 60.8.0	148.70	84.8.6	122.00	96.8.6	126.80	57.1.0	127.80
Belgium.....	Franc.....	\$ 7,929	158.60	5,028	100.55	6,051	121.00	\$ 7,065	140.10
Denmark.....	Crown.....	1951	137.00	\$ 722.30	105.50	764	110.00	\$ 843.70	121.50
Finland.....	Mark.....			22,050	95.85	22,550	98.05	\$ 25,310	110.05
France.....	Franc.....	\$ 61,650	176.10	\$ 27,840	79.55	\$ 32,940	94.10	30,720	87.75
Germany (Federal Republic).....	Mark.....	560	133.33	320	76.19	340	80.95	360	85.71
India ³	Rupee.....	\$ 600	126.00	130	27.30	150	31.50	275	57.95
Italy ⁴	Lira.....	\$ 82,537	192.00	\$ 51,526	82.40	82,176	83.80	54,381	87.00
Japan.....	Yen.....	27,000	75.00	\$ 12,800	34.75	16,500	45.83	22,500	62.50
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	\$ 494.30	130.00	285	75.00	300	81.30	360	94.72
Norway.....	Crown.....	\$ 1,037	145.18	730	162.20	824	115.36	\$ 819	116.06
Sweden.....	Crown.....	\$ 852	164.70	625	120.80	650	125.65	\$ 665	128.55
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....			\$ 29.10.0	82.00	\$ 32.5.0	90.30	\$ 34.0.0	95.20
United States.....	Dollar.....	\$ 501.00	501.00	336.73	336.73	336.73	336.73	362.18	362.18

¹ Unless otherwise specified, wages are rates in force for oceangoing dry-cargo vessels (excluding seniority increments where applicable) and overtime pay.

² Donkeymen, pumpmen, or stokers.

³ Second cook.

⁴ Cargo vessel, 4,000 to 6,000 gross registered tons (g. r. t.).

⁵ 7,001 to 9,000 g. r. t.

⁶ Crew of more than 21 persons.

⁷ 3,500 to 5,000 g. r. t.

⁸ Ships with 3-watch system.

⁹ Crew of 19 to 25 persons.

¹⁰ Ships in long-distance trade (third zone—i. e., voyages outside the limits of coastal shipping and beginning from ports of Metropolitan France or of North Africa).

¹¹ Wages include contingency and mine-risk allowances and 1/4 of Christmas bonus.

¹² With superior certificate.

¹³ Wages include all allowances when engaged on board ship and the ship is traveling abroad.

¹⁴ Ships of 4,500 to 7,500 g. r. t. in long-distance trade.

¹⁵ Ordinary seaman.

¹⁶ Ships above 6,000 g. r. t.

¹⁷ Class 5 ships (gross tonnage+horsepower from 7,000 to 9,499).

¹⁸ Crew up to 30 persons.

¹⁹ 4,500 to 6,749 g. r. t.

²⁰ £1 per month efficient service pay is added after 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th year of service.

²¹ Crew of 20 persons.

²² Ships belonging to Class B (gross tonnage+horsepower 9,001 to 15,000 twin screw, 12,001 to 17,000 single screw).

SOURCE: International Labor Conference, 41st Session, 1958, Report of the Director-General, p. 15.

expansion in world shipping facilities among the established maritime nations of the world. In addition, there has been a great growth in the tonnage registered in Liberia and Panama, which have come to be referred to as "flags of convenience."⁸ Of lesser though growing importance are the merchant fleets of some of the new nations in the world, such as India, Pakistan, Israel, and Indonesia. Political independence has been accompanied by strivings for economic independence, and a merchant marine is viewed as integral to the achievement of this end.

The conditions of seamen have improved with the increased opportunities for shipping in the postwar period. The provisions of the instruments adopted by ILO maritime conferences, whether formally ratified or not, have had their effect in this salutary climate. Wages have risen, hours have been reduced, and collective bargaining has made its impression. The necessity for overcoming shoreside occupational attractions has had the effect of increasing the need for regularizing maritime employment. Plans for such regularization have become more widespread, especially in the United Kingdom, France, Japan, the Netherlands, and Italy. Training arrangements have also increased to meet the shortages which have occurred. The ILO Director-General's report to the 1958 Maritime Conference commented upon improvements in crew accommodations on board ship, in holidays with pay, in social security, and in seamen's welfare.

Although these improvements have been widespread, problems still remain. As the result of year-to-year fluctuations in shipping, unemployment has remained a continuing problem in parts of Asia and of southern Europe, though less than anticipated 10 years ago. The monthly minimum wage level of £16 or \$64 adopted in 1946, despite

the widespread increases since then, remains a sought after goal in a number of countries. (See table.)

The Role of the ILO. Since the 1946 Conference in Seattle, only four countries, none of which was a major maritime nation, have ratified Convention No. 76 (wages, hours, and manning). Efforts by the seafarers to make the convention more ratifiable resulted in comparatively minor changes, including its redesignation as Convention No. 93, but did not result in added ratifications. Seafarer proposals to amend the convention to provide for separability of the wage provision, in order to permit ratification of the hours and manning provisions, met with shipowner opposition. The latter stressed the indivisibility of the various sections of the convention, both in their operating interrelationships and in their impact upon costs. At the 1958 Maritime Conference, unanimous agreement was reached on the addition of a recommendation to the disputed convention.

The postwar technical assistance activities of the ILO, specifically directed at meeting the special problems which arise in certain areas, have been particularly prominent in maritime activities. The Asian Maritime Conference, held in Ceylon in October 1953, followed the ILO's investigations into aspects of conditions of work of Asian seafarers. The ILO was also important in the negotiations which produced agreement among five European nations bordering on the Rhine concerning the coordination of financial relations and seafarers benefits between the social security institutions of the Rhine countries.

"Flags of Convenience." The postwar years have seen the great growth of fleets registered under the flags of nations which previously had little or no maritime operations. The term "flags of convenience" has been applied to countries—Panama, Liberia, Honduras, and Costa Rica—which permit foreign owners to register ships under their flags, allegedly to take advantage of tax benefits and lower social and safety conditions than those prevailing in other maritime nations.⁹ The tonnage operated under the flags of Liberia and Panama has placed these countries high among the maritime nations of the world, and current construction plans will enhance their position.

⁸ The term has also been applied to registry in Honduras and Costa Rica. Tonnage operated under registry by Liberia and Panama increased from less than 1 million gross registered tons (g. r. t.), mostly Panamanian, in 1945 to over 12.5 million g. r. t. in mid-1967, about 12 percent of the tonnage in existence in the principal maritime countries. Of the approximately 7 million tons under construction, 18 percent was scheduled under this registry.

⁹ The transfer of United States-owned vessels to such registry has been the subject of congressional hearings. "Reduced to its simplest form, the testimony revealed that such transfers are for the purpose of avoiding the higher costs of American seagoing labor, the high safety standards demanded by American law, the higher rate of taxation on certain phases of steamship operations exacted by the American treasury, and to avoid 50-percent duty on any repairs performed in foreign shipyards, all of which are contributing factors to the cost of operation under the American flag." See Merchant Marine Study and Investigation, 1960, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, (81st Cong., 1st and 2d sess.), p. 66.

The flags of convenience development has been a matter of primary concern to the International Transportworkers' Federation since the end of the war. The matter was discussed by the Joint Maritime Commission in 1947, with the seafarers charging that "spurious" transfers of ships to flags of convenience were undermining the conditions of work of seafarers in the traditional maritime countries. At this stage, the Commission recommended that information be obtained on the subject.

The ITF in 1948 proposed a boycott of ships which had been transferred to the Panamanian flag. The ITF alleged that many of the ships thus transferred were obsolete, and that the motive for such transfers was to evade taxation, currency regulations, safety standards, and social and labor standards. The Government of Panama rejected the allegation, and requested the ILO Governing Body to conduct an official inquiry into the charges. A tripartite commission of inquiry was appointed, and completed its work in November 1949. The report was published after the Government of Panama submitted its observations to the ILO.¹⁰

The Governing Body of the ILO in June 1950 accepted the conclusions as valid only for the 30 ships (4 percent of the fleet) inspected, but did not feel justified in drawing conclusions for the Panamanian fleet as a whole. The Governing Body also noted that Panama has "made an earnest endeavor to improve conditions in its merchant marine," and that many new ships were being registered under the Panama flag. It also expressed the hope that the Government of Panama would aid in promoting negotiations for collective agreements between shipowners and seafarers.

The continuing growth of the fleets under the flags of convenience with the addition of newly constructed modern and efficient ships, has now added the concern of the governments of many traditional maritime countries and of ship operators to that of the seafarers.¹¹ The widespread implications of the trend have made it a subject of consideration by other international groups, including the Maritime Transport Committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) and the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. A recent OEEC committee report stated that "there are two main motives

activating those shipowners who have adopted the practice of registering under flags of convenience, viz, opportunities for avoiding taxation on the earnings of ships registered under these flags and in some cases relief from high crew standards and consequent high operating costs." Tax advantages have permitted operators under flags of convenience to utilize funds for fleet expansion and replacement which their competitors in other countries were required to set aside for tax purposes. The report charged also that flags of convenience operators avoid the cost of training personnel by drawing on personnel of other nations which have footed the training bill.¹²

The growth of concern was also reflected in the prominence given the question at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference which immediately preceded the 1958 ILO Maritime Conference. Among the matters agreed upon leading toward an international code of maritime law was one which was a development of the ITF efforts to establish a "genuine link" between the State registering ships and the ship flying its flag. Among the conventions adopted was one which (a) acknowledged the right of every State to sail ships under its flag; (b) while acknowledging the right of every State to fix the conditions for the grant of its nationality to ships, stated that "there must exist a genuine link between the

¹⁰ The report was published in 1950 under the title of "Conditions in Ships Flying the Panama Flag." The commission made no attempt to establish the motives for which ships are transferred to the flag of Panama. It sought to discover the facts regarding the ITF charge that transfer made possible the imposition of conditions of safety and employment which fell below recognized international or progressive national standards. The ships investigated were those which happened to be in port when the investigators were there. Some justification was found for the ITF charges that some of the ships were obsolete, that there was room for evasion of safety standards (although many ships maintained adequate standards "due mainly to the owners' sense of responsibility and not to strict supervision by the Panamanian authorities"), and that the legislation of Panama concerning seafarers was adequate, but needed consolidation and supplementation to insure observance.

¹¹ New York Times, April 13, 1958. At the 1956 Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference, a seafarer group member stated that the situation had shifted somewhat—from one of concern with substandard conditions "to economic competition from new and efficient vessels free from the burden of taxation and social charges applying to ships belonging to the traditional maritime countries." While substandard conditions persisted, they were "less common than before." But these were held to be only short-run improvements, in the "complete absence of safeguards such as collective agreements or social legislation applicable to such ships. Above all, the lack of proper administrative machinery made a mockery of such legislation as did exist in these countries." Record of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference, London, Sept. 19-Oct. 2, 1956, p. 45.

¹² Study on the Expansion of the Flags of Convenience Fleets and on Various Aspects Thereof (Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1958).

State and the ship—in particular, the State must effectively exercise its jurisdiction and control in administrative, technical, and social matters over ships flying its flag”; and (c) expressed the obligation of the State to take measures to insure safety at sea, including among others, the manning of ships and labor conditions for crews, taking into account the applicable international labor instruments.

The 41st Maritime Conference

The matters under consideration at the 41st Maritime Conference of the ILO in April-May of 1958, reflected the scope of ILO activities in this specialized field.¹³ In addition to consideration of wages, hours, and manning, and flag registry, the agenda included a number of items related to day-to-day operational and welfare concerns of seamen.

Wages, Hours, and Manning. The most significant result of the conference and its preparatory meetings was the resolution of the impasse between ship operators and seamen on the revision of Convention No. 93. Despite continued division on the convention, unanimous agreement was reached on an accompanying recommendation.¹⁴ Action on every other matter was virtually unanimous, with abstentions reported for some. The con-

ference thus had before it 2 draft proposals—a convention revising Convention No. 93, and a recommendation in the form of “a further instrument.” The results of the conference were the adoption of both instruments, substantially unaltered.

The primary difference between the old and the new convention (No. 109) is that the minimum wage provisions may be excluded from any ratification which covers the hours and manning provisions of the convention at the discretion of the ratifying country. The new recommendation is a relatively simple document which contains analogous sections and similar, but not identical, provisions to those of the convention. By eliminating the cumbersome features of the minimum wage provisions of the convention, and through its status as a recommendation, the controversial issue of optional action on wages as permitted in the convention is avoided.

While the new convention makes no change in the international minimum wage standard set for able seamen at £16 or \$64 per month (except that devaluation of the pound will require an adjustment in this relationship), the recommendation increases the minimum to £25 or \$70. The most significant advance appears in the section on hours in the recommendation. For the first time, the principle of the 8-hour day, and in effect the 48-hour week, is laid down as applicable to all departments, at sea and in port, on oceangoing ships. It is also applicable to smaller vessels and to those engaged on short voyages, with room for flexibility in application in these instances (i. e., the averaging of the 8-hour day is permitted). The new convention however, makes no change in the hours-of-work provisions of Convention No. 93 as originally drafted in 1946.

“Flags of Convenience.” Two items on the agenda of the conference were directly related to the question of ships operating under so-called flags of convenience. The conference adopted two recommendations in regard to these.

The recommendation concerning “Social Conditions and Safety for Seafarers in Relation to Registration of Ships” develops further the specific responsibilities for social conditions laid down more generally in the “genuine link” principle of the convention adopted by the UN Law of the Sea Conference. These governmental

¹³ The United States delegation to the Conference was composed as follows: *Government*—delegates: Albert C. Jacobs, Consultant to the Secretary of Labor (chairman); Louis S. Rothschild, Under Secretary of Commerce; adviser and substitute delegate: David H. Popper, Deputy U. S. Representative to International Organizations and American Consul General, Geneva; advisers: Harry J. Gardner, Leo J. Gehrig, Joseph P. Goldberg, Edward L. Keenan, Graham W. McGowan, William L. Morrison, M. K. O’Sullivan, and George Tobiss.

Shipowners—delegate: Ralph E. Casey, President, American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc.; advisers: Albert E. Beason, Edward S. Bischoff, John E. Murphy, Maitland S. Pennington, Halert C. Shephard, and Lyndon Spencer.

Seafarers—delegate: John Hawk, Secretary-Treasurer, Seafarers’ International Union; advisers: Wesley A. Ferron, John M. Fox, Peter Hanke, Lane Kirkland, and R. D. Lurvey.

¹⁴ See footnote 2. When it appeared, at the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference in 1956, that the rift over the revision would be carried to the conference, avenues for agreement were sought. This was provided through the efforts of a working party which met in Geneva in April 1957, and which agreed on a draft recommendation. The working party met under the chairmanship of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, then Chairman of the Governing Body of the ILO. The chairman “did much to clear the atmosphere . . . in a statement in which he expressed the view that a recommendation, when accepted by a member State, is equally binding as a convention. He pointed out the greater flexibility permitted in the case of a recommendation, which can be adopted in whole or in part, or with reservations.” Report of the United States Government Delegate to the Working Party on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning, Geneva, ILO, 1957. Rocco C. Scilliano, then Assistant Secretary of Labor, was the United States delegate to both the Preparatory Conference and the Working Party.

obligations are promulgation of regulations: to ensure observance of internationally accepted safety standards; to provide for regular ship inspection; to provide for government supervision of signing on and off of seafarers; to "ensure or satisfy itself" that its seafarers' conditions are in accord with standards generally accepted by the traditional maritime countries; to assure freedom of association to its seafarers; to ensure proper repatriation to its seamen; and to ensure proper arrangements for the issuance of certificates of competency.

The recommendation concerning the "Engagement of Seafarers for Service in Vessels Registered in a Foreign Country" calls on member nations to discourage seafarers from joining vessels registered in a foreign country unless the conditions on these ships are "generally equivalent to those applicable under collective agreements and social standards accepted by bona fide organizations of shipowners and seafarers of maritime countries where such agreements and standards are traditionally observed." It calls specifically for consideration of whether seamen are provided with repatriation and with maintenance and medical care when they are put ashore for conditions for which they were not responsible.

Other Actions. A convention providing for the issuance of identity documents by a country to its seafarers was adopted at the 1958 Conference. It describes the contents of the document, and requires readmittance of the seamen by the issuing country. The conditions under which the document will be accepted as a basis for entry by the ILO member nations are also set forth.

Two recommendations relating to medical questions were adopted. One on the contents of medicine chests on board ship requires that competent authorities should issue regulations setting forth the contents of medicine chests on shipboard, and provides a minimum list of contents to be considered in the determination of such regulations. The other recommendation proposes the constant availability of free medical advice by radio.

A resolution relating to jurisdiction over officers' competency certificates approved the general principle that a State which has issued a competency certificate alone has the authority to suspend it, and that another State ought not to assert any right over such certificates within its

own jurisdiction unless the issuing State fails to inquire into the necessity for taking action.

The Conference also adopted a number of resolutions pointing to those matters which will come under consideration in the near future in regard to seamen. These included further consideration of shorter hours of work and seafarers' welfare, study of air conditioning of crews' quarters and of manning standards currently in effect, as well as the application of atomic power to shipping as it concerns the safety of the crew.

Proceedings of the Conference. The facility of the participants in reaching agreement, unanimously for the most part, was the outstanding feature of the Conference. Unanimous agreement on the recommendation establishing the principle of the 8-hour day for all departments emerged from almost 40 years of disagreement on this matter.

The presence of the representatives of the Iron Curtain countries for the first time at a maritime conference produced a number of procedural issues which warrant some mention. The question of seating employer members of the Soviet-bloc nations as employer representatives on the working committees came up at this conference as it has at previous ordinary ILO conferences.¹⁵ The policy of seating these as deputy members of the committees was adhered to, over the opposition of the Employers' Group.

In addition, the majority of the Workers' Group, representing democratic and anti-Communist unions affiliated with the International Transportworkers' Federation, refused to seat worker representatives from totalitarian countries.¹⁶ Only after completion of most of the work of the committees were the latter accorded membership in order to "avoid damage to the ILO, and also out of deference to the general trade union movement which is fighting out the issue of autonomy versus universality in the broader setting of the ordinary sessions of the International Labor Conference."¹⁷

Spokesmen for the Soviet-bloc countries constantly charged that they and their satellite

¹⁵ See also The 1958 Session of the International Labor Conference, pp. 988-990 of this issue.

¹⁶ For a discussion of the issue of universality vs. tripartitism, see The 1958 Session of the International Labor Organization (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1956, pp. 1047-1051).

¹⁷ International Transportworkers' Federation, Report on Proceedings of 41st Maritime Session of the International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1958, Press Report, May 29, 1958.

World Federation of Trade Unions were being subjected to discrimination. To these, the spokesman for the representatives of the ITF unions replied:

The representatives of the seafarers are always ready to cooperate with all who have a constructive purpose in mind. The same, we know, applies to genuine representatives of governments and employers who take part in the work of the ILO, though we appreciate that the representatives of employers, and to some extent also those of governments, have interests and points of view different from our own. But we can thus regard them as bona fide representatives and there is consequently a prospect of arriving, by a process of discussion, negotiation and, if necessary, compromise, at results beneficial to all concerned. . . . But the position is entirely different when it comes to representatives who claim to speak in the name of seafarers but who in point of fact, do nothing of the kind. . . . It is implicit in the totalitarian system that the so-called representatives of seafarers are in point of fact functionaries of the State.

. . . We admit with the utmost candor that in the Workers' Group we do not recognize the representatives of seafarers' organizations existing under totalitarian regimes as trade union representatives in the real sense of the term and ipso facto we cannot recognize the workers'

delegates from totalitarian countries attending this conference as genuine representatives of seafarers. We deny, however, with the utmost vigor that in so doing we have transgressed the constitution of the ILO in the slightest degree. We have studied the constitution of the ILO as closely, probably, as anyone, but we see nothing in it which requires us, as seafarers' representatives, to cooperate with any other than representatives, whether of governments, of employers, or of workers.¹⁸

It is worthy of note that this statement was being made while the substantive work of the Conference was concluding with a substantial measure of tripartite agreement. This is the significance of the longstanding relationships which have evolved in the maritime industry through the ILO: representatives of governments, ship-owners, and seafarers are able to meet together, to explore problems, to air their differences, to modify their positions, and to reach agreements, even in the face of potentially distracting and politically intentioned tactics of a minority group.

¹⁸ Statement made by Omer Becu, Belgian workers' adviser and General Secretary, International Transportworkers' Federation, Provisional Record, 41st Conference, ILO, p. 183.

Experience With Wage Controls in the Netherlands

ELLEN M. BUSSEY*

THE STRICT WAGE CONTROL for which the Netherlands has become known is entirely a post-World War II phenomenon. It resulted from the economic chaos in which the Nation found itself after the years of war and occupation and survived because it was supported by labor and management. Through the postwar years, labor and management have assumed a definite place in the process of wage determination and have attained a considerable voice in the national wage policy.

Three institutions have played a dominant role in evolving the existing system of wage determination. They are the official Board of Government Conciliators (*College van Rijksbemiddelaars*), established by decree to develop and execute Government wage policy; the Foundation of Labor (*Stichting van den Arbeid*), a voluntary labor-management deliberative body; and the Social Economic Council (*Sociaal-Economische Raad—SER*), consisting of an equal number of members appointed by labor, management, and the Government. Whereas the first two concern themselves predominantly with wages, working conditions, and labor-management relations, the Social Economic Council has very broad responsibilities in regard to the Dutch economy as a whole. Like the Foundation, the Council has merely advisory functions, whereas the Board of Government Conciliators is empowered to lay down rules that have the force of law. Although the division of responsibility among these three organizations is not always clear-cut, they have each performed an active and essential part in Dutch national wage policy.

Labor and management have been willing to accept Government control of wages as necessi-

tated by the serious economic problems with which the country has been confronted in the postwar period. The most important of these have been the severe damage and economic dislocation resulting from the war, the military action in and the loss of Indonesia, and the high birthrate resulting in overpopulation. Furthermore, the Dutch economy is highly vulnerable because of its dependence on foreign trade, and much of Dutch economic development, particularly in the post-World War II years, has been an adjustment to change in the world economy.

The trade unions agreed that since the Dutch economy depends so heavily on export, full employment, one of the unions' main postwar aims, could be achieved only if internationally competitive prices were maintained. To achieve the latter with a stable rate of exchange, organized labor¹ was willing to exercise wage restraint and to leave much of its fate in the hands of a Government in which, since the end of the war, labor's interests have been adequately represented. Labor spokesmen have held cabinet posts as well as an important number of seats in the Parliament. The Labor Party (*Partij van de Arbeid*) has been one of the two main Dutch political parties.

In agreeing to exercise wage restraint, labor relied on Government and management promises to attempt to keep prices down. The resultant concurrent efforts to control prices will not be discussed in this article, however.

Regulatory and Advisory Agencies

In October 1945, faced with a completely disrupted economy, the Dutch Government promulgated the Extraordinary Labor Decree (*Buitengewoon Besluit Arbeidsverhoudingen*) creating the Board of Government Conciliators² and design-

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¹ There are 3 main trade union federations in the Netherlands, which, except for a 3-year period (July 1954-June 1957), have been united in the Council of Trade Union Federations. These are the "neutral" (but Labor Party oriented) Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions (*Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen*); the Netherlands Catholic Workers Movement (*Nederlandse Katholieke Arbeidersbeweging*); and the (Protestant) Christian National Trade Union Federation (*Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland*), with memberships on January 1, 1957, of 500,300, 412,000, and 216,000, respectively. For further information, see Council of Trade Union Federations in the Netherlands (in *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, p. 180).

² Although Government conciliators (*rijksbemiddelaars*) had existed since the promulgation of the Labor Conflicts Act (*Arbeidsgeschillenwet*) of 1923, their functions were so different and so much more limited that for all practical purposes the present Board of Government Conciliators was created with the 1945 decree.

nating it as the official body to determine wages and working conditions. This the Board was authorized to do by establishing wage rates and other regulations, on its own initiative or at the suggestion of organized labor or management, and through its right to approve or disapprove all collective agreements. The law envisaged that industrywide collective bargaining would continue, but that collective contracts would be submitted to the Board for approval.

The performance of the functions of the Board of Government Conciliators was facilitated, and much possible antagonism toward it was prevented, by the existence of the Foundation of Labor. This organization was conceived clandestinely by labor and management during the war and formally founded on May 17, 1945, to serve as a postwar deliberative body which would meet weekly in an attempt to diminish labor-management strife.³ The Extraordinary Labor Decree specifies expressly that the Board of Government Conciliators is to cooperate closely with the Foundation. Since the latter organization consists of top labor and management talent, its proposals have received very serious consideration and have only rarely been rejected. In practice, the Board generally has merely approved (or disapproved) Foundation of Labor recommendations. In this manner, a system of close coordination and cooperation between labor, management, and the Government has developed in which tripartite agreement has generally been achieved—although at times with difficulty—and hostility and unilateral action have been kept to a minimum.

The Industrial Organization Act (*Wet op de Publiekrechtelijke Bedrijfsorganisatie*) of January 27, 1950, commonly referred to as the PBO Act, established the framework within which organized labor and management join with the Government in regulating the Nation's economic and social affairs. The act designated a Social Economic Council, consisting of 15 representatives each from organized management and labor and 15 members appointed by the Government to represent the public interest, to be the governing body of the PBO. The Council supervises and coordinates the functions of subordinate organizations on

an industry level (product boards—*productschappen*, and industry boards—*bedrijfschappen*). These boards, which, in accordance with the stipulations of the PBO Act, are in the process of being established separately and gradually for each industry, have equal labor-management representation. The law obliged members of the cabinet to seek the Council's advice on all important proposals of a social and economic nature.

Although it was originally thought that, with the creation of the Social Economic Council, the Foundation of Labor would become superfluous and eventually be dissolved, it not only continued to exist but has remained a major influence in the Dutch economy. This has been the case in spite of the fact that the Social Economic Council has achieved great stature. Partly because of the broad and general duties given the Council and the fact that the responsibilities of the Foundation had never been clearly defined, the two organizations have not only found coexistence possible but fruitful. When the Council was first created, a temporary division of duties was agreed on, but this division of responsibility, never clear, has since become increasingly vague. However, it soon became apparent that the greatest value of the Foundation lay in the fact that it provided a voluntary, informal deliberative body in which labor and management could thrash out problems prior to their formal consideration by the Council in the presence of Government representatives. The Foundation began to assume the function of advisory body to the Council.

Wage Actions

Reconstruction Period. In November 1944, even before all of the Netherlands was liberated from the Germans, the Dutch Government had decreed that all wages should be raised by 25 percent to bring them more in line with the great increase in prices since 1940. After its creation, in 1945, the Board of Government Conciliators undertook a general revision of all wages. It established both minimums and maximums, allowing for differentials in skill, sex, age, marital status, and cost of living in towns and cities of different sizes. A minimum wage was established for unskilled adult workers on the basis of the cost of basic

³ See also Foundation of Labor, *The Netherlands Builds a New Road to Industrial Peace Through Voluntary Cooperation* (The Hague, Netherlands, Stichting van den Arbeid, 1950).

items needed by a family of four. Semiskilled workers were to receive 10 percent more than unskilled workers, and skilled workers were to be paid 20 percent more than the unskilled.

As time went on, the Government continued to control these wage differentials, as well as the general level of wages. However, the original rather crude system of classifying workers was replaced by a much more detailed standard system of job evaluation. Nevertheless, the fitting together of a policy which provided a minimum existence for all workers and, at the same time, imposed a wage ceiling, has had the effect of narrowing the wage range between unskilled and skilled workers to a point where it adversely affected the size of the skilled labor force. Attempts have been made in recent years to widen the range in order to induce the acquisition of skills.

By October 1946, when the index of average hourly earnings fixed or approved by the Board had passed 165 for industry (1938-39=100), the Government felt that the worst wage-price inequities had been remedied and decreed a virtual wage freeze which was to last for over 3 years. Increases were to be permitted only for wages that were considered substandard in relation to other wages. The way was left open, however, for increases in real wages, if coupled with increased productivity. Production bonuses as well as incentive payments were permitted, subject in every instance to the Board's approval.

Thus, wages were never completely stabilized. Real earnings were also increased during that year by several other developments: the Board continued to adjust wages fixed prior to October 1946; legislation was passed increasing family allowances; a larger number of industries granted 2 weeks of paid vacation; and the Government was able to lower the prices of certain consumer goods. In November 1948, the Board of Government Conciliators granted an increase of 1 guilder a week (in 1948, about 38 cents, U. S. currency) to practically all workers earning less than 3,700 guilders a year in order to bring wages in line with prices which had risen because of reduced subsidies.

The year 1950 saw the fourth and fifth postwar wage rises, both of which were set at a maximum of 5 percent. One was granted as of January 1 to offset the devaluation of the guilder in Sep-

tember 1949, and the other as of September 4 to compensate for further price increases resulting from the Korean hostilities.

In March 1951, the Dutch Government asked for a cut in public expenditures, investment of all kinds, and private consumption to rectify an unfavorable balance of trade. In order to reduce public expenditures, it was decided to cut subsidies immediately on certain essential commodities. When the resultant higher prices brought demands for higher wages, the Government indicated to the Foundation of Labor that wages should not be permitted to rise commensurate with the cost of living. On the basis of a 10-percent rise in the cost of living since the wage increase in September 1950, the Government, with the consent of the Foundation, authorized the Board of Government Conciliators to approve wage increases of 5 percent as of March 19, 1951. Thus, with reluctant approval from the trade unions, real wages were reduced by about 4.5 percent. A lump-sum payment of 11 percent of a week's wage and 2.5 percent of a month's salary were authorized by a decree of November 21, 1951, to compensate only for an additional rise in prices between March and November 1951. The gap between real wages and prices remained.

During 1952, the cost of living decreased slightly and in 1953 it became stabilized. When the Government decided to permit rent increases as of January 1, 1954, it indicated that a 5-percent increase in wages, to offset the higher rents and to restore some of the purchasing power lost in March 1951, would be acceptable. An additional 0.02 guilders an hour was permitted to widen the differential between skilled and unskilled workers, as well as 0.02 guilders an hour to narrow the cost-of-living differential between towns. Within these limits, exact wage increases were negotiated on an industrywide basis. The Central Bureau of Statistics estimated that the average increase in industrial wages as of January 1, 1954, was 8 percent. Thus, the cut in real wages—agreed to by labor in 1951—was offset.

Possible future liberalization of Dutch wage policy has been discussed on several occasions, but thus far no concrete action has resulted. In September 1952, the newly formed cabinet asked the Social Economic Council to make suggestions for the improvement, change, or modification of the Government's wage policy. The Council did

not propose immediate changes, but recommended that, on a long-range basis, wages be less rigidly controlled. No action was taken on this recommendation for a number of reasons, but predominantly because the disastrous floods in the early part of 1953 necessitated large-scale Government expenditures which adversely affected the Nation's economic equilibrium.

Developments Since 1954. Toward the end of 1953 and in the beginning of 1954, pressure for less Government control of wages became louder and more insistent. Some employers, particularly in the textile industry, deeply resented a system under which wages were determined "in the Hague," while some labor leaders believed that wages should increasingly be based on the ability of an industry to pay and that greater skill differentials should exist. At this point, the Foundation of Labor began to study the problem on its own initiative and in October 1954 presented a voluminous report with its findings to the Government, which in turn forwarded the report to the Social Economic Council for comment.

In issuing its recommendations in September 1955, the Council declared itself in general agreement with the Foundation. It proposed that (1) Wage determination should be primarily the task of labor and management with the government assuming the role of guardian of the general welfare; (2) the general wage level should be in harmony with fundamental economic and social considerations; and (3) the greatest possible differentials in wages and working conditions between the various sectors of the economy should be aimed for without compromising point 2.

Thus, the Council and the Foundation favored some centralized wage coordination, but desired some changes in the present system, and virtually gave the Government complete freedom. Faced with the immediate danger of inflation, the latter was naturally inclined to hold on to the reins. Although the Government was agreeable to following a more liberal wage policy under the conditions set forth by the Council, as well as to transferring the administration of wage policy from the Board of Government Conciliators to the Social Economic Council, action was again deferred. As a whole, wage determination has continued almost un-

changed until the present, although some attempt has been made to implement point 3 above.

From 1954 on, labor's attitude toward wages began to change. Until then, demands for higher wages had always been based on a rise in the cost of living. By 1954-55, however, economic conditions had improved sufficiently so that labor felt justified in asking for higher wages as its equitable share in the country's newly found prosperity.⁴

Several months after the 8-percent wage increase of January 1954, the problem of wage levels again became an issue, although prices had risen only slightly. Agreement was reached in the Foundation and, on the recommendation of the Social Economic Council, the Board of Government Conciliators authorized another general wage increase of 6 percent, which went into effect in most industries as of October 1, 1954.

Although during 1955 the Government concentrated, successfully, on keeping prices down, organized labor initiated negotiations in the Foundation of Labor for higher wages, and the Government was persuaded by the latter to agree to certain additional fringe benefits. As a result, the Government authorized the Board of Government Conciliators to permit 3 additional holidays with pay where the interested parties demanded this, as well as an increase in vacation pay and retirement benefits, plus additional bonuses, on the conditions that these benefits in toto would not increase earnings more than 3 percent a year and would not raise prices.

In addition, the Government, yielding to pressure from the Foundation, asked the Social Economic Council to study economic conditions in 1955 and prospects for 1956 and to examine whether and how it would be possible to give the worker a greater share in the national income. The Council's report, presented to the Government in February 1955, became the subject of heated discussion in the Foundation and, for the first time in the nearly 10 years of its existence, the continuance of the Foundation was threatened when labor walked out of the meetings.

Finally, with Government consent, agreement was reached on another increase in wages and fringe benefits not to exceed 6 percent, as well as a lump-sum payment not to exceed 3 percent of 1955 annual wages. The lump-sum payments were to be confined to those industries where they

⁴ See also Leonora L. Stettner, *Wage Pressures and Inflation Controls in Western Europe* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1956, pp. 664-670).

could be paid out of profits and would not give rise to price increases. The new wage rates were to be negotiated on an industrywide basis and were not to go into effect until after the expiration date of existing collective agreements, or on September 1, 1956, whichever came first. Wage and benefit increases of not over 3 percent could be partially or wholly absorbed by higher prices. If over 3 percent, no part of the increase could be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices. In most industries, wages were increased to the maximum permissible figure, the average wage increase amounting to 5.2 percent.

During 1955, the Government, at the request of the Foundation of Labor, asked the Social Economic Council to examine the problem of the shorter workweek. Although a study was begun in April 1956, the Council's report was not published until July 1958. The report concludes that a general shortening of the workweek from 48 to 45 hours without adverse effects on the economy is very unlikely before 1960, and that it would be possible some time in 1962 only if (1) the national income increases at a favorable rate, (2) the reduction of worktime is carried out in such a manner that the loss of production is small or is offset by increased productivity, and (3) great restraint is exercised in demands for additional fringe benefits. It recommends that the shorter workweek be reduced gradually but states that it is as yet impossible to predict either the time of its initial introduction or the rate at which it will become generally applicable since both depend on the development of the national income.

As 1956 progressed, the Government felt that the rate of spending for both consumption and investment had increased more than was desirable, and in September, the Social Economic Council was asked to offer recommendations to correct the situation. The recommendations, published in November, were incorporated in the Government's "reduction of expenditure program" announced in February 1957. In approving the program, labor had declared itself prepared to accept a rise in the cost-of-living index to 114.5¹—from a 1956 average of 107.5 (1951=100)—without asking for another general wage rise.

When the cost-of-living index rose beyond this point (the high for the year was 119.0 in September), labor leaders announced that they would forego a wage rise and try instead to roll back

prices. This, they succeeded in doing, to a limited extent. Labor's only demand in lieu of a wage rise was a 15-percent increase in children's allowances for 1958. Management agreed and the Government appeared glad to banish a major problem so easily. The only general wage increases permitted in 1957 were those of January 1 (5.6 percent) to compensate for higher levies under the Old Age Pension Act, and of August 1 (2 percent, but no less than 2.10 or 3.10 guilders a week—depending on the cost-of-living zone—and no more than 4 guilders a week) to compensate for simultaneous rent increases.

No one is currently ready to predict a general wage increase either for late 1958 or even early 1959. It is generally accepted that the foreign exchange position of the country should first be improved. Without counteracting measures, which the Dutch Government has been unwilling to take, the foreign exchange position is always adversely affected by wage increases. In the meantime, the cost-of-living index has remained relatively stabilized and wages of those groups who are considered underpaid in relation to other workers continue to be adjusted.

Role of Labor and Management

In examining the main characteristics of post-war wage policy in the Netherlands, in the light of the laws that govern it, it is not the extensive intervention of the State that stands out, but rather the extent of the influence exercised under the circumstances by the various organizations in which labor and management have had a predominant voice. From 1954 on, although no official change in the arrangements for wage determination took place, the role of workers' and employers' organizations became increasingly important. As an advisory body to the Social Economic Council, the Foundation of Labor increasingly proposed changes in wages and working conditions to the Council, demanding that the latter study them and adopt a course of action.

¹ As of January 1, 1957, the official cost-of-living index published by the Central Bureau of Statistics was raised by 5 points to accommodate the effects of the new Old Age Pension Law which went into effect on that date. The index figure stipulated by labor and management for bargaining purposes did not include this 5-point raise. The old index continued to be used, since the cost of the new measure to the worker (6.75 percent of wages) was substantially compensated for by a simultaneous 5.6-percent wage increase. The difference was absorbed by the worker, but at a rate about equal to the net cost to the employer. (The employer, who had to pay the 5.6-percent wage increase, was freed from the so-called wage equalization tax of 4.4 percent.)

The number of collective agreements submitted for approval to the Board of Government Conciliators increased constantly, because of many factors, while the number of regulations initiated by the Board decreased. Thus, indirectly, labor and management participated in making policy at the top, as well as at the industry level. Where regulations were introduced by the Board, it was nearly always at the initiative of, or with the approval of, organized labor and management expressed through the Foundation of Labor. The fact that the Board ultimately has the right to veto the Foundation's suggestions, and has used such right—if only occasionally—has, however, influenced the type of recommendations made by the Foundation.

Labor and management also influenced the wage level to some extent because wage increases approved by the Board were usually permissible rather than compulsory and represented the maximum amounts that might be negotiated. Here, however, full employment since the war (1952 excepted), plus the fact that employer representatives in the Foundation had recommended or agreed to certain increases, made increases of the full amount almost automatic, particularly in the large-scale industries.

The payment of "black market" wages represents another way in which labor and management have influenced wage rates. Such payments have not appreciably influenced the wage level, however, since they have been arbitrarily discontinued when, for various reasons, the particular shortage disappeared. The most recent example of this occurred in the construction industry where during the winter of 1957-58 growing unemployment

resulted in a cut in black-market wages. When the Government attempted officially to wipe out black-market wages in this industry in early 1958, it found that most such payments had already been discontinued because of the prevailing economic conditions. Nevertheless, a new regulation under which both employer and worker are fined in cases of black-market wage payments was introduced in June 1958.

The acceptance of Government wage control by the unions should not be taken to mean that perfect harmony exists in the Netherlands among labor, management, and the Government. Wage issues have frequently been the subject of disagreement and sometimes of hostility. Strikes, at no time outlawed, did take place, although infrequently. The unions have demonstrated a high sense of responsibility in putting the Nation's economic welfare ahead of the workers' natural desire for increased earnings and have generally agreed in principle with Government suggestions.* On the other hand, they have also frequently criticized and attacked the Government for, among other things, slowness, indecisiveness, and arbitrariness in the numerous cases of wage adjustments for groups of workers who were considered underpaid in relation to others. Labor-management relations have also been strained at times, although Government participation and intervention in disputes have mitigated the real antagonism that otherwise might have developed in many instances. On the whole, Dutch labor-management relations since the end of World War II have been characterized by cooperation.

* See *Factors in Labor Peace in the Netherlands* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1958, pp. 412-413).

Summaries of Studies and Reports

The 1958 Session of the International Labor Conference

THE 42d International Labor Conference, held in Geneva June 4-26, 1958, was marked by political controversy between the Communist countries and the West over the unseating of the Hungarian delegation and the exclusion of Eastern European employer delegates and advisers from membership on Conference committees. In the main work of the Conference, however, both sides exercised considerable restraint, with some exceptions, to minimize the intrusion of political differences.

Prior to the June 16 announcement by the Hungarian Government of the executions of ex-Premier Imre Nagy and several other leaders of the 1956 uprising, the political issues which arose at the Conference were those that have troubled the International Labor Organization since it readmitted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1954. Those issues came to the surface chiefly when the Employers' Group again refused to name employer representatives from nine Eastern European countries to titular membership in the technical committees.¹ In this, the Employers' Group was sustained by the Conference by a vote of 115 to 53, with 51 abstentions. The United States Government delegates² supported the free employers on this issue, but abstained on a joint proposal by France, Italy, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom to seat the Eastern European employer delegates as deputy members (with limited voting rights) in the committees. That proposal was rejected by a vote of 97 to 63, with 53 abstentions.

By the time the Credentials Committee reported on the objections lodged at the start of the Conference against admission of the delegates and technical advisers from Hungary, the Hungarian executions had been announced. The Conference then took the unprecedented action of

refusing to accept the credentials of representatives of a member government. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell of the United States declared, in urging the action, "This Conference has no course but to give the fullest possible expression to its indignation against the present Hungarian regime." By the necessary two-thirds vote, the Conference also approved the Credentials Committee's majority report recommending that the Hungarian employer and worker delegations not be admitted.

Major Conference Actions

The work of the Conference was about equally divided between a discussion of the ILO's orientation and operations and consideration by committees of a number of proposed international conventions and recommendations.³ The report of the Director-General, *The ILO in a Changing World*, provided a description and interpretation of the ILO's activities during the past 10 years, which formed the basis for a general debate on the functions of the organization.

¹ The Employers' Group is composed of all accredited delegates representing employers, and the employer membership of Conference committees traditionally has been composed of persons nominated by the Group.

The countries involved were Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia.

² The United States delegation to the Conference was composed as follows:

Government—delegates: James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor (chairman); Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs; advisers and substitute delegates: George C. Lodge, Department of Labor, Graham W. McGowan, Department of Labor, and David W. Wainhouse, American Embassy, Vienna; advisers: Howard S. Carpenter, Charles C. Finch, Austin T. Foster, Daniel Gooft, Joseph E. Johnson, Harold J. Magnuson, Marion E. Martin, Otis E. Mulliken, John F. Skillman, Marshall M. Smith, Charles D. Stewart, James F. Taylor, George Tobias, Bernard Wiesman, Philip A. Yahner, and Arnold Zempel.

Employers—delegate: Cole G. Parker, director, Kimberly-Clark Corp.; advisers: A. Boyd Campbell, Charles E. Jackson, R. N. Nichols, Sybil S. Patterson, William G. Van Meter, and W. H. Winans.

Workers—delegate: Rudolph Faupl, international representative, International Association of Machinists; advisers: Harry C. Bates, George P. Delaney, Eugene E. Frasier, Isidore Nagler, Bert Seidman, and George L. P. Weaver.

³ An ILO convention is a draft international treaty which, following adoption by the ILO Conference, must be considered by each ILO member nation for ratification and application. While not subject to the convention ratification procedure, a recommendation is also a standard which the Conference believes should be incorporated into the domestic practice of ILO member nations.

Both the report and the discussion of it emphasized the growing importance of new programs of technical assistance and education, especially in manpower and labor relations in the underdeveloped countries, while reaffirming the ILO's original quasi-legislative functions in the formulation of international conventions and recommendations on conditions of work and related matters. The technical committees of the Conference were, as usual, concerned largely with the latter but demonstrated growing awareness of the difficulty of carrying on this function of the ILO with member countries at widely varying levels of economic development. The United States, while continuing to favor more emphasis on operational programs, participated more affirmatively than for some time in the work of the technical committees directed toward the drafting of conventions and recommendations.

Final action was taken by the Conference on international instruments dealing with discrimination in employment and with conditions of employment of plantation workers. Preliminary action was taken on other conventions and recommendations, scheduled for final discussion at next year's Conference, with respect to conditions of employment of maritime fishermen and to the organization of health services in places of employment.

The convention calling on member states to take steps to eliminate discrimination in employment and occupation, which was adopted by a vote of 189 to 24, with 13 abstentions, requires ratifying countries to "declare and pursue a national policy designed to promote, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect to employment and occupation, with a view to eliminating any discrimination in respect thereof." The United States Government adviser on this agenda item, in speaking for adoption, indicated that the United States, in accordance with the ILO constitution, would refer the convention to Federal and State authorities for appropriate action, but that under our constitutional system of Federal-State jurisdiction the convention is not appropriate for the Government to enter into as a treaty. A recommendation, similar to the convention but only advisory to governments, was adopted unanimously with only 9 abstentions.

The convention and recommendation on conditions of employment of plantation workers, with minor exceptions, represent a collection of provisions taken, respectively, from all existing conventions and recommendations applicable to various types of workers and made applicable specifically to plantation workers as defined in the present documents. In addition, some of the provisions of the convention are optional, thus permitting partial ratification by countries entering into treaty obligations under the instrument. Partly because of this feature, many employer delegates, including the American, voted against the convention while favoring the recommendation. The convention was adopted by 171 votes to 35, the United States worker delegate concurring, with 26 abstentions, including the United States Government delegates; the recommendation was adopted unanimously, with 7 abstentions.

The United States Government delegates reserved the position of the United States on the question of whether the three draft instruments on employment of fishermen—dealing with minimum age, medical examinations, and articles of agreement—should take the form of conventions or recommendations. The Conference voted to place the items on next year's agenda for consideration as conventions.

The Conference also approved the conclusions of the committee charged with studying the question of the organization of occupational health services in places of employment, which proposed a draft recommendation. The proposed draft provides that occupational health services of a preventive character, free of cost to workers, should be organized either within single firms or jointly by a number of firms.

The Committee on Hours of Work, unlike the other technical committees, was engaged in a general discussion with no view toward formulation of an international instrument. The representatives of governments, employers, and workers expressed their views on issues connected with hours of work as well as on the action which should be taken by the ILO in this field. The Conference decided, with the United States Government and employer delegates dissenting, to invite the Governing Body to place the question of reduction of hours of work on the Conference agenda not later

than 1960, with a view to adoption of an international instrument.

Resolutions and Other Actions

Two resolutions introduced by the United States Government delegation and another by the United States workers' delegate were adopted by the Conference. The two Government proposals called on the ILO (1) to give high priority to its action programs for the development of human resources in connection with economic development and (2) to intensify its program in, and its reporting on, labor-management relations and practices, and to establish, as authorized in the resolution, national, regional, and international institutes and centers for training and study in labor-management relations. The other American resolution called on member countries to publish promptly labor laws, decrees, and regulations affecting the terms and conditions of workers' employment; to ensure that they come to the attention of all concerned; and to make such information available for publication by the ILO.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference covered a wide range of subjects. Perhaps most significant for the future of the ILO program was one put forward by the Indian Government delegation, inviting the Governing Body to initiate a

new line of ILO activity in the field of management development for the purpose of facilitating economic development in the less advanced economies.

The most political and controversial resolution before the Conference, a proposal by the USSR for the "lessening of international tension," was disposed of at the final session by accepting the Resolutions Committee's recommendation that adoption of the resolution was inexpedient, on the grounds that it was outside the competence of the ILO to deal with matters of disarmament and the cessation of nuclear tests. The vote accepting the committee's recommendation was 117 to 33, with 7 abstentions, indicative of the Communist influence on major issues in the Conference this year.

The United States again voted against approval of the \$8½ million budget of the ILO solely, as explained by the Government representative, because of the then existing Congressional limitation, since modified,⁴ of \$1½ million on the total dollar contribution payable by the United States which, under present ILO financial criteria, is assessed 25 percent of the total ILO costs.

—CHARLES D. STEWART

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Research and Development, U. S. Department of Labor

⁴ The Mutual Security Act of 1956 (P. L. 85-477, 85th Cong., H. R. 12181, June 30, 1958), sec. 502 (f).

Political and economic changes are proceeding rapidly; and this places a great strain upon society. It makes a great demand for social maturity, not only in government but in all the institutions within a country which can influence social evolution, and also among individuals. Governments can exert a certain leadership. A form of government is only, however, as strong as the social order upon which it rests. Peaceful and orderly transition will only be assured to the extent that individuals and organizations show the capacity and willingness to bear social responsibility. . . . individual rights and freedom of association . . . will not long endure when they are not used responsibly and creatively; and to create the conditions in which they are so used is perhaps our best service in their cause. For these reasons I feel it is important for the ILO to look ahead now towards the possibilities which education offers as a flexible instrument for achieving its objectives.

—From the ILO in a Changing World: Report of the Director General to the 42d Session of the International Labor Conference (Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958), p. 8.

Wages and Related Practices in the Machinery Industries, 1957-58

STRAIGHT-TIME average hourly earnings of production workers in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing industries rose on the average by 10.2 percent during the past 2 years, according to the latest survey conducted in 21 areas in late 1957 and early 1958. Employment in these industries in the 21 areas decreased by about 3 percent during the 2-year period. The average workweek also decreased, as well as the number of workers employed on extra shifts, the survey by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated.¹

Detroit, with straight-time average earnings above \$2.75 an hour in nearly all the skilled jobs studied, continued to lead in pay levels for machinery workers among the 21 areas. Tool and die makers were the highest paid workers studied in most of the areas.

Characteristics of the Industries

Approximately two-fifths of the more than 1,500,000 workers in the nonelectrical machinery manufacturing industries were employed in the 21 areas at the time of survey. Employment in nonelectrical machinery industries nationally averaged about 7 percent lower in January 1958 than in January 1956; in the 21 areas surveyed, the decrease was about 3 percent.²

Employment changes during the past 2 years varied considerably among the different machinery industries. For example, employment during the period declined 17 percent in the agricultural machinery and tractor industry and 12 percent in the service-industry and household machines industry. In contrast, small employment increases were recorded in the general industrial machinery and equipment industry (3 percent) and in the office and store machinery industry (5 percent). The agricultural machinery and tractor industry, as well as the service-industry and household machines industry, account for a larger proportion of all machinery plant workers in the United States than in the 21 areas combined. Thus, the relatively larger employment decline

for the machinery industries nationally than in the 21 areas studied is largely a reflection of differences in industrial composition.

The 21 areas differed markedly in employment changes, with Portland, Oreg., registering a decline of almost 25 percent, compared with increases of about 10 percent in New York City and Houston during the 2-year period. Modest employment gains were reported for Buffalo, Dallas, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco-Oakland.

Employment levels in the machinery industries varied widely among the areas surveyed. Less than 10,000 workers were employed in Baltimore, Dallas, Denver, and Portland; between 50,000 and 75,000 in Detroit and Milwaukee; and more than 90,000 in Chicago.

A wide variety of nonelectrical machinery was manufactured in each of the areas, particularly in the very large machinery centers. However, in a number of areas a substantial proportion of workers, though rarely a majority, was engaged in producing machinery that could be classified by broad product groupings. Outstanding examples of these were: Agricultural machinery and tractors—Milwaukee and Minneapolis-St. Paul; construction and mining machinery (including oil-field machinery)—Dallas, Denver, Houston, and Los Angeles-Long Beach; metalworking machinery—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Hartford, Pittsburgh, and Worcester; and office and store machinery—Hartford and San Francisco-Oakland. The manufacture of machinery items for general industrial use accounted for a sizable proportion of the employment in nearly all areas.

Employing units ranged in size from jobbing shops with few workers to establishments with more than 2,500 workers, the latter found in 13 of the areas. These large establishments accounted for more than 40 percent of the workers in Hartford, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. In contrast, establishments with fewer than 250 production workers employed more than half the

¹ The BLS survey included machine-tool accessory establishments with 8 or more workers and other nonelectrical machinery establishments with 20 or more workers. Detailed reports for each area and job descriptions used in classifying workers in the selected occupations studied are available upon request. Detailed results of the studies will be published in the forthcoming BLS Report 130, from which the data were drawn for this summary. For areas covered and month concerned, see footnote 2, table 2.

² Total employment figures are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics employment series.

workers in Denver, Los Angeles-Long Beach, New York City, and Portland.

About three-fourths of the production workers in the 21 areas combined were in establishments having labor-management contracts covering a majority of their workers. Contract coverage varied from all of the production workers in San Francisco-Oakland to less than half of the workers in Dallas and Worcester. Baltimore, Boston, Denver, and Los Angeles-Long Beach were the only other areas with less than two-thirds of the production workers in establishments with labor-management contracts.

The majority of the production workers in each of the 21 areas were paid on an hourly rate basis, with proportions ranging from slightly more than half in Hartford to more than nine-tenths in Dallas, Detroit, Houston, and the 3 West Coast cities. The Bureau's study in the winter of 1955-56 showed that job evaluation systems were common in all areas except Dallas, Detroit, Portland, St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland.³ The most popular system of job evaluation reported at that time was the point system. Job evaluation plans involved the establishment of labor grades in nearly all cases and provided a range of rates for time-rated workers, who usually were subject to a periodic merit review for increases within the range.

Between one-third and one-half of the production workers in Hartford, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh were paid under incentive pay systems. The areas in which between a fifth and a third of the workers were paid under incentive plans were Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia, and Worcester. Individual piecework was the most prevalent form of incentive wage payment in Denver, Hartford, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, whereas production bonus plans were most common in the other areas in which at least a tenth of the workers were paid on an incentive basis.

Trends in Earnings

The 10.2-percent increase in straight-time average hourly earnings of production workers in the 21 areas combined, between the winters of 1955-56 and 1957-58, compares with an increase of 4.8 percent during 1955 and 3.1 percent during 1954. (See table 1.) A shorter workweek, with the con-

TABLE 1. *Indexes¹ of average straight-time hourly earnings² of production workers in machinery manufacturing in selected areas and occupations, January 1958 and January 1956, and percent of increase for selected periods*

Item	Indexes (1947-49=100)		Percent increases from—			
	January 1958 ³	January 1956	January 1956 to January 1958	January 1955 to January 1954	January 1954 to January 1953	January 1953 to January 1952
AREA						
All areas combined ⁴	156.8	142.3	10.2	4.8	3.1	118.6
Baltimore.....	150.7	144.5	10.6	6.0	7.9	120.8
Boston.....	140.9	130.7	9.7	3.1	3.2	115.4
Buffalo.....	150.4	143.0	11.5	5.9	(⁵)	110.2
Chicago.....	154.8	142.0	9.0	4.1	3.5	121.8
Cleveland.....	180.5	137.5	9.5	5.4	2.5	106.0
Dallas.....	148.0	135.2	9.5	2.7	1.8	91.1
Detroit.....	153.1	141.8	11.5	6.2	2.9	103.3
Hartford.....	158.2	142.2	11.3	4.7	2.9	121.5
Houston.....	156.6	140.2	11.6	5.2	3.8	111.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	156.0	140.8	10.8	4.8	3.9	102.8
Milwaukee.....	161.5	145.0	11.4	4.8	3.1	138.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	156.0	143.3	8.9	4.0	3.2	117.5
Newark-Jersey City.....	151.1	139.1	8.7	4.9	3.0	105.9
New York City.....	150.3	138.3	8.7	3.2	3.8	112.5
Philadelphia.....	155.7	145.4	7.1	3.8	3.3	118.6
Pittsburgh.....	168.7	151.0	11.7	8.4	2.1	142.5
St. Louis.....	163.5	149.0	9.8	5.5	4.0	141.6
San Francisco-Oakland.....	158.2	133.5	18.5	1.1	2.9	106.8
OCCUPATION						
Laborers, material handling.....	164.3	145.9	12.6	3.6	3.7	139.6
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops).....	152.6	138.9	9.8	4.9	2.9	102.6

¹ For the methodology used in constructing the indexes, see Wage Trends in Machinery Manufacturing, 1945-51 (in Monthly Labor Review, January 1952, footnote 1, p. 48). Beginning with the indexes for January 1953, constant weights, based on average employment for 1953 and 1954, were used.

² Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

³ Data cover periods from October 1957 to April 1958; see footnote 2, table 2.

⁴ Includes data for 3 areas (Denver, Portland, Oreg., and Worcester) not shown separately.

⁵ Buffalo was not studied in 1954.

sequent decline in the amount of premium pay for overtime, however, tended to offset this rise.⁴ According to the Bureau's monthly hours and earnings data, gross weekly earnings for the machinery industries for the country as a whole were virtually the same in January 1958 (\$92.90) as in January 1956 (\$92.66). The comparable figure for January 1957 was \$95.11.

The rise in hourly pay levels over the 2-year period varied considerably among the 21 areas included in the survey. Increases ranged from 7.1 in Philadelphia to 18.5 percent in San Francisco-Oakland; however, in a majority of the areas the increase was between 9 and 12 percent for the 2-year period. Variations in wage movements

⁴ See Wages and Related Practices in the Machinery Industries (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1956, p. 914).

⁵ According to the Bureau's employment and earnings series, production workers in the nonelectrical machinery industries averaged 4 hours of overtime in January 1956, compared with 1.6 hours in January 1958.

among areas may be partly attributable to the timing and frequency of wage negotiations among establishments in the areas. For example, San Francisco-Oakland had the largest increase among the 21 areas for the current period; however, in January 1955, San Francisco-Oakland had the smallest increase (1.1 percent), since a high proportion of the machinery workers in that area were covered by a 3-year union agreement negotiated in May 1953 which limited increases during 1955 to cost-of-living adjustments provided for in that agreement.

Although general wage changes usually account for most of the movement in earnings, other fac-

tors, such as labor turnover and employment changes in establishments with different pay levels, also affect the year-to-year trend. The increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956, had little direct effect on the wage level of the industry, as only a few workers were receiving less than \$1 an hour immediately before the date of the new minimum.

The extent of wage movement also varied between the skilled and unskilled occupations included in the study. For the 21 areas combined, straight-time hourly earnings of tool and die makers (in other than tool and die jobbing shops) rose 9.8 percent, or about 25 cents an hour during

TABLE 2. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men in selected production occupations in machinery manufacturing establishments in 21 areas surveyed between October 1957 and April 1958²

Occupation	New England			Middle Atlantic						South	
	Boston	Hartford	Worcester	Buffalo	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Baltimore	Dallas	Houston
Assemblers, class A.....	\$2.37	\$2.44	\$2.37	\$2.38	\$2.51	\$2.52	\$2.42	\$2.51	\$2.50	\$1.93	\$2.37
Assemblers, class B.....	2.03	2.01	2.06	2.15	2.10	2.08	2.15	2.54	2.54	1.68	2.06
Assemblers, class C.....	1.83	1.88	1.94	2.00	1.95	1.87	1.83	2.55	2.55	1.38	1.87
Electricians, maintenance.....	2.39	2.50	2.35	2.44	2.59	2.55	2.53	2.72	2.72	2.16	2.86
Inspectors, class A.....	2.33	2.23	2.29	2.55	2.46	2.59	2.40	2.88	2.62	2.16	2.63
Inspectors, class B.....	2.01	2.07	2.13	2.32	2.20	2.22	2.38	2.21	2.42	1.90	2.63
Inspectors, class C.....	1.88	1.93	1.93	2.14	2.03	1.90	1.90	2.05	2.05	1.36	2.06
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	1.56	1.74	1.70	1.63	1.70	1.68	1.71	2.00	1.94	1.36	1.74
Laborers, material handling.....	1.73	1.82	1.85	1.93	1.82	1.87	1.82	2.08	1.60	1.36	1.64
Machine-tool operators, production, class A ³	2.32	2.42	2.28	2.51	2.45	2.50	2.51	2.72	2.37	2.09	2.32
Drill-press operators, radial, class A.....	2.31	2.33	2.17	2.54	2.48	2.48	2.37	2.53	2.56	2.09	2.39
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A.....	2.46	2.10	2.13	2.33	2.18	2.20	2.20	2.09	2.09	2.40	2.40
Engine-lathe operators, class A.....	2.26	2.40	2.26	2.50	2.38	2.56	2.52	2.70	2.32	2.30	2.74
Grinding-machine operators, class A.....	2.32	2.56	2.30	2.35	2.48	2.55	2.39	2.75	2.21	2.09	2.74
Milling-machine operators, class A.....	2.48	2.40	2.34	2.39	2.48	2.58	2.48	2.69	2.46	2.10	2.81
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A.....	2.42	2.24	2.32	2.54	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.16	2.16
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A.....	2.31	2.38	2.26	2.46	2.49	2.47	2.06	2.55	2.46	2.11	2.59
Machine-tool operators, production, class B ⁴	2.00	2.20	2.08	2.09	2.30	2.09	2.33	2.37	2.17	1.78	2.39
Drill-press operators, radial, class B.....	1.97	2.20	1.94	2.06	2.19	2.02	2.09	2.40	2.40	1.64	2.26
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B.....	2.03	2.01	2.01	2.18	2.11	1.96	2.14	2.20	2.01	2.01	2.44
Engine-lathe operators, class B.....	2.00	2.09	2.06	2.16	2.10	2.18	2.14	2.44	2.01	2.01	2.44
Grinding-machine operators, class B.....	1.94	2.20	2.06	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.45	2.35	2.02	1.72	2.44
Milling-machine operators, class B.....	2.10	2.09	2.12	2.27	2.12	2.21	2.41	2.41	2.41	1.76	2.44
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B.....	2.04	2.33	2.32	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	1.83	2.04
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B.....	2.02	2.11	2.08	2.03	2.26	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.38	1.79	2.37
Machine-tool operators, production, class C ⁵	1.66	2.12	1.85	1.89	2.02	1.71	2.01	2.38	1.68	1.53	1.93
Drill-press operators, radial, class C.....	1.61	2.06	1.94	1.98	1.98	1.50	1.67	1.49	1.36	1.36	1.98
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C.....	1.73	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
Engine-lathe operators, class C.....	1.76	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
Grinding-machine operators, class C.....	1.69	2.05	2.05	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Milling-machine operators, class C.....	1.69	2.05	2.05	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class C.....	1.67	2.08	2.08	1.71	2.00	1.86	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand-screw machine), class C.....	1.67	2.08	2.08	1.71	2.00	1.86	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
Machine-tool operators, toolroom.....	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.44	2.60	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.30	2.61
Machinists, production.....	2.22	2.35	2.01	2.47	2.56	2.61	2.44	2.44	2.37	2.14	2.61
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops).....	2.52	2.47	2.24	2.68	2.70	2.71	2.88	2.78	2.41	2.41	2.82
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops).....	2.38	2.58	2.44	2.68	2.68	2.81	2.80	2.83	2.53	2.33	2.83
Welders, hand, class A.....	2.31	2.35	2.41	2.54	2.60	2.44	2.48	2.69	2.42	1.96	2.64
Welders, hand, class B.....	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.24	2.23	2.03	2.03	2.40	2.06	1.70	2.82

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men in selected production occupations in machinery manufacturing establishments in 21 areas surveyed between October 1957 and April 1958²—Continued

Occupation	Middle West						Far West			
	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland
Assemblers, class A	\$2.55	\$2.59	\$2.95	\$2.78	\$2.35	\$2.43	\$2.51	\$2.47	\$2.53	\$2.72
Assemblers, class B	2.28	2.36	2.43	2.49	2.05	2.12	2.13	2.11	2.30	2.34
Assemblers, class C	2.05	2.06	2.24	2.28	1.89	1.89	1.78	1.81	2.14	2.11
Electricians, maintenance	2.78	2.63	3.00	2.78	2.54	2.70	2.41	2.68	2.59	3.81
Inspectors, class A	2.52	2.54	2.98	2.62	2.40	2.65	2.38	2.55	2.57	2.65
Inspectors, class B	2.28	2.44	2.46	2.54	2.01	2.36	-----	2.26	-----	-----
Inspectors, class C	1.93	2.00	2.85	2.26	1.86	-----	-----	1.98	-----	-----
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1.83	1.89	2.19	1.94	1.76	1.69	1.68	1.77	1.98	2.03
Laborers, material handling	1.91	1.98	2.27	2.04	1.83	1.81	1.83	1.91	2.14	2.15
Machine-tool operators, production, class A ³	2.65	2.63	3.30	2.67	2.46	2.77	2.65	2.58	2.62	2.74
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	2.55	2.60	3.17	2.57	2.46	2.62	2.42	2.51	2.47	2.78
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A	2.46	2.57	2.55	2.57	2.38	2.42	2.29	-----	-----	2.76
Engine-lathe operators, class A	2.61	2.55	3.17	2.62	2.45	2.96	2.62	2.62	2.53	2.74
Grinding-machine operators, class A	2.75	2.77	3.20	2.72	-----	2.77	-----	2.61	2.55	2.77
Milling-machine operators, class A	2.67	2.67	3.20	2.71	-----	2.88	2.89	2.54	2.52	2.75
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	2.90	2.68	-----	2.71	2.42	2.63	2.78	2.53	-----	2.66
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	2.66	2.64	2.90	2.65	2.44	2.58	2.66	2.57	2.53	2.74
Machine-tool operators, production, class B ³	2.33	2.38	2.47	2.47	2.11	2.36	2.36	2.21	2.29	2.40
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	2.42	2.32	-----	2.37	2.20	-----	2.44	2.20	2.31	2.36
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B	2.32	2.39	2.30	2.41	2.07	2.23	2.20	2.05	2.28	2.38
Engine-lathe operators, class B	2.26	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.07	2.25	2.33	2.26	-----	2.74
Grinding-machine operators, class B	2.25	2.43	2.47	2.53	2.17	2.27	-----	2.23	2.32	2.48
Milling-machine operators, class B	2.35	2.33	2.53	2.57	-----	2.19	-----	2.26	-----	2.42
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B	2.49	2.38	2.59	2.55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	2.37	2.36	2.44	2.41	2.21	2.24	-----	2.21	2.34	2.40
Machine-tool operators, production, class C ³	2.01	2.08	2.24	2.22	1.84	2.11	-----	1.92	-----	2.15
Drill-press operators, radial, class C	2.18	2.04	-----	2.23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C	1.99	2.09	2.25	2.43	1.83	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Engine-lathe operators, class C	2.02	2.06	2.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grinding-machine operators, class C	1.98	2.06	2.23	2.29	-----	-----	-----	1.90	-----	-----
Milling-machine operators, class C	2.02	2.15	2.30	2.34	2.06	2.23	-----	-----	-----	-----
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class C	2.08	-----	-----	-----	1.78	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C	2.13	2.13	-----	2.18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	2.68	2.62	2.95	2.62	2.40	2.73	-----	2.66	2.60	2.85
Machinists, production	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.41	-----	2.37	2.69	2.56	2.79
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops)	3.22	2.87	3.49	3.00	-----	-----	-----	2.92	-----	-----
Tool and die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)	2.92	2.79	3.03	2.91	2.64	2.90	2.54	2.82	-----	3.15
Welders, hand, class A	2.51	2.48	2.77	2.58	2.35	2.98	2.35	2.58	2.52	2.67
Welders, hand, class B	2.33	2.26	2.52	2.37	2.11	2.23	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Data relate to October 1957 in Dallas; November 1957 in St. Louis; December 1957 in Cleveland, Denver, Portland, and San Francisco-Oakland; February 1958 in Philadelphia; March 1958 in Detroit and Milwaukee; April 1958 in Chicago; and January 1958 in each of the remaining 11 areas. The areas are the standard metropolitan areas, except: Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.); New York City (the 5 boroughs; Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden

County, N. J.); Chicago (Cook County, Ill.); and Hartford (Hartford metropolitan area and Berlin, Bristol, New Britain, Plainville, Plymouth, and Southington, Conn.).

³ Includes operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

the 2-year period, while earnings of material-handling laborers rose 12.6 percent, or about 22 cents. The greater percentage increase in earnings of material-handling laborers narrowed the differentials in pay levels between these two groups and continued a long-term trend in this direction. Since January 1945, when the Bureau's first occupational wage relationship study was conducted for the machinery industries, there has been a substantial reduction in the percentage differentials between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers.

Since January 1945, average earnings of material-handling laborers have increased 139.6 percent compared with an increase of 102.6 percent recorded for tool and die makers. Most of this narrowing occurred between 1945 and 1953, largely from cents-per-hour increases granted across the board. Average hourly earnings of workers in both jobs have increased about 25 percent during the past 5 years. Twice during this period—in 1953 and 1955—a larger annual increase was recorded for tool and die makers.

Levels of Earnings, 1957-58

Average straight-time hourly earnings for over half the selected occupations were highest in Detroit among the 21 machinery producing centers surveyed between October 1957 and April 1958 (table 2). San Francisco-Oakland, Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee also ranked in the upper fourth of the areas in pay levels for a majority of the occupations. Lowest average hourly earnings were recorded in Dallas for almost all occupations. Two of the New England areas (Boston and Worcester) and Baltimore also ranked comparatively low in a majority of the occupations.

Tool and die makers had the highest average hourly earnings among the selected occupations in all but five of the areas studied. Those engaged in the production or maintenance of tools and dies used in the establishment in which they were employed had averages of \$2.80 or more in half the areas and ranged among all areas from \$2.33 in Dallas to \$3.15 in San Francisco-Oakland. Earnings of tool and die makers in most areas permitting comparisons were somewhat higher in shops producing machine-tool accessories on a job or order basis (tool and die jobbing shops); in Detroit, where a high proportion of these workers were located, the average was \$3.49 an hour. Machine-tool operators who set up their own machines and performed a variety of machining operations to close tolerances (class A)

had earnings ranging from \$2.09 in Dallas to \$3.20 in Detroit, but in a high proportion of the areas their earnings were between \$2.50 and \$2.80. For the intermediate group of machine-tool operators (class B), earnings were between 20 and 40 cents an hour lower than those for class A operators in a majority of the areas; a similar differential also existed—in 13 of the areas—between the intermediate classification and operators performing the more routine, repetitive machining operations (class C).

Among the unskilled laboring jobs studied, hourly earnings varied from \$1.36 for both material handlers and the janitor-cleaner group in Dallas to \$2.19 for janitors and cleaners and \$2.27 for material handlers in Detroit. In other areas, these workers averaged \$1.60 or more, with the exception of the janitor-cleaner groups in Baltimore (\$1.54) and Boston (\$1.56).

Women accounted for fewer than a tenth of the machinery manufacturing plant workers in the 21 areas combined. In Hartford, nearly a fourth of the workers were women, but in other areas, they accounted for more than a tenth only in Milwaukee, St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland (11, 12, and 14 percent, respectively). Most of the women workers were employed in the larger plants and, with a few exceptions, were engaged in routine assembly and inspection or repetitive machine operations. Those performing routine assembly operations (class C), the largest group among jobs studied, had earnings averaging from

TABLE 3. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men in selected production occupations in machine-tool accessory manufacturing establishments in 8 selected areas, surveyed between October 1957 and April 1958²

Occupation	Chicago		Cleveland jobbing shops	Detroit		Hartford		Los Angeles-Long Beach	Milwaukee	Newark- Jersey City	New York City
	Production shops	Jobbing shops		Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops				
Inspectors, class A.....	\$2.51	.....	\$2.71	\$2.88	.....	\$2.10	.....	\$2.81	\$2.75	\$2.28	\$2.58
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	1.78	\$1.54	1.72	2.15	\$2.31	1.52	1.52	1.70	1.68	1.52	1.57
Machine-tool operators, class A ¹	2.73	2.92	2.65	2.88	3.40	\$2.75	2.30	2.60	2.66	2.46	2.48
Engine-lathe operators, class A.....	2.73	2.87	2.52	2.81	3.30	2.44	2.69	2.75	2.75	2.37	2.37
Grinding-machine operators, class A.....	2.79	2.90	2.71	2.80	3.41	2.51	2.72	2.81	2.81	2.58	2.40
Milling-machine operators, class A.....	2.75	2.80	2.54	2.91	3.39	2.31	2.64	2.68	2.65	2.35	2.28
Machine-tool operators, production, class B ¹	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.49	.....	2.22	2.00	2.16	2.35	2.19	2.08
Engine-lathe operators, class B.....	2.58	2.30	2.35	.....	.....	2.03	2.03	2.35	2.35	2.08	2.15
Grinding-machine operators, class B.....	2.30	2.19	2.45	.....	.....	2.11	2.11	2.16	2.35	2.07	2.10
Milling-machine operators, class B.....	2.30	2.40	2.24	2.59	.....	1.90	2.13	2.35	2.35	2.11	2.11
Machine-tool operators, production, class C.....	2.02	.....	1.90	2.22	.....	1.71	.....	1.97	1.97	1.83	1.70
Tool and die makers (tool and die jobbing shops).....	.....	3.22	2.87	.....	3.40	.....	2.47	2.92	3.00	2.70	2.71

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² See footnote 2, table 2.

³ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

TABLE 4. Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of men in selected production occupations in machinery manufacturing establishments, by method of wage payment,² 10 selected areas surveyed between October 1957 and April 1958³

Occupation ¹	New England						Middle Atlantic						Middle West							
	Boston		Hartford		Worcester		Newark-Jersey City		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh		Chicago		Cleveland		Milwaukee		St. Louis	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Assemblers, class A:																				
Time.....	242	\$2.14	108	\$2.32			696	\$2.47	697	\$2.41	346	\$2.06	1,703	\$2.55	883	\$2.46	202	\$2.61		
Incentive.....	167	2.60	90	2.59			251	2.62	248	2.42			311	2.57	309	2.98	413	2.86		
Assemblers, class B:																				
Time.....	401	1.94	196	1.95	154	\$2.06	987	1.99	482	2.07	192	2.32	1,387	2.24	718	2.23	621	2.28		
Incentive.....	85	2.43	987	2.03	73	2.06			85	2.55			379	2.44	187	2.84	634	2.70		
Assemblers, class C:																				
Time.....	100	1.74	172	1.89			168	1.90	235	1.79			1,016	1.93	434	2.02	375	2.10		
Incentive.....	50	2.00	465	1.87			46	2.16	41	2.10			575	2.27	67	2.38	465	2.43		
Machine-tool operators, production, class A:																				
Time.....	1,479	2.20	600	2.37	811	2.23	2,614	2.43	2,381	2.44	1,646	2.60	5,634	2.63	3,176	2.50	973	2.53	489	\$2.56
Incentive.....	608	2.61	649	2.46	282	2.43	493	2.56	876	2.72	743	2.98	1,639	2.73	1,303	2.94	1,748	2.74	350	3.06
Machine-tool operators, production, class B:																				
Time.....	884	1.95	531	2.06	456	1.99	1,732	2.25	1,431	2.24	794	2.27	2,485	2.28	2,439	2.26	699	2.27	441	2.25
Incentive.....	165	2.31	996	2.27	171	2.30	461	2.47	616	2.55	446	2.56	825	2.49	544	2.93	1,098	2.59	261	2.53
Machine-tool operators, production, class C:																				
Time.....	441	1.62	923	2.06	68	1.85	766	1.91	200	1.74	120	2.03	1,372	1.89	848	2.06	133	2.09		
Incentive.....	58	1.93	788	2.17	11	1.82	330	2.27	323	2.19	249	2.55	560	2.31	165	2.20	315	2.42		

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² In presenting separate estimates for time and incentive workers these criteria were used: (1) Each method of pay group was reported in at least 3 establishments; (2) at least 6 workers were reported at each method of pay;

and (3) no company represented more than 60 percent of total employment in the job.

³ See footnote 2, table 2.

Note: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

\$1.49 an hour in New York City to \$2.17 in Detroit, in the 9 areas where data permit comparisons.

In the two largest centers producing machine-tool accessories (Detroit and Chicago), pay levels for nearly all jobs that could be compared were higher in jobbing shops than in shops producing standard accessory items in quantity (production shops). (See table 3.) However, the reverse was true in Hartford, the only other area with sufficient employment in each type of shop for comparisons.

In most instances in which comparisons were possible, earnings of workers paid on an incentive basis were higher than for workers in the same job who were paid time rates (table 4). The earnings advantage of incentive paid workers was substantial for most job comparisons in Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. The smallest differences were often found in Hartford.

Earnings of individual workers varied greatly within the same job and geographic area. In many instances, hourly earnings of the highest paid worker exceeded those of the lowest paid in the same job and area by \$1 or more. In many of

the 21 areas, individual workers in the comparatively low paid material handling laborer job earned more than some of the workers employed as tool and die makers, despite the wide difference in averages for the two jobs. Interplant differences in pay levels were quite substantial.

Shift Employment and Shift-Differential Pay

The proportion of workers employed on late shifts was lower during the winter of 1957-58 than 2 years earlier in most of the 21 areas surveyed. About 17 percent of the production workers in the 21 areas combined were employed on late shifts at the time of the current survey, compared with 19 percent at the time of the previous study. Among areas, extra-shift employment ranged from about 5 percent of the production workers in New York City to 33 percent in Houston. About 86 percent of the extra-shift workers were employed on the second shift. Nearly all extra-shift workers received pay differentials over day-shift rates—generally on a cents-per-hour or a percentage basis. In addition, workers in some areas received a full day's pay for a shorter work schedule. The majority of the

extra-shift workers in Portland and San Francisco-Oakland received a full day's pay for reduced hours, plus a cents-per-hour or percentage differential. The amount of the shift differential varied greatly, but in most areas, 10 cents per hour or 10 percent over day-shift rates were most commonly found for both second- and third-shift workers.

Work Schedules

A majority of the production workers in all areas surveyed had weekly work schedules of 40 hours. Decreases since the 1955-56 survey in the proportion of workers with workweeks of more than 40 hours occurred in 17 areas. Production workers with scheduled workweeks of less than 40 hours were found in 12 areas, as contrasted with only 6 areas in the preceding survey.

Weekly work schedules of 40 hours applied to a majority of the office workers in all areas except

New York City, where 70 percent of the workers were in establishments with scheduled workweeks of 37½ hours. Dallas was the only area having a substantial number of office workers with workweeks of over 40 hours.

Supplementary Wage Benefits

Virtually all workers in the nonelectrical machinery industries in the areas surveyed were eligible for paid holidays, paid vacations, and some type of insurance or pension plan (table 5). Provisions for office workers were generally somewhat more liberal than those for production workers. The main development in the last few years has been the liberalization of existing plans such as adding a paid holiday, increasing the amount of vacation pay after longer periods of service, and adding another type of insurance coverage.

The amount of vacation pay varied with the worker's length of service. Nearly all production

TABLE 5. *Percent of production workers employed in machinery manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits¹ in 21 areas surveyed between October 1957 and April 1958*

Benefit	New England			Middle Atlantic					South		
	Boston	Hartford	Worcester	Buffalo	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Baltimore	Dallas	Houston
Paid vacations ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
After 1 year of service ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	98
1 week.....	88	89	82	85	96	95	96	90	100	85	89
Over 1 week.....	12	11	18	15	4	5	2	(⁴)		15	9
After 5 years of service ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
2 weeks.....	57	97	97	95	92	95	98	100	87	95	96
Over 2 weeks.....				4	2	5					
After 15 years of service ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
2 weeks.....	19	4	12	15	13	34	12	1	26	61	17
3 weeks.....	78	94	83	85	82	63	87	98	66	35	79
Over 3 weeks.....						2					
After 25 years of service ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96
2 weeks.....	19	4	9	15	8	32	12	1	23	61	17
3 weeks.....	73	94	87	89	80	65	64	32	65	30	25
Over 3 but less than 4 weeks.....				3	2	3	3	65			
4 weeks and over.....	5		29	13	8	9	20	2	3	5	84
Paid holidays ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97
Less than 6 days.....			3		1		(⁴)			36	2
6 days.....	11	3	10	16	5	7			35	46	18
6 days plus 1 or more half days.....	1	10		27	10	1	6	21			
7 days.....	22	30	23	20	33	12	55	67	60	16	77
7 days plus 1 or more half days.....	7	30	32	11	9	2	15	8		2	
8 days.....	7	6	29	19	17	21	15				
8 days plus 1 or more half days.....	20	1	3	7	13	25					
9 or more days.....	33				12	32	2				
Health, insurance, and pension plans: ⁵											
Life insurance.....	94	90	97	96	88	83	94	99	91	89	89
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	63	84	71	83	40	47	79	32	84	67	55
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave ⁶	90	94	95	86	77	59	95	97	84	86	79
Sickness and accident insurance, Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period).....	90	93	95	86	73	46	92	96	84	84	70
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).....	1	1		5	7	28	2	1		4	4
Hospitalization insurance.....	89	(⁴)	5	11			(⁴)	(⁴)	6		17
Surgical insurance.....	87	97	94	99	91	92	94	98	86	78	95
Medical insurance.....	67	90	94	96	89	92	89	98	86	78	95
Catastrophe insurance.....	26	33	29	16	7	6	28	27		1	42
Retirement pension.....	67	91	89	70	80	42	76	88	64	36	63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Percent of production workers employed in machinery manufacturing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits¹ in 21 areas surveyed between October 1957 and April 1958—Continued

Benefit	Middle West						Far West			
	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles-Long Beach	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland
Paid vacations ²	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After 1 year of service ³	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 week.....	85	73	73	98	98	98	98	98	100	19
Over 1 week.....	11	27	26	2	32	6	2	10	10	81
After 5 years of service ³	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks.....	95	86	82	89	83	100	97	88	100	100
Over 2 weeks.....	2	9	17	6	15			5		
After 15 years of service ³	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks.....	14	9	41	1	10	7	27	39	72	10
3 weeks.....	81	87	46	93	80	91	68	55	14	90
Over 3 weeks.....	3	3	(4)	6	10	2	2	5		
After 25 years of service ³	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks.....	14	9	41	1	10	7	27	38	72	10
3 weeks.....	58	81	48	57	72	91	64	53	28	90
Over 3 but less than 4 weeks.....	13	3	(4)	6	3			5		
4 weeks and over.....	14	6	(4)	36	15	2	6	3		
Paid holidays ⁴	99	99	97	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 6 days.....	2	(4)	2			2		3		
6 days.....	24	24	34	12	24	12	75	38	23	
6 days plus 1 or more half days.....	30	43	52	29	46	2		16		
7 days.....	33	21	8	57	30	77	25	38	77	94
7 days plus 1 or more half days.....		7				2		4		
8 days.....	10	4				6				2
8 days plus 1 or more half days.....										
9 or more days.....										
Health, insurance, and pension plans: ⁵										
Life insurance.....	85	96	96	99	89	95	95	92	100	100
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	53	64	63	75	44	81	48	75	100	100
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave ⁶	85	92	93	99	92	94	84	59	82	11
Sickness and accident insurance.....	83	90	93	99	81	94	84	47	82	6
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period).....	(4)		15		12		2	15		2
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period).....	2	2						4		3
Hospitalization insurance.....	93	85	96	99	92	95	87	97	96	100
Surgical insurance.....	91	83	96	99	91	94	87	97	96	100
Medical insurance.....	56	54	94	83	91	93	82	72	96	100
Catastrophe insurance.....	12	4	4	6				18	5	53
Retirement pension.....	55	67	74	81	58	82	49	31	29	42

¹ If formal provisions for supplementary benefits in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefit was considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

² Vacation benefits, such as a percentage of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis. The periods of service were arbitrarily chosen and do not necessarily reflect the individual provisions for progressions. For example, the changes indicated at 15 years may include changes occurring between 5 and 16 years.

³ Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁵ Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

⁶ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes workmen's compensation, social security, and plans which met only the minimum requirements of the State law as to benefits or employer contributions.

⁷ Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately.

workers in the 21 areas were in establishments which provided at least 1 week of vacation pay after 1 year of service. A majority of the workers were provided 2 weeks' pay after 2 years' service in 4 areas—New York City, Houston, Detroit, and San Francisco-Oakland. After 3 years' service, the majority of workers in 6 areas received 2 weeks' pay or more, and after 5 years' service, over four-fifths of the workers in each of the 21 areas received at least 2 weeks of vacation pay. At least half of the workers in all areas except Dallas, Detroit, and Portland received 3 weeks' vacation pay after 15 years of service. Some workers in 18 of the 21 areas received more than 3 weeks' pay after 25 years' service. Houston, however, was the only area in which over half of

the production workers were in establishments providing 4 weeks' vacation pay and over after 25 years of service.

All or nearly all of the production workers in each of the 21 areas surveyed were provided paid holidays. More than half of the workers in Boston and New York City received 8 or more full-day holidays and about a third of the workers in these areas received 9 or more. In all other areas, the majority of the workers were provided either 6 or 7 full-day paid holidays. Some of the production workers in all areas studied in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Middle West regions received half-day holidays in addition to full-day holidays. Thus, half of the workers in Detroit received 2 half days as well as 6 full-day paid

holidays, and nearly half of the production workers in Hartford received 2 half days in addition to 7 full days.

Nearly two-thirds of the office workers in Boston and half of the workers in New York City received 10 or more full-day holidays with pay. In all other areas, the majority of the office workers were provided 6 or 7 full-day holidays annually. In addition, half-day holidays were frequently provided office workers in most of the areas outside the South and the Far West.

More than 90 percent of the production and office workers in all areas were in establishments with some type of health, insurance, or pension plan financed wholly or in part by the employers. Life insurance, hospitalization, and surgical plans were available to about four-fifths or more of these workers in virtually all areas. Coverage under medical and catastrophe insurance plans had increased substantially since the last survey. Seventenths or more of the production workers in 12 areas were in establishments with medical insurance plans providing complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. One-fourth or more of the production workers in seven areas were in establishments with catastrophe insurance plans covering the employees in case of major medical expenses.

Four-fifths or more of the production workers in 15 of the 21 areas were in establishments with sickness and accident insurance or sick-leave plans covering employees. Sickness and accident insurance benefit plans were more prevalent for both office and production workers in these industries than were formal sick-leave plans. Sick-leave plans were applicable to 50 percent or more of the office workers in 11 areas; however, in only 6 areas were more than 10 percent of the production workers covered by such plans.

More than half of the workers in 14 of the 21 areas were in establishments with retirement plans (other than social security) covering production workers. Retirement plans covering office workers were reported in establishments employing a majority of these workers in all areas except Denver. The prevalence of retirement plans varied greatly; fewer than a third of the production workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Portland, and St. Louis were working in establishments with such plans as contrasted to more than four-fifths of the workers thus employed in Hartford, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, and Worcester.

—MORRIS H. RICE

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Earnings of Communications Workers in October 1957

EARNINGS of the 723,000 employees (exclusive of officials and managerial assistants) of the principal communications carriers in the United States averaged \$2.15 an hour in October 1957¹—12 cents above October 1956. During the past 10 years, the level of employee earnings has increased substantially in each of the four main carrier groups included in the study—class A telephone carriers, Western Union Telegraph Co., radiotelegraph carriers, and ocean-cable carriers. Employment in the expanding telephone industry had increased almost a fourth since 1947, whereas the work force in each of the other types of carrier groups had declined.

Class A Telephone Carriers

Earnings in 1957. Employees of the 51 class A telephone carriers included in the study prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor averaged \$2.16 an hour in October 1957—12 cents above the October 1956 average. Individual earnings of the 681,588 employees studied (exclusive of officials and managerial assistants) were widely dispersed. The middle half of the workers received from \$1.52 to \$2.61 an hour in October 1957. This comparatively wide dispersion of rates is the result of a number of factors, including: (1) the great diversity of skills and responsibilities required in the industry; (2) pay differences among regions and among establishments within the same region; and (3) the general practice of individual companies in the industry of providing a range of rates for workers in a given job and locality.

The level of earnings varied greatly according to the duties of the workers, ranging from an average of \$1.31 an hour for trainee telephone operators to more than \$4 an hour for professional and semiprofessional employees.

Regionally, average earnings for all employees, exclusive of officials and managerial assistants, ranged from \$1.88 in the Southeast to \$2.28 in the Middle Atlantic (table 1). The larger communities within each region tended to pay the highest wages.

Employees of the Bell System companies, which accounted for 97 percent of the telephone employees, averaged \$2.18 an hour compared with \$1.65 for employees of non-Bell companies. Labor force requirements differ between these employer groups with proportionately greater employment noted in clerical, sales, and professional jobs in Bell System companies. These differences in occupational composition may have accounted for some of the difference in the all-worker averages. However, other factors, such as size of firm and size of community, were undoubtedly of greater importance in contributing to the different wage levels. Average employment of the 23 reporting units of the Bell System companies, which generally cover an entire State or a number of States, was between 25,000 and 30,000 workers, while the 28 non-Bell companies reporting were more local in service and usually employed fewer than 1,000 workers.

An individual employee's rate of pay was also influenced, to a considerable extent, by his length of service with the company. Established provisions for length-of-service wage adjustments were prevalent in the industry. Typically, such plans provided a series of rates for each job, with the top rate often as much as 100 percent above the beginning rate.

Women, who constituted about three-fifths of the total work force of the class A telephone carriers, were generally employed as telephone operators or clerical employees. Experienced switchboard operators, representing almost a fourth of the total employment, averaged \$1.62 an hour and switchboard-operator trainees, \$1.31. Earnings of nonsupervisory clerical employees—123,507 women and 9,272 men—averaged \$1.75 an hour, varying by departments from an average of \$1.63 in the commercial department to \$1.85 in the traffic department.

¹ Based on annual reports filed with the Federal Communications Commission by carriers engaged in interstate or foreign communications by means of their own facilities or through connections with the facilities of another carrier under direct or indirect common control. These reports do not include radiotelegraph and ocean-cable carriers with annual operating revenues below \$50,000 or telephone carriers with annual operating revenues below \$250,000. For further details of the study, including data on additional occupations, see *Earnings of Communications Workers, October 1957*, BLS Report 138. It is estimated that this study covers approximately nine-tenths of the workers in the communications industries. The earnings data contained in this summary, which pertain to all workers except officials and managerial assistants, were computed by dividing scheduled weekly compensation by scheduled weekly hours. For a summary of the Bureau's study of communications workers' earnings in October 1956, see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1957, pp. 1237-1239.

TABLE 1. Class A telephone carriers: ¹ Average hourly earnings ² of employees in selected occupations, by region, ³ October 1957

Occupation	United States ⁴		New England		Middle Atlantic		Great Lakes		Chesapeake	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All employees except officials and managerial assistants.....	681,588	\$2.16	51,906	\$2.11	152,193	\$2.28	123,938	\$2.22	35,644	\$2.13
Nonsupervisory employees ⁵	616,387	1.98	47,272	1.94	137,905	2.09	111,882	2.02	32,481	1.95
Cable splicers.....	15,768	2.48	1,110	2.56	3,275	2.65	2,754	2.49	1,005	2.43
Cable splicers' helpers.....	6,715	1.57	539	1.56	1,976	1.82	1,615	1.58	464	1.53
Central office repairmen.....	36,064	2.41	2,153	2.41	8,299	2.57	6,449	2.40	1,751	2.42
Clerical.....	182,779	1.75	9,690	1.85	22,839	1.78	23,575	1.78	6,215	1.74
Exchange repairmen.....	13,375	2.67	652	2.78	3,738	2.74	3,916	2.69	330	2.54
Experienced switchboard operators.....	158,025	1.62	14,248	1.64	34,179	1.75	28,976	1.68	8,670	1.59
Linemen.....	18,350	1.97	1,122	1.83	3,910	2.04	3,081	2.00	1,104	1.64
Mechanics, building and motor-vehicle service.....	3,056	2.39	201	2.36	908	2.45	611	2.59	164	2.30
PBX and station installers.....	27,573	2.39	702	2.37	9,020	2.54	6,978	2.31	674	2.24
Test-board men and repeatermen.....	14,773	2.55	618	2.66	1,640	2.92	1,908	2.68	446	2.77
All employees except officials and managerial assistants.....	73,472	\$1.88	24,674	\$2.04	62,623	\$1.99	27,640	\$1.96	95,653	\$2.26
Nonsupervisory employees ⁵	67,298	1.75	22,256	1.96	58,644	1.83	25,096	1.82	83,212	2.08
Cable splicers.....	2,041	2.42	667	2.18	1,239	2.58	990	2.28	2,657	2.42
Cable splicers' helpers.....	657	1.57	54	1.66	827	1.64	210	1.64	609	1.69
Central office repairmen.....	3,626	2.27	826	2.53	3,104	2.61	1,157	2.27	5,961	2.32
Clerical.....	12,743	1.62	3,969	1.62	16,624	1.66	5,811	1.66	20,652	1.64
Exchange repairmen.....	170	1.96	-----	-----	1,550	2.06	474	2.40	2,583	2.59
Experienced switchboard operators.....	17,664	1.36	6,131	1.49	18,290	1.51	6,122	1.50	17,284	1.75
Linemen.....	1,807	1.87	962	1.77	2,280	2.17	1,068	1.83	2,462	2.00
Mechanics, building and motor-vehicle service.....	447	2.05	54	2.31	111	2.54	47	2.04	472	2.30
PBX and station installers.....	111	1.74	-----	-----	3,127	2.55	1,218	2.29	5,551	2.23
Test-board men and repeatermen.....	1,177	2.54	374	2.65	1,311	2.62	432	2.50	2,885	2.45

¹ Covers telephone carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding \$250,000.

² Average hourly earnings were computed by dividing total scheduled weekly compensation by total scheduled weekly hours.

³ The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Chesapeake*—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North

Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *North Central*—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *South Central*—Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas (except El Paso County); *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho (south of Salmon River), Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas (El Paso County), Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Idaho (north of Salmon River), Oregon, and Washington.

⁴ Figures include long-lines employees and class A telephone carrier employees in the territories.

⁵ Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, and nonclerical business office and sales employees.

Virtually all of the employees engaged in construction, installation, and maintenance work were men. Averages for numerically important job categories in these departments included \$2.67 an hour for exchange repairmen, \$2.55 for test-board men and repeatermen, \$2.48 for cable splicers, \$2.41 for central office repairmen, \$2.39 for PBX and station installers, and \$1.97 for linemen.

Regionally, highest occupational averages were usually recorded in the Middle Atlantic region and on the Pacific Coast, with lowest averages most frequently in the Southeast. Thus, experienced switchboard operators averaged \$1.75 in both the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions, compared with a low of \$1.36 in the Southeast.

Occupational averages of Bell System companies were substantially higher than their

counterparts in the non-Bell companies. For example, the average wage advantages for employees of Bell System companies were as follows: 39 cents an hour for experienced switchboard operators, 33 cents for nonsupervisory clerical employees and central office repairmen, and 16 cents an hour for linemen. Scheduled weekly hours averaged 1½ hours greater in the non-Bell group, partly offsetting the lower hourly rates.

Earnings, 1947-57. During the past 10 years, the level of wages, as well as employment, has increased substantially in the telephone industry. Average earnings for all employees in October 1957 (\$2.16) was 71 percent above the October 1947 average (\$1.26).² Cents-per-hour increases during this period were generally greater for the higher paid jobs than for those lower in the pay scale; on a percentage basis, however, greater similarity in increases prevailed, as shown in the tabulation on the following page.

² The percent rise in the all-employee average exceeded that in individual job categories because of long-term shifts in the occupational composition of the industry.

	Average hourly earnings		Amount of increase	
	Oct. 1947	Oct. 1957	Cents	Per cent
Experienced switchboard operators.....	\$0.97	\$1.62	65	67
Cable splicers' helpers.....	1.02	1.57	55	54
Clerical employees, non-supervisory.....	1.13	1.75	62	55
Linemen.....	1.18	1.97	79	67
PBX and station installers..	1.44	2.39	95	66
Cable splicers.....	1.61	2.48	87	54

Although average earnings of PBX and station installers increased 30 cents an hour more than those of experienced switchboard operators, the percent of increase during the 10-year period was virtually the same for these two occupational groups. The wage relationship between cable splicers and their helpers was also maintained.

Total employment in the telephone industry increased by almost a fourth during the period between October 1947 and October 1957—from 552,704 to 681,588. However, employment by occupation both expanded and contracted. Reflecting the installation of new and improved equipment, the total number of telephone operators (including chief operators and trainees as well as regular operators) declined by 8 percent during the 10-year period. On the other hand, the number of construction, installation, and maintenance employees increased 46 percent

during this same period. A 50-percent increase was reported in the number of nonsupervisory clerical employees.

Changes in the relative employment of these occupational groups during the past decade are shown in the following tabulation:

	Percent of total employment in—		
	Oct. 1947	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1957
Telephone operators.....	46	43	35
Clerical employees, non-supervisory.....	16	18	19
Construction, installation, and maintenance employees.....	23	23	27
Other.....	15	16	19
Total employment except officials and managerial assistants.....	552,704	610,648	681,588

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Nonmessenger employees¹ of Western Union's wire telegraph operations averaged \$2.09 an hour, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, in October 1957 (table 2). This was 8 cents above the October 1956 average. The work categories of the 29,680 nonmessenger employees included a wide variety of skills and occupational duties, ranging from laborers to

¹ Excludes officials and managerial assistants.

TABLE 2. Western Union Telegraph Co.: Percentage distribution of wire-telegraph employees by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ selected occupations, October 1957

Average hourly earnings	All employees except messengers ¹	Experienced telegraph operators (except Morse)		Laborers	Linemen and cablemen	Mechanics, building service	Morse operators	Subscribers' equipment maintainers	Telephone operators	Messengers, foot and bicycle	Messengers, motor
		Commercial department	Traffic department								
\$1.00 and under \$1.10.....	0.1	8.9	0.1	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.1	.....
\$1.10 and under \$1.20.....	0.1	21.3	3.2	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.3
\$1.20 and under \$1.30.....	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1.30 and under \$1.40.....	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$1.40 and under \$1.50.....	11.6	31.0	9.8	18.5	.....	4.9	0.7	.....	2.2	.....	.....
\$1.50 and under \$1.70.....	15.5	20.7	10.5	16.9	7.7	6.5	8.4	.....	7.5	.....	24.1
\$1.70 and under \$1.90.....	27.2	18.1	74.0	2.2	15.8	22.2	67.2	.....	14.2	.....	43.7
\$1.90 and under \$2.10.....	13.5	.....	2.4	40.4	43.3	27.6	33.7	.....	23.4	.....	10.9
\$2.10 and under \$2.30.....	8.0	(7)	.....	7.9	21.8	35.7	.....	.....	52.4	.....	.....
\$2.30 and under \$2.50.....	6.4	.....	.....	.....	10.0	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2.50 and under \$2.70.....	2.2	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2.70 and under \$2.90.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$2.90 and under \$3.10.....	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$3.10 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	29,680	3,344	2,705	178	830	185	598	1,023	2,075	5,013	1,471
Average hourly earnings.....	\$2.00	\$1.65	\$1.89	\$1.92	\$2.22	\$2.20	\$2.04	\$2.28	\$1.81	\$1.02	\$1.49

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Excludes officials and assistants and ocean-cable employees. Data for the latter are incorporated in table 4.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

TABLE 3. Principal radiotelegraph carriers: ¹ Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings, ² selected occupations, October 1957

Average hourly earnings	All employees except officials and managerial assistants ¹	Clerical employees, nonsupervisory	Marine coastal station operators	Mechanics and maintenance technicians	Messengers, foot and bicycle	Radio operating technicians	Radio operators	Teletype-multi-plex operators
\$1.00 and under \$1.10.....	7.2	0.3			54.8			
\$1.10 and under \$1.20.....	4.5	0.3			13.6			
\$1.20 and under \$1.30.....	1.5	0.3			11.1			
\$1.30 and under \$1.40.....	.2	.3			.6			
\$1.40 and under \$1.50.....	1.5	.3						
\$1.50 and under \$1.70.....	6.7	21.8				0.7	0.4	2.4
\$1.70 and under \$1.90.....	9.5	18.0						26.8
\$1.90 and under \$2.10.....	6.9	12.1	2.3	4.7		1.4	1.2	12.0
\$2.10 and under \$2.30.....	7.7	9.2	23.7	9.4		7.9	4.1	13.2
\$2.30 and under \$2.50.....	9.6	14.7	11.5	13.6		9.3	2.9	10.0
\$2.50 and under \$2.70.....	11.2	9.8	17.6	9.4		8.2	20.7	20.7
\$2.70 and under \$2.90.....	10.8	6.7	27.5	29.3		17.9	58.5	3.8
\$2.90 and under \$3.10.....	8.8	1.1	6.1	53.5		52.7	10.4	
\$3.10 and over.....	13.8	1.5	11.5			1.8	1.7	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	3,944	1,004	131	191	515	279	241	466
Average hourly earnings.....	\$2.43	\$2.07	\$2.61	\$2.76	\$1.14	\$2.85	\$2.83	\$2.23

¹ Covers radiotelegraph carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding \$50,000.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Excludes employees working for radiotelegraph carriers outside the continental United States.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

professional employees; accordingly, individual straight-time rates of pay were widely dispersed.

Although men and women were employed in nearly equal numbers, they tended to be concentrated in different jobs. Average straight-time hourly rates for numerically important jobs predominantly held by women were \$1.65 for experienced telegraph operators (except Morse operators) in the commercial department and \$1.89 for those in the traffic department; \$1.81 for telephone operators; and \$1.92 for nonsupervisory clerical employees. Among the job categories in which men were predominant, average rates were \$2.04 for Morse operators, \$2.22 for linemen and cablemen, \$2.28 for subscribers' equipment maintainers, and \$2.54 for traffic testing and regulating employees.

Rates of pay of individual workers varied substantially in many of the specific job categories. In many instances, hourly rates of the highest paid worker exceeded those of the lowest paid in the same job by as much as \$1 an hour. However, in other jobs such as Morse operators, telephone operators, and subscribers' equipment maintainers, individual rates were closely grouped.

The 6,484 messengers, comprising about 18 percent of the total Western Union work force, included 4,117 full-time employees and 2,367 part-time employees. Straight-time average hourly earnings for these 2 occupations were \$1.19 and \$1.03, respectively. Foot and bicycle messengers

averaged \$1.02 an hour in October 1957—the same as in October 1956. Motor messengers averaged \$1.49, 4 cents more than the previous year.

Straight-time rates of pay for wire-telegraph employees rose steadily during the past 10 years. The average of \$2.09 recorded for nonmessenger employees in October 1957 was double the amount reported for October 1947 (\$1.05). During this period, differentials among occupational groups were maintained on a cents-per-hour basis; as in many other industries, therefore, increases tended to be greater percentagewise for the lower paid groups. Thus, the averages for subscribers' equipment maintainers and linemen and cablemen have increased 85 and 84 percent, respectively, since 1947, compared with an increase of 105 percent for experienced telegraph operators and 113 percent for telephone operators. Based on either a cents-per-hour or percentage basis, the increase in average rates of pay for messengers was considerably smaller than that for other occupational groups, amounting to 62 cents or 71 percent for motor messengers and 37 cents or 57 percent for foot and bicycle messengers.

Total employment of the wire-telegraph operations of the company declined by about a third during the 10-year period—from 53,107 in October 1947 to 36,164 in October 1957. The reduction in employment, however, was not uniform among

the various occupational groups. The number of telegraph operators declined 40 percent during the period compared with a 25-percent reduction in the number of nonsupervisory clerical employees and a decline of only slightly more than 10 percent for construction, installation, and maintenance employees. The number of foot and bicycle messengers dropped by almost 50 percent between 1947 and 1957, compared with a decline of only 15 percent in the number of motor messengers during the same period. Changes in the relative employments of important occupational groups during the past decade are indicated in the following tabulation:

	Percent of total employment in—		
	Oct. 1947	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1957
Telegraph operators.....	34	32	30
Messengers, foot and bicycle.....	18	19	14
Messengers, motor.....	3	3	4
Clerical employees, nonsupervisory.....	16	16	18
Construction, installation, and maintenance employees.....	13	13	16
Other.....	16	17	18
Total employment except officials and managerial assistants.....	53,107	39,518	36,164

Telegraph operators and foot and bicycle messengers accounted for a somewhat smaller portion of the total employment in October 1957 than in 1947; however, employment in the other job groups shown was proportionately higher.

Radiotelegraph Carriers

The 3,350 men and 594 women employees⁴ of the 5 companies engaged in transmitting nonvocal communications by radio had average hourly earnings of \$2.43 an hour in October 1957 (table 3), an increase of 16 cents or 7 percent since October 1956. The number of men greatly exceeded the number of women employed in each of the major occupational categories. Numerically important jobs included nonsupervisory clerical employees (average hourly earnings, \$2.07), radio operators (\$2.83), teletype-multiplex operators (\$2.23), radio operating technicians (\$2.85), and foot and bicycle messengers (\$1.14).

Individual earnings of the 3,944 workers were widely dispersed, the middle half ranging from

TABLE 4. Principal ocean-cable carriers:¹ Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings,² selected occupations, October 1957

Average hourly earnings	All employees except officials and managerial assistants ³	Cable operators	Clerical employees, non-supervisory	Messengers, foot and bicycle	Teletype-multiplex operators
\$1.00 and under \$1.10..	10.5			92.9	
\$1.10 and under \$1.20..				5.8	
\$1.20 and under \$1.30..				0.2	
\$1.30 and under \$1.40..				4.2	
\$1.40 and under \$1.50..					2.4
\$1.50 and under \$1.70..					20.3
\$1.70 and under \$1.90..					38.6
\$1.90 and under \$2.10..					35.8
\$2.10 and under \$2.30..					4.1
\$2.30 and under \$2.50..					
\$2.50 and under \$2.70..					
\$2.70 and under \$2.90..					
\$2.90 and under \$3.10..					
\$3.10 and over.....					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	1,361	101	480	154	123
Average hourly earnings.....	\$2.35	\$2.68	\$2.13	\$1.11	\$2.07

¹ Covers ocean-cable carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding \$50,000; includes ocean-cable employees of Western Union Telegraph Co.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ Excludes employees working for the ocean-cable carriers outside the continental United States.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

\$1.77 to \$2.87. For several of the occupational groups, however, individual worker's earnings fell within comparatively narrow limits—approximately nine-tenths of the foot and bicycle messengers earned from \$1 to \$1.20; nearly three-fifths of the radio operators, \$2.70 to \$2.90; and half of the 716 construction, installation, maintenance, and other technical employees, \$2.70 to \$3.10.

Since October 1947, the number of radiotelegraph employees had declined approximately a fifth. Their average hourly earnings during this period increased about 72 percent.

Ocean-Cable Carriers

The 3 ocean-cable carriers included in the study employed a total of 1,361 workers—1,144 men and 217 women.⁴ As a group, they averaged \$2.35 an hour in October 1957 (table 4)—an increase of 15 cents or 7 percent since October 1956.

Nonsupervisory clerical workers, constituting a third of the total employment, averaged \$2.13 an

⁴ Excludes officials and managerial assistants and employees working outside continental United States.

hour in October 1957, an increase of 13 cents over October 1956. Other numerically significant occupational groups and their average earnings in October 1957 were: cable operators, \$2.68; teletype-multiplex operators, \$2.07; mechanics (employed in construction, installation, maintenance, and other technical work) \$2.78; and foot and bicycle messengers, \$1.11. The increases in hourly averages for these occupational groups since October 1956 ranged from 9 cents for messengers to 19 cents for mechanics.

Reflecting the large variety of jobs in which they were employed, earnings of the 1,361 employees covered by the study were widely dispersed. However for most of the work categories,

individual earnings were generally within comparatively narrow limits. Thus, more than nine-tenths of the foot and bicycle messengers earned between \$1 and \$1.10 an hour; more than half of the cable operators earned between \$2.70 and \$2.90, and nearly three-fourths of the teletype-multiplex operators earned between \$1.90 and \$2.30 an hour.

Over the past 10 years, total employment of ocean-cable carriers declined about a tenth. Average hourly earnings of these workers in October 1957 were 57 percent higher than in October 1947.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 7: Swift & Co.

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SEPARATE 3-year contracts between Swift & Co. and 3 unions—the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA), the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (MCBW), and the unaffiliated National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (NBPW)—were negotiated in September 1956. The UPWA and MCBW agreements ended a 10-day strike by approximately 25,000 workers, represented by those unions, on September 29; they were preceded by a contract between Swift and the independent Packinghouse Workers representing about 7,700 employees who had not been on strike.

In addition to a 10-cent-an-hour general increase the first year, the contracts provided for an 0.5-cent widening of differentials between wage-

rate classes, gradual elimination of the wage differentials between men and women, and other adjustments designed to reduce geographical pay differentials. Deferred increases of 7.5 cents an hour were scheduled for September 1 of 1957 and 1958. Other terms included establishment of a semiannual cost-of-living escalator clause, increased night-shift differentials and weekend premium pay, and improvements in vacation benefits, sick-leave allowances, separation pay, and the hospital-medical-surgical plans. The new agreements, to be in force from September 24, 1956, until September 1, 1959, made no provision for a reopening.

The following tables bring the wage changes of the Swift & Co. chronology¹ up through July 1958 and take into account the revisions in supplementary benefits and other changes provided in the 1956 agreements.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1948 (pp. 25-31), October 1950 (pp. 476-478), January 1952 (pp. 57-58), November 1955 (pp. 1259-1261), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 7.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters														
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; and MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	10 cents an hour general increase; previous spread of 3.5 cents in job rates increased to 4 cents with resulting increases ranging up to an additional 13 cents an hour for the top job classification. Total increase averaged approximately 12.3 cents an hour.	Additional increases averaging approximately 0.7 cents an hour, including: (1) Adjustments of certain interplant job-rate inequities; (2) adjustments in specific plants as follows: <table><tr><th>Plant location</th><th>Increase (cents per hour)</th></tr><tr><td>Moultrie, Ga.</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Jackson, Miss.</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td>Boise, Idaho</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>Lake Charles, La.</td><td>3.0</td></tr><tr><td>Menominee, Mich.</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>Montgomery, Ala.</td><td>.5</td></tr></table> and (3) increases in women's job classifications of 1 cent an hour. NBPW received average 7 cents an hour additional to replace allowance for clothes-changing time and company-furnished clothes. Deferred across-the-board wage-rate increases of 7.5 cents an hour effective Sept. 1, 1957, and Sept. 1, 1958, plus increases in women's job classifications of 1 cent effective Sept. 1, 1957, and 1.5 cents effective Sept. 1, 1958, to eliminate sex wage differentials; no rates for women's jobs to increase to more than rates for equivalent jobs for men. The new agreements provided for semiannual cost-of-living adjustments in wage rates of 1 cent an hour for each 0.5-point increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index above a level of 116.8 (1947-49=100). No reductions in the cost-of-living allowance unless the index declined 0.5-point below the level that the index was required to reach in order to earn the last previous increase in allowance. ¹	Plant location	Increase (cents per hour)	Moultrie, Ga.	0.5	Jackson, Miss.	2.5	Boise, Idaho	2.0	Lake Charles, La.	3.0	Menominee, Mich.	5.0	Montgomery, Ala.	.5
Plant location	Increase (cents per hour)															
Moultrie, Ga.	0.5															
Jackson, Miss.	2.5															
Boise, Idaho	2.0															
Lake Charles, La.	3.0															
Menominee, Mich.	5.0															
Montgomery, Ala.	.5															
Jan. 1957 (first pay period beginning in the month).	2 cents an hour increase-----	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.														
July 1957 (first pay period beginning in the month).	3 cents an hour increase-----	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.														
Sept. 1, 1957 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	7.5 cents an hour general increase.	In addition to job-rate increase, the following adjustments were made in specific plants: <table><tr><th>Plant location</th><th>Increase (cents per hour)</th></tr><tr><td>Jackson, Miss.</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td>Boise, Idaho</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>Lake Charles, La.</td><td>2.0</td></tr></table> Additional 1 cent increase for women's job classifications, thus reducing sex wage differential from 2.5 to 1.5 cents per hour.	Plant location	Increase (cents per hour)	Jackson, Miss.	2.5	Boise, Idaho	2.0	Lake Charles, La.	2.0						
Plant location	Increase (cents per hour)															
Jackson, Miss.	2.5															
Boise, Idaho	2.0															
Lake Charles, La.	2.0															
Jan. 1958 (first pay period beginning in the month).	4 cents an hour increase-----	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.														
July 1958 (first pay period beginning in the month).	4 cents an hour increase-----	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.														
Sept. 1, 1958 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	7.5 cents an hour general increase.	In addition to job-rate increase, the wage rates at the Boise, Idaho, plant were increased 2 cents an hour. Additional 1.5 cent increase for women's job classifications, thus eliminating the sex wage differential.														

¹ The new agreements provided that semiannual cost-of-living adjustments effective in January and July be based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for the index months of November and May as follows:

Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100)	Cost-of-living allowance
117.2 or less	None.
117.3 to 117.7	1 cent.
117.8 to 118.2	2 cents.
118.3 to 118.7	3 cents.
118.8 to 119.2	4 cents.
and so forth, with a 1-cent adjustment for each 0.5-point increase in the index.	

A decrease in the allowance was to occur only when the index fell at least 0.5 point below that level the index was required to reach in order to earn the last previous increase in the allowance. Examples of actual cost-of-living allowances in the event of reductions in the CPI are shown in the following tabulation:

Index	Allowance
116.8	None.
117.3	1 cent.
117.7	1 cent.
117.8	2 cents.
117.9	2 cents.
117.1	1 cent.

B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Rates, 1955–58

Plant location	Union	Effective date				Plant location	Union	Effective date			
		Aug. 1, 1955	Sept. 24, 1956	Sept. 1, 1957 ¹	Sept. 1, 1958 ¹			Aug. 1, 1955	Sept. 24, 1956	Sept. 1, 1957 ¹	Sept. 1, 1958 ¹
Baltimore, Md.	MCBW	\$1.69	\$1.79	\$1.855	\$1.940	South St. Joseph, Mo.	NBPW	\$1.69	\$1.855	\$1.930	\$2.005
Cambridge, Mass.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Springfield, Mass.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Chicago, Ill.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Wichita, Kans.	NBPW	1.69	\$1.855	\$1.930	\$2.005
Chicago, Ill. (Hammond plant)	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Los Angeles, Calif.	UPWA	1.79	1.89	1.955	2.040
Cleveland, Ohio	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	North Portland, Oreg.	MCBW	1.74	1.84	1.915	1.990
Columbus, Ohio	MCBW	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	South San Francisco, Calif.	MCBW	1.53	1.93	2.005	2.075
Denver, Colo.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Evansville, Ind.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Des Moines, Iowa	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Marshalltown, Iowa	NBPW	1.69	\$1.855	\$1.930	\$2.005
Hallstead, Pa.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Ord, Utah	MCBW	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Harrisburg, Pa.	NBPW	1.69	\$1.855	\$1.930	\$2.005	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	MCBW	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Harrison-Kearney, N. J.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Watertown, S. Dak.	MCBW	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Jersey City, N. J.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Winona, Minn.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Kansas City, Kans.	NBPW	1.69	\$1.855	\$1.930	\$2.005	Dallas, Tex.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Menominee, Mich.	MCBW	1.64	1.79	1.855	1.940	Fort Worth, Tex.	NBPW	1.69	\$1.855	\$1.930	\$2.005
Milwaukee, Wis.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Atlanta, Ga.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
National City, Ill.	MCBW	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Lake Charles, La.	MCBW	1.64	1.77	1.855	1.940
Newark, N. J.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	(²)	(²)	Montgomery, Ala.	MCBW	1.635	1.74	1.815	1.890
New Haven, Conn.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Moultrie, Ga. ³	MCBW	1.635	1.74	1.815	1.890
New York, N. Y.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Nashville, Tenn.	MCBW	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940
Omaha, Nebr.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Ocala, Fla.	MCBW	1.69	1.70	1.775	1.850
St. Louis, Mo.	NBPW	1.69	\$1.855	\$1.930	\$2.005	San Antonio, Tex.	NBPW	1.665	\$1.83	\$1.905	\$1.980
St. Paul, Minn.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Jackson, Miss. ³	MCBW	1.490	1.615	1.715	1.790
St. Paul, Minn.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940	Boise, Idaho ³	MCBW	1.630	1.730	1.845	1.940
Somerville, Mass.	UPWA	1.69	1.79	1.855	1.940						

¹ Does not include cost-of-living allowance.² Includes 6.5 cents in lieu of clothes-changing time and clothes allowance.³ Plant closed, July 1967.⁴ Plant now with MCBW—formerly with UPWA prior to October 1954.⁵ Plant covered for first time by 1956 agreement (MCBW).

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Guaranteed Time</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).		Revised to: Guarantee applied to work on Monday through Friday. For workers employed after the first of the payroll week, the 36-hour guarantee to be reduced by the number of hours already worked by the gang. For employees on shift operation or on 6- or 7-day schedule, guarantee applied to first 5 scheduled workdays during the week.
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	Increased to: 9.5 cents an hour.	
Sept. 1, 1957 (above agreements).	Increased to: 10 cents an hour.	

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	Added: 5- and 10-percent premiums for Saturday and Sunday work respectively, on continuous operations.	Not applicable when time and one-half or double-time applied. Eliminated, in case of workers not on continuous operations, requirement that absences be excused to preserve eligibility for time and one-half pay for work on Saturday as such. Doubletime for Sunday work extended to those not on continuous operations but regularly working on Sunday.
Sept. 1, 1957 (above agreements). Sept. 1, 1958 (above agreements).	Increased to: 10 percent for Saturday work and 20 percent for Sunday work on continuous operations. Increased to: 15 percent for Saturday work and 30 percent for Sunday work on continuous operations.	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	-----	Substitution of local holidays permitted for Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, or Veterans' Day.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Dec. 31, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	Length of service requirement for 2-week vacation reduced to 3 years.	Vacation year changed to begin December 31.
Dec. 31, 1957 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956).	-----	Changed to: Pay for each week of vacation computed on basis of 2.2 percent of employee's gross earnings (excluding suggestion awards) for previous calendar year. (Pay for employee absent 12 or more consecutive weeks because of disability or accident during the previous calendar year, computed on basis of his average earnings in 4 full workweeks preceding vacation).
<i>Paid Sick Leave</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	Increased to: 55 percent of employee's weekly regular pay for 2d consecutive week of disability compensable under plan, 60 percent for 3d and 4th week, and 65 percent for 5th and subsequent weeks. Maximum yearly benefit payment increased to 13 weeks for employee with less than 7 years' service.	No change in maximum 8-week benefit in case of normal pregnancy.
<i>Separation Allowance</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	Benefits extended to employees permanently separated because of technological changes.	Company practice at plants represented by UPWA formalized in contract to grant separation allowance if new job is offered at rate 15 cents or more below prior regular rate.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Clothes-Changing Time</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956).	Eliminated: Time spent in changing clothes no longer to be considered as working period.	Wage rates adjusted to include allowance (estimated at approximately 5.75 cents) for time spent in changing clothes.
<i>Clothes Allowance</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956).	Eliminated: Allowance of 50 cents a week in lieu of company's furnishing clothes.	Wage rates adjusted to include such an allowance (1.25 cents an hour on a 40-hour work-week).
<i>Meals and Meal Time</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	When agreed to locally, company could furnish meal ticket or cash allowance of \$1.25 in lieu of meal for each 5 hours worked beyond 1st meal period.	
<i>Jury-Duty Pay</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	-----	Added: Employee reporting for jury service on a scheduled workday not required to report for work on that day.
<i>Insurance Plan</i>		
Dec. 1, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	<i>Hospitalization</i> —Changed to: Allowance for private room up to maximum cost of semiprivate accommodations; maximum payment for anesthesia when not available as a regular hospital service increased to 20 percent of surgical indemnity or \$20, whichever was greater.	Period during which employees allowed to carry insurance at own expense increased to 24 months after company liability ceases.
<i>Death Benefits</i>		
Sept. 24, 1956 (NBPW agreement dated Oct. 11, 1956; MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 12, 1956).	Death benefit plan established providing: Lump-sum payment equal to 1 week's wages for each year of continuous service, up to a maximum of 19 years, paid to surviving widow, or if none, to unmarried dependent children under age 18. Minimum of 2 weeks' pay for employees with less than 3 years' service. For survivors of employees with 20 or more years of continuous service, lump sum equal to 8 weeks' wages. ¹	Applicable to employees: (1) on active payroll; or (2) absent because of sickness or accident; or (3) employees on leave of absence up to 3 consecutive months. Wages computed on basis of 40 hours a week at employee's regular rate or less if regular schedule was less than 40 hours a week. Widow of employee having 20 or more years' service in case marriage occurred after employee's 50th birthday (and further provided that there are no dependent unmarried children under age 18 born to a wife married before age 50), to receive lump sum equal to 20 weeks' wages. ¹

¹ For survivors of employees with 20 or more years of continuous service, the company's pension plan also provided benefits for the widow who had

married the employee before he reached the age of 50 or to their dependent children.

Price Fluctuations for Hides and Skins

AN ANALYSIS of the wide fluctuations of hides and skins prices reveals that they result from the unusual nature of the demand and supply relationships in the hide and leather industries and the complexities of production and marketing in these industries. Because the production of hides varies with changes in the production of meat products and not in response to changes in the demand for hides themselves, shifts in the demand for this independently determined supply of hides largely explain changes in hide prices. The prices of hides and skins are "sensitive," changing rapidly in response to shifts in demand and to changes in general economic conditions. Moreover, hides are homogeneous commodities, inasmuch as hides of a given grade and quality are identical throughout the industry, as is leather to a somewhat lesser extent. The sequence of production from raw material to finished leather product can be sharply defined and price and production movements can be traced to show the interrelationship at each stage in the sequence.

Wholesale Price Index Fluctuations

One of the most widely used measures of hides and skins prices is the wholesale price index of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The hides and skins subgroup of the WPI shows wide variations, both seasonally and in response to general market conditions. Between February and July 1957, for example, the hides and skins index rose 24 percent. It fell back to its February level during the period from July to January 1958. Earlier, the index had risen sharply after the outbreak of the Korean hostilities, reaching its highest level since World War I (140.9, 1947-49=100) in January 1951. It then declined precipitously during the remainder of 1951 and the first 4 months of 1952 to a level barely 50 percent of its 1947-49 average. (See table 1.)

Between 1947 and 1957, the index of hides and skins prices has fluctuated much more widely than the all-commodity index or the farm products index. During that period, the hides and skins subgroup index changed in all but one of the

132 months while the all-commodity index changed 127 times and the farm products index, 130 times. Table 2 indicates the average variations in monthly price changes for hides and skins, cattlehides, farm products, livestock, and all commodities from 1947 to 1957. The average deviation of the monthly indexes for hides and skins during this period was 7 times as great as that of the all-commodity index and about 3 times that of farm products.¹

Prices for the hides and skins subgroup as a whole are generally at their highest levels during the summer and lowest during the winter months. The seasonal behavior of cattlehides, the most heavily weighted component within the subgroup, is even more pronounced. Cattlehide prices are highest during July, August, and September and are lowest during the winter months, as can be seen from the following tabulation:

	Monthly indexes, expressed as a percent of annual averages, 1958-57	
	Hides and skins	Cattlehides
January.....	94.3	92.0
February.....	95.6	92.5
March.....	95.9	92.3
April.....	99.7	98.3
May.....	103.5	103.4
June.....	106.2	105.0
July.....	106.0	108.2
August.....	105.6	109.3
September.....	104.4	107.9
October.....	98.9	101.2
November.....	98.6	100.2
December.....	92.1	90.1

This seasonality is further illustrated by the fact that the New York futures market in cattlehides, the primary cattlehide futures market, allows no discount for hides purchased for delivery during the July-September period and currently gives discounts of 1 to 6 percent during the balance of the year.

This seasonal behavior is due in part to variations in the quality of hides themselves. Cattlehides from the spring and summer slaughter have less hair, they are thicker, and they possess other characteristics most highly valued by tanners and manufacturers of leather products. This seasonal improvement in quality also coincides with a

¹ Similar figures derived by Merrill A. Watson, who examined monthly cattlehide prices for a 50-year period from 1891 to 1940, show that cattlehide prices changed 564 of a possible 600 times (94 percent). The average amount of change of cattlehide prices was several times greater than that of all commodities; only in 1917 was it smaller. See *The Economics of Cattlehide Leather Tanning* (Chicago, Rumpf Publishing Co., 1950), pp. 159-160.

TABLE 1. Wholesale price index—Hides and skins, 1947-57

[1947-49=100]

Month	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
January	93.0	123.0	90.1	85.8	140.9	69.7	62.1	56.8	49.5	56.6	52.1
February	97.7	107.3	88.7	84.9	134.8	63.7	66.5	55.4	51.6	58.2	50.1
March	100.3	90.1	84.9	88.0	134.0	59.6	64.8	56.0	50.7	56.3	51.0
April	94.9	96.2	85.3	87.4	130.7	49.7	60.4	56.5	56.9	61.9	51.8
May	91.5	103.1	85.2	89.3	130.3	58.1	74.8	62.5	53.3	59.0	55.8
June	95.5	102.3	86.4	94.3	129.4	59.5	70.3	60.6	55.7	61.2	59.4
July	105.7	106.7	82.4	103.3	124.0	61.8	73.4	58.2	58.2	60.4	62.1
August	113.8	101.8	87.1	106.8	113.3	64.4	74.6	55.8	58.9	60.4	61.5
September	115.4	98.4	91.7	120.5	111.5	64.4	74.2	51.5	60.9	63.8	58.2
October	128.1	94.7	93.5	123.3	109.5	65.0	64.4	49.5	62.3	57.8	56.8
November	133.7	102.2	92.9	125.3	87.6	69.2	64.3	52.7	60.2	59.0	53.8
December	134.4	96.6	89.2	130.8	81.7	70.6	57.7	47.4	61.1	53.8	50.3
Annual average	109.1	102.1	88.9	103.0	119.0	63.0	68.3	58.2	56.6	59.2	55.3

seasonal rise in demand by tanners, who are particularly active in the market during the summer and early fall.

Fluctuations in hide prices affect the prices of leather and leather products, although these movements are dampened somewhat at the higher production levels. Changes in leather prices run more or less concurrently with those of hides, while the prices of footwear, which accounts for 78 percent of the value of shipments of all finished leather products,³ and other finished leather products have moved independently of hide and skin prices (chart 1) except during periods of extremely high prices for these commodities.

Supply and Production Factors

Changes in the demand for hides will induce changes in hide prices, but a high or rising price level will not serve to stimulate an increase in hide production. Hides normally constitute 10 percent or less of the value of an entire animal—a proportion so low that it is not normally feasible to slaughter an animal for its hide alone. The rate of cattle slaughter rises to seasonal highs from August through November. It reaches a high point in October and a winter low in February.³ The number of hides actually reaching the market is, of course, dependent upon the level of hide prices as well as upon the level of supplies.

Long-run cycles in the beef animal population are caused in part by a combination of secular

influences, stemming from population size changes, the land area available for grazing, drought, and long-term changes in the patterns of food consumption. In addition, short-run cyclical factors include the demand for meat products, the cost of production, and Government farm policy.

The production of cattle adjusts more slowly to changes in demand than does the production of other hide-producing animals, agricultural products, and most raw materials. Thoroughbred breeding stock is expensive and frequently difficult to obtain. Only extreme increases in the demand for meat, and hence in prices, will lead to increases in the number of cattle. On the other hand, a sharp decline in meat prices will cause ranchers to reduce herd sizes. Such extremes arise, on the one hand, when feed-beef price ratios are favorable and when the probability of increases in beef values is great enough to offset the cost of adding breeding stock. On the other hand, the necessity of liquidating stock must become extreme before a producer will accept the consequent loss. Thus, even at the primary level, forces are exerted to lessen fluctuations in the supply of hides in response to demand and price changes.

Domestic hides fall generally into two broad categories: (1) Packer hides which are produced in the course of federally inspected meat slaughter and constitute about seven-tenths of the supply of hides;⁴ and (2) the so-called "country hides" which are produced by small farmers and ranchers whose slaughter activities are not accurately recorded because they are not subject to Federal inspection.

Packer Hides. Packer hides are generally regarded as the best quality. This is due partly to the fact

³ Industry Reports MC-31A and MC-31B, 1954 Census of Manufactures (U. S. Bureau of the Census), pp. 13 and 16, respectively.

⁴ Harold F. Breimeyer and Charlotte A. Kause, Charting the Seasonal Market for Meat Animals, Agricultural Handbook No. 83 (U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1955), table 2.

⁵ Statistical Bulletin 178 (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, June 1956), pp. 19-20.

TABLE 2. *Percent of average deviation of monthly indexes from annual averages for selected wholesale price series, 1947-57*

Year	Hides and skins	Cattle-hides	Farm products	Live-stock	All commodities
1947.....	13.0	13.9	4.2	4.7	2.7
1948.....	5.3	5.5	3.0	6.0	.9
1949.....	4.0	6.9	1.7	5.7	1.4
1950.....	14.3	18.4	5.6	4.8	4.2
1951.....	12.8	11.5	2.2	3.2	1.0
1952.....	6.9	5.9	2.2	6.0	.6
1953.....	7.8	7.8	1.6	4.4	.4
1954.....	6.0	6.3	2.4	7.4	.4
1955.....	6.6	7.2	3.2	7.9	.6
1956.....	3.2	5.7	1.8	5.7	1.0
1957.....	6.7	9.8	1.2	4.5	.5
11-year average.....	7.9	9.2	2.6	5.6	1.1
Number of monthly changes, 1947-57.....	131	124	130	131	127

NOTE: The above averages were derived by taking the percentage differences between the published monthly indexes and the annual averages for each item for each given year (plus or minus signs disregarded). The above figures represent the yearly averages of these differences.

that skilled workers and equipment available to the larger packers are less accessible to the smaller operators. The use of fallen (i. e., dead of disease or some other cause than slaughter) and aged stock by the small operators and the lack of systematic inspection and grading are also responsible for this situation.

Packer hides have been considered "standard" in the industry for many years and sales by packers have tended to establish the market price at any given time. As a result, hide designations have become more or less uniform, and allowances and discounts, based on the top grades, are made for imperfections such as scars and grub holes as well as for such quality differences as those associated with seasonal factors.

Country Hides. Prices for country hides, although in effect dependent upon the level of packer hide prices, fluctuate more widely than do packer hide prices. Increases in demand, and consequently in prices, cause increases of greater magnitude in country hide prices, as tanners go into the back country market to acquire hides when they are not available from the packers. Conversely, if the demand for packer hides falls below current levels of supply, country hide prices will decrease more than packer hide prices, as buyers can satisfy their needs almost entirely by purchasing higher quality packer hides.

The distribution of country hides is more complex than that of packer hides because there are more dealers, brokers, and distributors be-

tween the producer and the tanner. Hides reach the tanner from many sources and price changes are "pushed" through many levels from the tanner to the producer. Prices of country hides therefore respond less rapidly than those of packer hides to changes in spot market prices because of the presence of these many levels of middlemen.

Imports. In considering the total supply of hides and skins on the American market, it is necessary to examine briefly the impact of imports. Cattlehide imports normally account for a very small share of the total amount of hide imports. The value of cattlehide imports in 1954 was only 2.7 percent of the value of all hides and skins imported during that year.⁵ However, during periods of high demand and/or low domestic slaughter (e. g., 1947 and 1950-51), imports of cattlehides increased sharply in response to high prices created by this excess of demand over supply.

Domestic supplies of skins other than cattlehides are insufficient to meet the average demand, and practically all the goatskins and about half the sheep- and calf-skins consumed in this country are imported.⁶ Another factor which may have some bearing on the predominance of skins other than cattlehides in the import picture is that of import duties. Duties on cattlehides stand currently at 4 percent ad valorem, but historically they have been much higher—10 percent from 1930 to 1953 and as much as 25 percent in the period from 1920 to 1930. In contrast, duties for other hides have never approached the level of cattlehide duties and at present there are no duties on such skins.

Demand Factors

Rapid shifts in the demand for hides appear to be the most significant cause of the rapid and wide fluctuations demonstrated by hide prices. Since the demand for hides is derived ultimately from the demand for shoes, the key to the price movements of hides may be found in the orders of shoe retailers, who purchase the greater part of their stocks in November, December, and January, in anticipation of the seasonal increase

⁵ United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, Report FT-110 (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1954), p. 13.

⁶ E. B. Alderfer and H. E. Michel, *The Economics of American Industry* (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 2d ed. 1950), p. 473.

in consumer purchases in April and May.⁷ Likewise, advance orders are placed in May and June for the fall and early winter upturn in shoe sales.

On the basis of these orders, shoe manufacturers begin to produce the desired quantities and styles. Peak shoe production occurs a month to 6 weeks in advance of the peak retail selling seasons.⁸ Leather purchases required by shoe manufacturers to meet these orders are made 4 to 6 weeks prior to the date actual production is scheduled to begin.

While sales of leather by tanners more or less reflect the seasonal patterns of shoe production and sales, their purchases of hides depend more upon current and anticipated price levels for both hides and leather. Normally 3 to 5 months elapse between the acquisition of a given lot of hides and the sale of the finished leather made from it. Tanners are unable to predict with any certainty either the condition of the leather market or the prices they will pay for their hides at a given time, so that they sometimes cannot buy sufficient hides

to meet their requirements at prices which will permit them to make a profit on the finished leather.

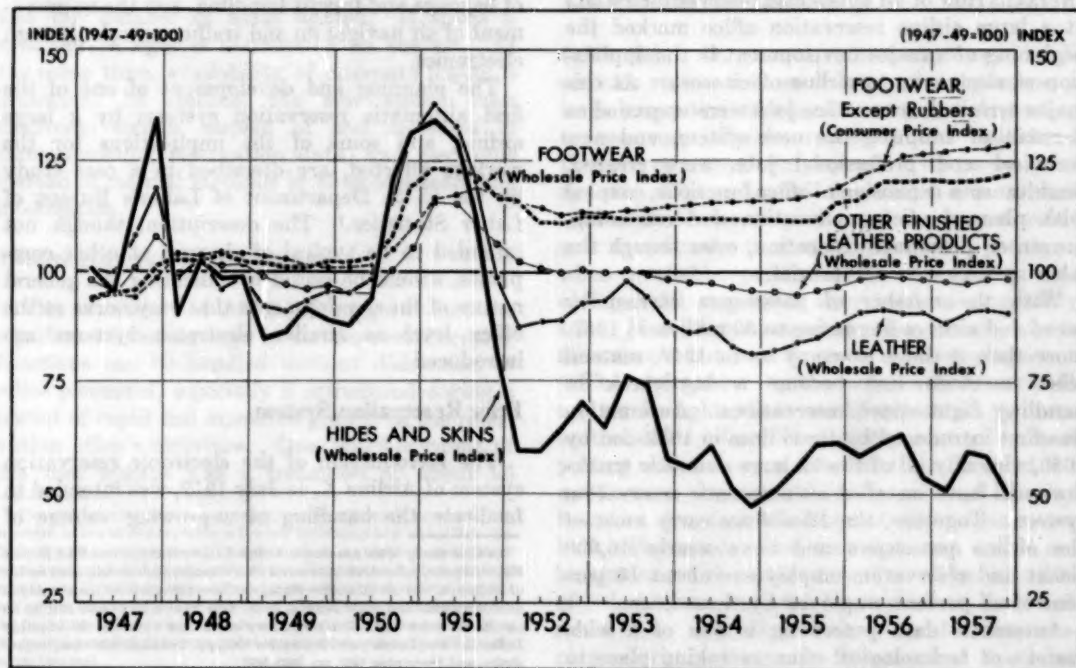
This uncertainty is partly responsible for the entrance into the tanning industry by both meatpackers and shoe manufacturers. Shoe manufacturers went into the tanning business to insure sufficient supplies of leather and to cut down their raw material costs. The larger meatpackers turned to tanning their byproduct hides partly to stabilize hide values and partly to counteract the highly seasonal nature of the demand for hides.

The effect of such integration has been to deprive independent tanners of a large share of the market. The manufacturer tanners buy from the independent tanners only to meet their peak seasonal requirements, since the manufacturers tan enough to meet their minimum monthly requirements. The integrated tanning operations have further tended to work against the independents in another way. The packer tanners have frequently been accused of dumping large inventories of leather on already weak markets, further depressing leather prices.

⁷ Ruth P. Mack, *Consumption and Business Fluctuations* (New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1936), p. 4.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 120.

Prices of Hides, Leather, Footwear, and Other Leather Products, Quarterly, 1947-57



Leather tanning is also characterized by unusual inventory hazards. It is probable that profits and losses in the tanning industry result more from business acumen or the lack of it in anticipating price movements than from technical skills in processing hides or skills in marketing the finished leather.⁹ Raw hides are bought for cash and represent 60 percent or more of the value of the finished product. Tanners are faced with fluctuating prices for both raw materials and finished leather. The length of time a particular purchase of hides is tied up in production also puts them at a particular disadvantage. In the meantime, if prices rise, the tanner makes a profit; if they fall, his profits are greatly reduced or wiped out entirely.

Tanners appear to be more at the mercy of the unpredictable nature of market prices of both raw

material and product than are hide producers and shoe manufacturers. The relationship of demand and the quantity of leather supplied is more or less a direct one. For example, increases in the demand for leather by manufacturers will be reflected in increased shipments by tanners. However, at the tanning stage, it is the price of hides, not the quantity supplied, which reacts to changes in demand. Meatpackers, as a result, do not routinely dispose of hides as they are produced but permit hide inventories to rise and fall inversely to changes in price levels.

—JAMES C. DAUGHERTY

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

⁹ Alderfer and Michl, *op. cit.*, p. 474.

Adjustment to an Automatic Airline Reservation System

INSTALLATION of an automatic reservation system at a large airline reservation office marked the beginning of a major development in the application of electronics to airline office work. At this major terminal, some office jobs were upgraded as a result of adopting the new system, and new technical and professional jobs were created. Simultaneous expansion of office functions, coupled with planned worker education and retraining, prevented personnel dislocation, even though the labor savings were substantial.

With the number of passengers carried by scheduled airlines increasing to 50 million in 1957, more than 3 times as many as in 1947, manual office methods had become a bottleneck in handling flight space reservations. Automation was first introduced by these lines in 1952 and by 1959, virtually all of the 12 large domestic trunklines will have installed an automatic reservation system. Together, the 12 airlines carry most of the airline passengers and have nearly 16,000 ticket and reservation employees—about 16 percent of all persons employed by these lines.

Automatic data processing is one of a wide variety of technological changes taking place in

the airline industry. Other important innovations in this fast expanding industry include the introduction of high-speed, jet aircraft, the growth of helicopter taxi service, mechanization of baggage and freight handling, and the improvement of air navigation and traffic controls through electronics.

The planning and development of one of the first automatic reservation systems by a large airline, and some of the implications for the workers affected, are described in a case study by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ The description, though not intended to be typical of changes at other companies, should be useful in indicating the general nature of the developments that may occur at the office level as similar electronic systems are introduced.

Prior Reservation System

The introduction of the electronic reservation system at Airline X, in July 1952, was intended to facilitate the handling of a growing volume of

¹ A Case Study of an Automatic Airline Reservation System, BLS Report 137. This study, based on interviews with management officials, observation of employees at work (the office employees were not organized), and analysis of occupational and other records, is the fifth in a series of case studies on automatic technology. For a summary of the first 4 studies, see *Monthly Labor Review*, January and September 1956, pp. 15-19 and 1037-1040, respectively, and September 1957, pp. 1083-1087.

requests and to secure a greater degree of control over flight space inventory. Under the old method, ticket sales or cancellations were posted manually to a ledger which recorded the specific trip, date, and destination. When an entry resulted in the sellout of a flight, this information was provided to the operator of the visual quotation (availability) board and ultimately to other reservation offices. Not only were delays and errors inherent in this system, but it was anticipated that manual inventorying methods would become increasingly cumbersome as traffic expanded, with expense rising out of proportion to the increase in workload.

Development of the Electronic System

Planning for a new system of reservation control was started during World War II. A system was built by an outside firm to the airline's specifications, subsequent to experimentation by a company engineer.

Under the present electronic reservation system, a sales agent checks availability of space by inserting a destination plate into his handset (a metal boxlike device on his desk) and pressing buttons corresponding to the date of the flight and the number of seats desired. If space is available, a light is illuminated on the set. At the same time, availability of alternate flights is indicated. In essence, the new system uses electronic signals instead of oral messages in communicating reservation data, and electronic instead of manual methods in filing and searching information.

Productivity and Displacement

The experience of Airline X suggests that the significant labor savings in certain recordkeeping functions can be handled without dislocation of office personnel, especially if introduced during a period of rapid and extensive growth in the reservation office's activities. One tangible result of the new system was a reduction of about 85

percent in the unit man-years required for the inventory function. A total of 32 man-years, about 11 percent of the total man-years utilized in this reservation office in 1952, were saved. However, since manpower requirements in office functions not directly affected by the new system were rapidly expanding at the airline studied, it was possible to absorb these labor savings without displacement of any individual employee. Moreover, since inventorying flight space and posting flight status were only part of several clerical duties performed by each reservation agent, no specific individual job was eliminated. Actually, the number of employees at the office studied increased from 295, at the time of installation of the computer in June 1952, to 529 in June 1956.

The management of Airline X made special efforts to dispel any fears of displacement and to train its employees in the operation of the new equipment. The personnel office informed all employees that no one would be laid off or downgraded as a result of the changes. Stories published in the company's house organ described the system, emphasizing its value to the sales agent in minimizing telephone calls and facilitating sales.²

Training and Job Changes

Office Jobs. In general, office employees in X airline's reservation work were young persons, a large proportion of whom were girls. According to company officials, relatively few considered themselves career employees. Few were over age 40. The policy of the airline was to hire clerical and sales employees at the lowest grade and to promote them to higher paid positions, when available, on the basis of seniority and ability. All employees were paid on a monthly salary basis; commissions or other incentive payments were not paid to reservation employees.

The changeover to the automatic reservation system brought about modifications in the content of office jobs. The strictly routine tasks of posting each sale on a sales control chart and the cumbersome method of using a visual display board to denote availability of flight space were both eliminated. One outcome was some enlargement of the sales function. The job title of "clerk" was replaced by "sales" or "service" agent. An upgrading took place for two employees who perform the functions of Specialist

² The attitude of reservation employees, so far as it could be ascertained, appeared to be one of acceptance of the new techniques as a tool of their job. This viewpoint was particularly emphasized in responses of agents in an opinion poll conducted by the airline at the office where a first experimental system was installed in 1946. These agents unanimously agreed that the new system was a convenience to them on their job and helped them to serve the passengers. The favorable reactions of these employees were cited in persuading top officials to extend the experimental system, in 1952, to the major terminal.

(Reservisor Information) and Assistant to the Specialist. These two new jobs, directly connected with the automatic system, involve the preparation of data on seating capacity and on flight scheduling and the application of complex reservation procedures.

The company initiated a special training program for supervisors, who subsequently trained reservation employees. Classes for training instructors began while the equipment was being installed. About 40 supervisors and lead agents received a week's instruction from the company's research engineer on the operation of the agent's handset and the broader aspects of the reservation system. An instructor's manual was prepared for use in training sales employees on the job.

Instruction on the reservation system is now carried on as a regular part of the basic classroom program for indoctrinating new sales personnel. Recently, the airline lengthened this indoctrination training—which had covered from 5 to 7 days—to 8 to 10 days. After a week of subsequent on-the-job training, under his supervisor, the employee receives an additional 26–33 hours of advanced classroom instruction.

Technician Jobs. Seven new technician jobs were set up in connection with maintaining the new system. The technicians, who were previously employed as repairmen in the airline's radio shop, had worked directly and constantly on equipment. In contrast, the technician now works alone in an air-conditioned, noiseless control room. He works in his street clothes, and the only time he has direct contact with the automatic equipment is during preventive maintenance tests or on occasions when the equipment is out of order. The technicians were given specialized training by the manufacturer of the system, and attended classes 1 day a week for about 6 months.

Though the actual level of knowledge required to maintain the reservation equipment is not greater than that required for tasks previously performed in the radio maintenance shop, it has now become necessary for the technicians to assume individual responsibility for the equipment and to work under pressure and often without supervision, whenever the equipment is out of order. The technician's function has changed from that of a "production type" repairman who worked on a variety of complex

equipment to that of a skilled "watchman" whose task is to maintain one piece of equipment vital to the company's sales operations.

Professional Jobs. A group of professional jobs concerned with electronic data-processing research was also created, following the advent of the new reservation system. This group is comprised of five "systems engineers." These professionally trained persons perform duties which involve planning systems development and extending electronic methods to all clerical activities of the company. Their annual salaries start at \$7,000. The qualifications for systems engineers include education at college level and cover a variety of airline experience. It is interesting to note that 4 of the 5 men in the group have college degrees in business administration and the social sciences. All have had considerable and varied work experience with the company.

Outlook

Company officials view the automatic reservation system as a major first step in introducing automation into the airline's complex data-processing activities. Moreover, it is anticipated that all the large reservation offices might eventually be joined together in one vast network, and services among the different airlines interconnected. Such developments might have a more marked impact on airline office employment than the use of electronic data processing in reservation work so far. Other areas of electronic data processing, such as revenue and ticket accounting, are being explored.

Anticipating transition to the "jet age," some airline officials believe that whereas some occupations will be eliminated, wholesale dislocations need not occur provided the changes are gradual and workers are retrained for new positions connected with the planning, programming, and operation of the electronic systems. These officials are of the opinion that they may need a more complete and specific inventory of the skills and educational attainments of their employees than is available at present, to facilitate retraining and reassignment.

—EDWARD B. JAKUBAUSKAS
Division of Productivity and
Technological Developments

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Payments to Employee Representatives. A United States court of appeals held¹ that a union president who accepted checks from employers for a union welfare fund established under a collective bargaining agreement and deposited them in an account over which he possessed complete and sole control and from which he made withdrawals for his own personal benefit, thereby "received" money from employers in violation of section 302 (b) of the Labor Management Relations Act.

In this case, two allied corporations each gave the union's president its check payable to the union. Each check had a voucher attached showing that it covered the employer's contribution to the welfare fund. Instead of depositing the checks in the union's regular bank account for welfare funds, from which withdrawals had to be signed by both the union president and an employer representative, the president opened a new account in another bank in the name of the welfare fund. Subsequently, he gave the bank what purported to be a resolution of the union giving him authority to draw against this new account over his signature alone. Later, he made withdrawals from the account for his personal benefit. The employers, upon discovering these events, protested; the bank closed out the account and gave the balance remaining on deposit to the president, who deposited the amount to the union's general account. He was the only person authorized to draw on the latter account and he drew against it for his personal use and general purposes of the union.

In affirming the decision of a district court that the union president's conduct had violated the LMRA, the court of appeals rejected his contention that, since the checks from the employers were payable to the union's welfare fund and were deposited to the credit of that fund, he could not be said to have himself received any

"money or other thing of value" from the employers in violation of section 302 (b). The court declared that Congress intended, in sections 302 (a) and (b), to prevent collusion between those negotiating a collective bargaining agreement and that Congress spoke in broad terms in these sections in order to prevent circumvention of that policy "by subtle and devious devices"—one of which was "the creation of spurious union welfare funds."

However, the court expressed unconcern with whether or not the employers were also guilty, stating that a finding that an employer is guilty under section 302 (a) of the act of paying or agreeing to pay a representative of his employees is not essential to sustain the conviction of an employee representative under section 302 (b).

Union Recognition Disclaimer. The National Labor Relations Board overruled one of its former decisions and held² that the action of a union, in seeking to place an employer on an "unfair list" while it was picketing the employer's plant, was an attempt to obtain recognition as a bargaining representative, despite union claims that the picketing was for organizational purposes only. Therefore, the Board granted the employer's request for a representation election under section 9 (c) (1) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, which provides that if the Board finds that a question of representation exists it shall direct an election and certify the results thereof.

In this case, following the employer's refusal to introduce union representatives to its employees and to allow them to address the employees on company time, the union picketed at the employer's premises. Shortly thereafter, the employer received a letter from the city labor council with which the union was affiliated advising him that the union had requested that the employer's name be placed on the council's "unfair list."

When the employer subsequently petitioned the NLRB for an election, the union contended that

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *Arroyo v. United States* (C. A. 1, June 25, 1958).

² *Carter Manufacturing Co. and District Lodge No. 24, International Association of Machinists*, 120 NLRB No. 204 (June 24, 1958).

the petition should be dismissed because the union had made no demand for recognition as majority representative of the employer's employees as required by section 9 (c) (1).

The Board rejected that contention, reasoning that the question of representation of employees existed because the conduct of the union in seeking to place the employer on an "unfair list" while picketing the plant constituted an attempt to obtain conditions and concessions normally resulting from collective bargaining and was, therefore, tantamount to a claim for recognition.

In the decision³ overruled by this holding, the Board had dismissed a representation petition after a hearing, stating that the fact that a union "is engaged in a campaign to organize those employees by advising the public and soliciting its support to put economic pressure on the employer, clearly indicates a desire on the union's part ultimately to bargain on their behalf, but it does not indicate that it presently claims to represent them."

Arbitration of Grievance of One Employee. A United States court of appeals held⁴ that a Federal district court is empowered, by section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, to compel performance of an arbitration agreement in a collective bargaining contract although the dispute which the union seeks to have arbitrated is limited to the grievance of a single employee.

This action was brought by the union against the employer with whom it had entered into the collective bargaining agreement, in order to compel the employer to submit to arbitration the discharge from employment of one of the union's members. The contract provided that the employer could discharge an employee only for just and sufficient cause and was required to arbitrate grievances which could not be settled otherwise.

The court of appeals, in affirming a district court's decision, rejected the employer's contention that section 301 does not permit a union to enforce the arbitration of a grievance of one of its members who has an adequate remedy of his own and that such a suit is precluded by the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in *Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees v. Westinghouse Electric Corp.*⁵ In that case, the Supreme Court had held that an action by a union to recover wages allegedly due workers under the provisions of a

collective bargaining agreement could not be brought in a Federal court. The Supreme Court had indicated in that opinion that the individual employee could enforce his rights by bringing suit in a State court.

The court of appeals distinguished the *Westinghouse* case, saying that in the case before it the court was not being asked to determine the propriety of an individual employee's discharge or to afford him any remedy. The court noted that the union was requesting, instead, that the employer perform his contractual obligation "which runs to the union" and is, therefore, enforceable by the union under section 301.

Rejected, as well, was the employer's second defense, that the contract had expired before arbitration was requested. The court found that the union was entitled to arbitration since it had requested it during the life of the contract and, alternatively, reasoned: "If and when the agreement to arbitrate was breached, the union's cause of action to specifically enforce the agreement to arbitrate arose and continued unaffected by time until the breach of it was determined and compliance with it ordered."

Jurisdiction of Arbitrator and NLRB. A United States court of appeals held⁶ that section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act confers jurisdiction on a Federal district court to compel arbitration of a dispute concerning discharges of employees for conduct during a strike, even though the discharges may involve an unfair labor practice exclusively within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

The parties to the suit had entered into a collective bargaining agreement which provided that any unsettled difference arising between the employer and any employee as to the meaning, application, or interpretation of the contract might be submitted to arbitration. The union sued in a Federal district court to compel the employer to arbitrate a dispute involving the discharges of employees. In defense, the employer maintained first that the arbitration provisions of the contract were not applicable since the discharges were made

³ *Smith's Hardware Co. and Local 983, Retail Clerks International Association, AFL* (Mar. 29, 1951).

⁴ *Item Co. v. New Orleans Newspaper Guild* (C. A. 5, June 26, 1958).

⁵ 348 U. S. 437 (1955). See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1955, p. 679.

⁶ *Lodge 18, District 87, International Association of Machinists v. Cameron Iron Works* (C. A. 5, June 30, 1958).

because of misconduct during a strike, which the parties did not intend to be arbitrable; and second that, if applicable, such matters were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. The district court had upheld the employer on the first defense and declined to consider the second.

In reversing the district court, the court of appeals found that the dispute was arbitrable under the arbitration provisions of the agreement which, it deemed, expressed a broad arbitration policy. Furthermore, the appellate court rejected the employer's second defense, that the exclusive jurisdiction of the NLRB precluded the lower court from taking jurisdiction of the case. It drew a distinction between contract provisions and matters committed exclusively to the Board. The court stated that while one act "may be both an arbitrable contract violation and an unfair labor practice, a breach of contract is *not* an unfair labor practice." It held that, since the enforcement of a contract to arbitrate grievances is different from an adjudication of an unfair labor practice by the National Labor Relations Board, the exclusive jurisdiction of the Board in the latter case does not preclude the court from entering a judgment in the former.

Wages and Hours

Exemption in a Seasonal Industry. A United States court of appeals sustained⁷ the validity of a regulation of the Secretary of Labor expressly excluding byproduct operations performed during the processing of fresh citrus fruits into canned or concentrated frozen juices or fruit from the overtime exemption provided by section 7 (b) (3) of the Fair Labor Standards Act for "seasonal" industries.

In this case, the employer was engaged in the production of frozen citrus concentrate and citrus livestock feed for interstate commerce. All of the employer's office, boilerroom, maintenance, and citrus molasses and feed employees, regularly worked in excess of 40 hours a week during the citrus season without receiving the minimum rate of one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for employment in excess of 40 hours a workweek, which the act requires to be paid unless one of its exceptions applies.

The Secretary of Labor brought the action to enjoin the employer from violating the overtime and recordkeeping requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act and from shipping in interstate commerce goods which were produced by persons in violation of the overtime provisions.

Before the court of appeals, the Secretary successfully defended the district court's determination that it was proper for him, in determining seasonality of industries under the section 7 (b) (3) exemption, to allow the exemption to the canning and processing of citrus juices but to deny it to certain byproduct operations carried on simultaneously. The court indicated that actually none of the Florida citrus operations is truly "seasonal," but the exemption had been allowed to the juice phase of the citrus fruit industry because juices compete nationwide with other fresh fruit and vegetable products which are produced by seasonal industries and consequently are exempt. Thus, citrus pulp cattle feed production, which is a nonseasonal operation, is an "industry" separate and apart from that industry.

FLSA Coverage of Military Installation. A United States court of appeals held⁸ that employees of a government contractor constructing a jet refueling system for the restoration of an air base were engaged in commerce under the Fair Labor Standards Act because the airfield has been used commercially to a sufficient extent during the interval when it was not used for military purposes.

The air base involved in this case had been constructed during World War II and was used by the Army during the war. The base was damaged by a hurricane in September 1945 and subsequently, in November 1946, the control of it was transferred to the War Assets Administration. By deeds of 1947 and 1948, the property was then conveyed to Dade County, Fla., on condition that it "be used for public airport purposes and only for such purposes . . ." The field was established as an operating airport, but its use had considerably diminished by the early fifties. However, in 1952, although no aircraft were kept at the port, the runways were still usable and infrequent and intermittent takeoffs and landings were made, some to or from points outside Florida.

In late 1952 or early 1953, Dade County transferred the property back to the United

⁷ *Libby, McNeil & Libby v. Mitchell* (C. A. 5, June 26, 1958).

⁸ *Mitchell v. Empire Gas Engineering Co.* (C. A. 5, June 30, 1958).

States. The base then became a part of the Strategic Air Command of the United States Air Force, and the employer involved in the case contracted for the construction of jet bulk fuel storage tanks and fueling systems.

The Secretary of Labor brought the action against the employer, charging violation of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act requiring compensation equal to at least one and one-half times the employees' regular wage rate for work in excess of 40 hours a week and the keeping of records of time and pay of employees. The employer contended that because the work was done on an instrumentality of war and was new construction, it was not within the coverage of the act.

The court of appeals asserted that an airfield could be an instrumentality of commerce despite the fact that it was also an instrumentality of war, just as the manufacture of munitions in a Government-owned plant under a Government contract has been held⁹ by the Supreme Court to be the production of goods for commerce.

The court of appeals stated that practical considerations and not technical conceptions should be used to determine whether work is in interstate commerce. The test is whether the work is so

closely "related to the functioning of an instrumentality . . . of interstate commerce as to be, in practical effect, a part of it, rather than isolated local activity." Furthermore, it cited previous Supreme Court decisions which extended ". . . Federal control . . . throughout the furthest reaches of the channels of interstate commerce." Accordingly, the appellate court found that the employer was engaged in repair, reconstruction, and extension of an existing instrumentality of commerce and hence subject to the overtime provisions of the act.

However, the court of appeals affirmed the district court's denial of an injunction. In so doing, the appellate court stated that the issuance of an injunction in such cases is discretionary and that its purpose is to prevent future violations. Since there was no showing that the employer then had or was likely to have another such contract, the court of appeals found no abuse of discretion in the district court's refusal to grant injunctive relief. The court of appeals noted, however: "The good faith reliance upon advice of counsel as a factor in the denial of the injunction was, perhaps, overemphasized by the district court."

⁹ *Powell v. United States Cartridge Co.*, 339 U. S. 497 (1950).

Union Conventions, October 16 to November 15, 1958

Date	Organization	Place
October 20...	United Brick and Clay Workers of America.....	St. Louis, Mo.
October 20...	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union.	Seattle, Wash.
October 24...	The American Railway Supervisors Association...	Chicago, Ill.
October 27...	National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.).	Harrisburg, Pa.
October 27...	Alabama Labor Council.....	Montgomery, Ala.
November 10.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	St. Louis, Mo.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 1, 1958

JOHN HANCOCK Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Insurance Workers of America signed a 2-year contract providing for a package increase reportedly worth from \$4.02 to \$4.60 a week, which included improvements in commissions, life and accidental-death insurance, medical coverage, the retirement plan, and vacations. (See also p. 1025 of this issue.)

July 2

AN AGREEMENT on a 1-year contract for about 14,000 workers in 10 trades (excluding carpenters and machinists) was announced by the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council and West Coast shipbuilders, providing for an 11-cent hourly wage raise that will bring the journeymen's hourly scale to \$2.73, plus improved paid holiday and welfare benefits. (See also p. 1024 of this issue.)

July 3

THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS in New York City ruled that the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the *Jencks* case, that defendants could inspect Government witnesses' pretrial statements on matters regarding which the witnesses later testify, applies not only to criminal but also to civil proceedings, such as National Labor Relations Board hearings on unfair-labor-practice charges. The case was *NLRB v. Adhesive Products Corp.*

July 4

RATIFICATION of a 3-year contract affecting 11,000 aircraft workers in Baltimore, Md., was announced by the Martin Co. (formerly Glenn L. Martin Co.) and the United Automobile Workers. Among contract terms were provisions for hourly wage increases of 4 to 13 cents plus an increase of 3 percent in 1959, and a wage reopening in 1960. (See also p. 1024 of this issue.)

July 5

THE RAILWAY CLERKS and Braniff International Airways settled a long-term dispute by agreement on a contract retroactive to December 1, 1957. Monthly salaries for 2,300 ground service personnel are to be increased from \$35 to \$50 in 3 steps, the last one effective December 1959.

July 8

A 38-DAY STRIKE at the Philadelphia Inquirer was ended as Newspaper Guild members approved a 2-year contract providing for an immediate weekly wage increase ranging from \$3 to \$5 and a deferred raise of \$2, a clause basing dismissal for economy reasons on seniority, and other improvements. The Teamsters, who had also struck, had settled on June 26 with the Inquirer, and the Camden Courier-Post and the Philadelphia Bulletin (not organized by the Guild), but they continued to stay off their jobs until the Guild-Inquirer agreement was concluded. (See also p. 1024 of this issue.)

THE RETAIL CLERKS and department and specialty stores in the San Francisco area agreed on terms of a 3-year contract, retroactive to June 1, calling for a 5-cent hourly wage raise, 2 wage reopenings, and other improvements for about 6,000 employees. (See also p. 1025 of this issue.)

July 10

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY of New York City withdrew from the city's salary plan and signed a wage agreement with the City Employees Union, Teamsters Local 237, to improve its pay position for competition with private industry. The 1-year contract provides for higher pay levels and overtime pay for about 2,600 maintenance and service workers in municipal housing projects.

AN EMPLOYER may not insist that a bargaining contract include a provision that liability for violation of a no-strike clause shall extend to the international union, the NLRB held in *North Carolina Furniture, Inc. and Local 2500, United Brotherhood of Carpenters*. The provision is not a mandatory subject for collective bargaining as relating to "wages, hours, and other terms and working conditions of employment."

July 11

UNDER A CONTRACT REOPENING CLAUSE, the United Rubber Workers negotiated an 8-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to July 7, with General Tire and Rubber Co. for 3,500 workers in Akron, Ohio, and Waco, Tex. The pact was patterned on earlier agreements with the Goodyear, Goodrich, and Firestone rubber companies. Negotiations on pensions and insurance benefits were deferred until April 1959. (See also p. 1023 of this issue.)

THE NLRB OFFICE in Los Angeles announced that the Musicians Guild of America, formed last March by dissident members of American Federation of Musicians Local 47 after the latter called a strike against 8 major film producers, had won a representation election among the struck companies' musicians, thus ending the strike and the 30-year AFM monopoly in the film industry.

July 14

THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE Co. announced that 1-year contracts, subject to union membership ratification, had

been reached with 3 independent unions for about 11,500 upstate workers, calling for weekly wage increases of \$1 to \$2 for clerical and traffic department personnel and \$2.50 to \$3 for nonclerical and commercial employees. (See also p. 1025 of this issue.)

On July 25, amidst a dispute between the company and the United Telephone Organizations (Ind.), representing 20,000 maintenance workers, over the company's insistence on continuing a contract "flexibility clause," an arbitrator ruled that, under the present contract, the company could not assign workers of lower job classification to jobs traditionally performed by a higher graded group.

July 15

THE THREE-MEMBER ARBITRATION BOARD in a dispute between the U. S. Department of Interior and five unions representing "nonoperating" employees of the Government-owned Alaska Railroad ruled, with the Department's representative dissenting, that the cost-of-living differential to be applied to wage increases provided in the November 1, 1956, agreement between the parties, which was patterned after an agreement negotiated by the Northern Pacific Railway, should be 37 percent. (See also p. 965 of this issue.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA Secretary of Labor and Industry announced the appointment of a new board to recommend minimum wage rates for women and minors employed in the State's restaurant, hotel, and motel industries. A new wage order will subsequently be issued to replace an earlier one (see Chron. item for Jan. 3, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958) which was set aside by a county court on May 12.

July 16

A 3-YEAR AGREEMENT between the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corp. was concluded, enabling the company to initiate a trailership service (sea transportation of truck trailers loaded with goods) between the port of New York and Puerto Rico. The pact calls for the standard East Coast wage rate, which is higher than Puerto Rico scales, for ILA longshoremen unloading the trailer carriers in Puerto Rico.

July 18

NEGRO EMPLOYEES who claimed that they had been denied promotions because the union representing them had negotiated an agreement providing separate seniority rosters for white and Negro employees lost a class action for damages in the Federal court of appeals in New Orleans. The court, in affirming the decision of a Federal district court which had been ordered by the Supreme Court to

take jurisdiction of the case (see Chron. item for Nov. 14, 1955, MLR, Jan. 1956), held that, because the right to promotion is personal, a suit for recovery of damages for discriminatory denial of promotions should be on behalf of the individual employees, whose claims would necessarily be for different amounts. The case was *Syres v. Oil Workers International Union, Local 23*.

July 21

THE PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY BOARD in the dispute between Eastern Air Lines, Inc., and the Flight Engineers over crew composition on jet airliners (see Chron. item for Jan. 21, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958) released its report, recommending that the third man (besides the pilot and copilot) in the cockpit be a flight engineer with minimum pilot qualifications. (See also p. 1028 of this issue.)

On July 30, the Flight Engineers announced a new contract with Trans World Airlines for about 700 engineers. The pact, effective August 1 and to run until January 1, 1961, calls for a flight engineer on all the company's planes and salary increases, retroactive to October 26, 1957, of 9 to 14 percent for flights on piston craft and an additional 20 percent for jet flights.

THE Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union took control of its Cicero, Ill., Local 450, whose officers were recently charged with racketeering and strong-arm organizing methods by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. A special committee of the international will make an investigation of the bargaining agreements and records of the 11 Chicago area locals of the union. (See also p. 1028 of this issue.)

July 28

THE STRIKE of the United Hatters in 6 States ended as 7,000 of the 8,000 cap makers on strike returned to work after ratifying an agreement reached several days earlier with cap manufacturers. Under the contract, the employers agreed to contribute 1 percent of payrolls to a sales promotion campaign, to use the union label, and to try to curb nonunion competition. (See also p. 1024 of this issue.)

July 30

THE U. S. SECRETARY OF LABOR announced that an agreement had been reached with a committee composed of agricultural employer representatives from each State, calling for "fair wages" for Mexican farm labor to be employed under contract in the United States this year. The agreement endorsed a new formula for determining prevailing wages, which would protect the wages of domestic farm workers, and a policy assuring competent Mexican laborers working at piece rates an average wage of at least 50 cents an hour.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wage Developments and Negotiations

Negotiations. After a 2-week recess of bargaining talks, negotiations resumed on July 14 between the United Automobile Workers and the Big Three automobile manufacturers (General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler).¹ Contract talks, however, continued to drag, and as the month drew to a close and the time for the industry's annual model changeover approached, there was more talk of a strike deadline.

Negotiations between the UAW and three major producers of farm equipment were also stalemated as contracts with the Caterpillar Tractor Co., International Harvester Co., and Deere and Co. were due to expire in late July and early August. As the expiration dates of the contracts were reached, however, the parties agreed to indefinite extensions pending continued negotiations.

Preliminary sparring took place in July between the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) and the General Electric Co. over the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage. (Under a 5-year contract signed in 1955,² the union has the right to reopen the contract in 1958 on matters concerning employment security.) At a 2-day meeting of the union's GE Conference Board, an 8-point declaration of policy was adopted including a statement that "If in spite of all our efforts no agreement is reached by October 1, there will be no work at GE plants on October 2." The company replied that a walkout at GE would "turn the temporary uncertainty of unemployment into a lasting certainty for many IUE members for a long, long time."

Wage Escalation Adjustments. About 575,000 workers were in line for automatic cost-of-living pay adjustments, as the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for June edged up to 123.7 percent of the 1947-49 average. Most of

the workers affected—largely in aircraft, electrical manufacturing, chemicals, and trucking—received quarterly increases (except in trucking, where adjustments are on a semiannual basis) ranging from 1 to 3 cents an hour.

Rubber. Agreements calling for across-the-board 8-cent hourly wage-rate increases (averaging about 3.1 percent) were negotiated in July by the Big Four rubber manufacturers and the United Rubber Workers for about 71,000 workers. It was agreed to defer negotiations on pension and insurance benefits until April 1959, when the "master" contracts expire. The pattern for this year's wage bargaining in the industry was set on July 1 by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and B. F. Goodrich Co.; settlement terms were agreed to a few days later by Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and on July 14 by U. S. Rubber Co. The increases were to become effective on June 30 at Goodyear, Goodrich, and Firestone and on July 7 at U. S. Rubber.

About 3,000 workers also represented by the Rubber Workers were affected by a 2-year contract with the Inland Manufacturing Division of the General Motors Corp. in Dayton, Ohio. Ratified on July 13, the settlement, according to General Motors, was basically an extension of the benefits provided under its previous contract, including a wage increase of 2½ percent (minimum 6 cents) effective May 29 of both 1958 and 1959; and continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause (including a 2-cent increase in the allowance effective June 2, 1958). The contract was, however, changed to establish an "income security plan" in lieu of the supplemental unemployment benefit plan.³ The company said that eligible employees would retain benefit rights under the old plan until the fund is exhausted. Under the new plan, the firm will contribute 5 cents a man-hour to individual employee accounts. The money may be withdrawn not only during periods of unemployment, but also when the employee retires or leaves the company for any reason;

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July and August 1958, pp. 779 and 800, respectively.

² See Monthly Labor Review, October 1955, p. 1170.

³ Simultaneous payments of private and State unemployment benefits have been ruled illegal by the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation. See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 543.

in event of the employee's death, any balance in the account will be paid to the beneficiary. The plan is similar in many respects to an "individual security benefit fund" plan in effect at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. since the fall of 1955.⁴

Metalworking. An 11-cent-an-hour wage increase was the basis for accord between the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council and the West Coast shipbuilders. The 1-year contract also provided an additional hourly 2-cent employer contribution (total 7 cents) for holiday pay, and beginning in July 1959, 2½ cents more (total 10 cents) for health and welfare benefits. About 14,000 workers in 10 crafts, excluding carpenters and machinists (who negotiate separately), were affected by the contract which raised the journeymen's hourly scale to \$2.73.

The Martin Co. (formerly the Glenn L. Martin Co.) and the United Automobile Workers announced ratification of a 3-year contract providing hourly wage increases of 4 to 13 cents, effective July 1, for 11,000 workers at the firm's Middle River (Baltimore) plant. The settlement also called for a 2-cent increase in the cost-of-living allowance and incorporated the 15-cent allowance accumulated under the previous contract into the basic wage-rate structure. Other wage items provide a 3-percent (minimum 7 cents) wage advance on July 1, 1959, a wage reopening in 1960, and revision of the cost-of-living escalator clause to provide a 1-cent quarterly adjustment for each 0.5-point (instead of 0.6) change in the Consumer Price Index. Additional contract changes included liberalized vacation and sick-leave plans and increased insurance benefits for employees and their dependents. According to the union, the improved fringe benefits would also apply to company plants at Orlando, Fla., and Denver, Colo., but wages would be negotiated locally.

Wage increases averaging about 10½ cents an hour, effective July 14, were negotiated by the Babcock and Wilcox Co. (major boiler manufacturer) and the Boilermakers union for approximately 4,000 workers at the firm's Barberton, Ohio, plant. Negotiated under a wage reopening clause of a 2-year contract signed in 1957, the increases ranged from 8 to 20 cents an hour.

Other Manufacturing. After a brief strike late in June, a 21-cent-an-hour wage increase, spread over 1½ years, was the basis for agreement between the Bakery and Confectionery Workers (Ind.) and major wholesale baking concerns in the Providence, R. I., area. Retroactive to May 1, wages were raised by 5 cents; they are scheduled to go up by 5 cents in both October 1958 and May 1959, and by 6 cents in October 1959. According to a union report, the 2-year contracts set the pattern for subsequent settlements with major bakeries in other areas in 9 northeastern States, affecting a total of 9,000 workers.

Terms for ending a strike which idled about 8,000 cap workers in 6 States were agreed upon on July 23 by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, and several associations of cap manufacturers. The contracts provided a 5-percent advance for pieceworkers and \$3- to \$4-weekly wage increases for timeworkers. The employers also agreed to contribute 1 percent of payrolls to a fund for the promotion of union-made caps, to use a union label, and to require that jobbers handle only union-made goods. By the end of July, about 7,000 workers had returned to work; approximately 1,000 employees, however, remained idle in St. Louis, where the strike had not yet been settled.

In the New York metropolitan area, 7 locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.) entered into a 2-year contract with 5 major breweries for about 6,000 workers after plant shutdowns of from 4 to 12 days; the breweries had closed in retaliation for what they charged were "slowdowns." The agreement provided pay increases of \$5 a week for production workers and \$4.05 a week for drivers, retroactive to June 1, and additional increases of \$4.75 and \$3.25, respectively, beginning June 1, 1959. Other benefits included an additional paid holiday (for a total of 10 for 6 of the locals and 12 in the other local), increased sickness and accident benefits, and effective June 1, 1959, a more comprehensive medical and surgical insurance plan.

A 5-week work stoppage involving about 1,200 members of the American Newspaper Guild and the Teamsters employed by 3 Philadelphia metropolitan area newspapers—the Philadelphia

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955, p. 1286.

Inquirer, the Philadelphia Bulletin, and the Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post—was ended on July 8. Three-year agreements were first reached with the Teamsters on June 26, providing a \$9.80-weekly wage increase spread over the contract term and, liberalized vacations, pensions, and life insurance. The delivery drivers at the two Philadelphia papers, however, did not return to work pending settlement of the ANG strike at the Philadelphia Inquirer (the only paper having its news and clerical employees represented by a union).

A key issue of the latter walkout, which involved about 700 workers, was apparently over the prior contract's job security clause, which the union claimed permitted the company wide discretion in economy firing without adequate regard to seniority. Settlement terms, approved by membership on July 8, based the order of economy discharges on seniority, subject to arbitration, and liberalized severance pay provisions. The 2-year ANG contract also called for weekly raises ranging from \$3 for employees earning less than \$50, to \$5 for those earning more than \$100, and a \$2 across-the-board raise in 1959. Other changes included increased company contributions to the pension plan, 3 weeks' vacation after 3 instead of 5 years' service, and an \$8 instead of a \$5 weekly differential for the late shift.

Transportation and Trade. On the West Coast, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association reached a memorandum of settlement on July 3 on terms of a 1-year agreement^{*} covering approximately 18,000 workers in the 3 West Coast States. It provided hourly wage increases of 10 cents for longshoremen and 11 cents for clerks, retroactive to June 16. Also stipulated was a reduction in the regular workday, from 9 hours (including 3 at overtime rates) to 8 hours (including 2 hours at overtime), and establishment of a third shift with 9 hours' pay for 5 hours' work. Although there is a provision for a 90-day trial period (to determine the practical application of the new shift arrangement), the clause will continue in effect throughout the remainder of the contract. Three weeks' vacation after 10 instead

of 12 years' service and a fourth week after 25 years were also provided.

Approximately 5,000 warehousemen represented by the same union in the San Francisco Bay area received a 9½-cent hourly raise retroactive to June 1, under a 3-year contract with the Distributors Association of Northern California. A further increase of 7½ cents an hour effective June 1959, an additional paid holiday, and 3 weeks' vacation after 10 years' service, beginning January 1, 1959, were also provided in the agreement.

A 5-cent-an-hour wage increase for an estimated 6,000 employees of department and specialty stores in the San Francisco area was agreed to on July 8 as the Retail Clerks International Association and the San Francisco Retailers Council reached agreement on terms of a 3-year contract. The settlement, retroactive to June 1, also provided for improved sick leave and health and welfare benefits, and a wage reopening in each of the last 2 contract years.

Utilities and Services. One-year contracts, subject to rank-and-file ratification, were agreed to in July by representatives of 4 independent unions for about 17,000 employees of the New York Telephone Co. In 3 situations, affecting about 11,500 upstate clerical, commercial, and traffic department employees, weekly wage increases ranged from \$1 to \$2 for clerical and traffic employees and from \$2.50 to \$3 for nonclerical and commercial employees. Another settlement, affecting about 5,800 downstate clerical and commercial employees, also included a tuition-aid plan under which employees would be allowed up to \$150 a year for certain studies in recognized schools. Negotiations with other independent unions covering mostly plant department employees of the company were still in progress at the end of July.

A 2-year contract for 6,000 employees was negotiated in July by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Insurance Workers of America. Subject to membership ratification, the new pact included an upward revision of commission schedules; 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service; an increase in both group life and accidental death insurance from \$10,000 to \$15,000; liberalized surgical and hospital benefits for employees and their dependents through an improved major medical expense plan; and a re-

^{*} See Monthly Labor Review, June 1958, p. 642.

duction in employees' contributions to the retirement plan with no change in benefits.

Other Nonmanufacturing. Representatives of the Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Blacksmiths union and construction contractors reached agreement on a 15-cent hourly wage increase for workers in the 11-State Missouri River basin. In addition to the wage increase (which brought the journeymen's rate to \$3.75 in eastern Missouri and to \$3.60 in the rest of the area), the settlement also called for a 2½-cent-an-hour increase in the employers' contribution to the union's health and welfare fund and improved travel pay and subsistence provisions.

A 2-year agreement calling for a 55-cent-an-hour rate increase—20 cents effective June 1, 1958, 20 cents next January 1, and 15 cents more on June 1, 1959—was concluded by 7 locals of the Bricklayers union and the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association for about 7,000 workers in the New York City metropolitan area. Beginning in January 1959, company payments to the welfare fund will increase from 4 to 5 percent of gross weekly payroll, and election day will be established as a first paid holiday.

A reduction in monthly pension benefits from \$50 to \$30 affecting about 16,000 retired mine-workers was announced by the trustees of the Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund, effective June 24. The reduction in benefits—the second in 4 years⁶—was attributed to the drop in anthracite production and the consequent decline in the royalty payments that finance the fund.

Union Developments

Teamsters. The Teamsters continued to act on several fronts during July in an apparent effort to ally itself more closely with both AFL-CIO and nonaffiliated unions.⁷ On July 3, Teamster President James R. Hoffa proposed an alliance of transportation workers in a "Conference on Transportation Unity" to "be open to all unions in the transportation industry." Initial sponsors of the proposal, in addition to Hoffa, were Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union (AFL-CIO) and Captain William V. Bradley of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.). Mr. Hoffa also said that he had been authorized by Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers' International

Union (AFL-CIO), to say that he "looks on this [conference] with great favor." According to the announcement, the organization was designed "for the purpose of discussing and settling jurisdictional disputes, matters of mutual concern, and matters affecting progress and stability in the transportation industry." About 50 invitations were reportedly being sent for a meeting scheduled to be held in September.

Little enthusiasm for the proposal was voiced by some other transport unions. Michael Fox, president of the Railroad Employees' Department of the AFL-CIO, said he knew "of no rail unions intending to participate." Guy L. Brown, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), said an alliance of transport unions "might become so powerful that it could result in the destruction of the Nation"; and Clarence N. Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Association (AFL-CIO), declared his union was "not interested in Mr. Hoffa's proposal." Upon his return from international labor conferences in Europe, AFL-CIO President George Meany commented that the fact that the expelled Teamsters and Longshoremen were original sponsors made it appear the conference "could very well be the start of what you might call a birds-of-a-feather federation."

Later in the month, Mr. Meany denounced all pacts between unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the expelled Teamsters. He warned that the labor movement "can expect that drastic restrictive [labor] legislation" could be passed if the Federation did not prevent AFL-CIO affiliates from conducting business with expelled unions. Mr. Meany said, however, that he would welcome the Teamsters "back into the labor movement," but only "when members of the Teamsters union, who have been victims of shameless exploitation by some of their leaders, will take the necessary steps within this union so that it can take its proper place in the AFL-CIO."

Also in July, Hoffa issued invitations to Harry Bridges, president of the West Coast Longshoremen's Union, and to Captain William V. Bradley of the East Coast Longshoremen, to a meeting in Washington on August 14. The avowed purpose of the meeting was to work out common contract

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1954, p. 307.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, p. 903.

expiration dates and to discuss technological problems in the shipping industry. "Because the Teamsters deal with the longshore unions on both the East and West coasts," Hoffa declared, "we are in a unique position to bring these two unions together to seek a constructive solution to the labor-management problems in the industry." These invitations allegedly had no connection with the proposed conference on transportation unity.

During the month, the Teamsters executive board approved a recommendation by Hoffa that a special board, including a public member, be appointed to consider a receivership for its Philadelphia Local No. 107.⁸ F. Joseph Donohue, a Washington lawyer and a former commissioner of the District of Columbia was named the public representative. He was to serve with Harold J. Gibbons (international vice president) and Lawrence N. Steinberg, a Toledo, Ohio, Teamster official and personal representative of Hoffa. However, Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of a monitor board set up by a Federal court to oversee the Teamsters' affairs,⁹ questioned the choice of Steinberg as a "disinterested party." (He alleged that Steinberg had once bought two \$130 suits and charged them to Ray Cohen, secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia local.) Steinberg immediately withdrew because of what he said was his "desire for a thorough and impartial investigation."

The Teamsters also started a drive to unionize about 70,000 employees of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in this country and Canada and about 200,000 Canadian dock and transportation workers. In the former case, the union's plan was announced after the Teamster executive board had authorized Hoffa to negotiate a mutual assistance pact with the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL-CIO). Only about 14,000 of the firm's 205,000 employees are organized by unions.¹⁰ The drive to organize "almost immediately" Canadian dock and transport workers, in connection with an expected shipping boom through the St. Lawrence Seaway, was decided upon as Teamster officials met with representatives of

23 other Canadian and United States transport unions in Montreal. Problems of jurisdiction are reputedly to be handled by the million-member Canadian Labor Congress.

Garment Workers. Reorganization of the Dress Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was announced by its manager, Charles S. Zimmerman, on July 20. According to Mr. Zimmerman, a "general staff" had been set up to revise organizing techniques and to intensify pressure for prompt contract settlements with certain jobbing shops in the dress industry.¹¹

Conventions and Elections. On July 24, Wisconsin became the 39th State where labor federations have merged. The merger convention, assisted by two representatives from the AFL-CIO, named the president and secretary-treasurer of the former AFL State Federation of Labor to similar posts in the merged organization. The president of the former CIO Industrial Union Council was named executive vice president of the new body, and 11 officials of the AFL and 5 officials of the Council were elected to the executive board.

In two other States, Rhode Island and California, basic merger agreements were reached. September 7 was set as the date for the merger convention in Rhode Island; the California merger committee ironed out "major differences" after a 3-day session and indicated a convention would be held in mid-November.

A resolution calling for a shorter workweek in order to ease the impact of technological innovations in the printing industry highlighted the 30th biennial convention, July 21-26, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders in Montreal, Canada.

At the 53d convention of the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, delegates supported a resolution disapproving Hoffa's proposed "conference on transportation unity," and instead called upon members of its union "to support the position of the AFL-CIO . . ." In other actions, the convention, which met from July 14 to 18, approved plans to establish common contract expiration dates for its locals on the East and West coasts, and named Captain Robert E. Durkin to fill the unexpired term of the union's president, Captain C. T. Atkins, who had resigned in December 1957.

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, p. 304.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 300.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1801.

¹¹ Largely Pennsylvania jobbers who deal with New York area firms but who in the past had refused to sign contracts. See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 537.

Durkin succeeded Captain Roy D. Lurvey who had been serving as president pro tem.

Results of the election of international officers of the National Maritime Union were announced on July 24 by the Honest Ballot Association. Joseph Curran—who ran unopposed—was re-elected as president, a post he has held since 1937. Steve Federoff defeated Joseph A. Dunn for the office of secretary-treasurer; the former incumbent, John B. McDougall, was not a candidate for reelection.

Several local elections involving the United Steelworkers revealed that the faction opposed to International President David J. McDonald¹² had gained control of several key locals, especially in the Pittsburgh area. In most other steel centers, however, pro-McDonald candidates were elected to office by substantial majorities. The next election of international officers is set for 1961.

In Los Angeles, a key representation election in the motion-picture industry took place in July as the recently formed Musicians Guild of America¹³ defeated, by a 580 to 484 vote, the American Federation of Musicians as exclusive bargaining agent for film studio musicians. According to Cecil F. Read, chairman of the Guild, the victory was "only the beginning" preparatory to its challenging the "AFM in phonograph recording and transcription fields and in every other music field in the United States and Canada."

Senate Hearings

The U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field turned its attention early in July to charges of nationwide infiltration of labor and industry by the Mafia—allegedly a syndicate of criminals. A Federal Bureau of Narcotics' agent testified that the "same people who are active in the narcotics traffic" are also making a "concerted effort" to penetrate unions and management.

The committee also heard allegations of infiltration into the Chicago restaurant industry by hoodlums. Witnesses accused persons connected with several locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union of violence, threats of reprisals against nonunion employees, and a "shakedown" racket directed against several area restaurant owners. The union's international president, Ed S. Miller,

subsequently imposed trusteeship on the Chicago Joint Executive Board and area Locals 450 and 394 in a move "to restore the good name" of the union. Later, the secretary-treasurer and the business agent of Local 450 were ousted from office for their failure to answer the Senate committee's questions concerning their alleged extortion and intimidation of restaurant owners. In addition, the union plans to investigate the collective bargaining agreements and records of its 11 Chicago area locals.

Other Developments

On July 21, a presidential factfinding board investigating contract disputes between Eastern Airlines and the Air Line Pilots and the Flight Engineers recommended that flight engineers employed by the firm on jet airliners have minimum commercial pilot qualifications. The Pilots union has maintained that, as a safety measure, only flight engineers who qualify as pilots should be employed on jets under future contracts; the Flight Engineers, on the other hand, said that Civil Aeronautics Administration regulations did not require a third pilot on a plane, and charged the Pilots with attempting to create more jobs for their members. The board's recommendations were immediately rejected by George R. Petty, Jr., president of the Flight Engineers, which had signed agreements during the past year with American Airlines and Pan American World Airways, and on July 30, 1958, with Trans World Airlines, that do not require the flight engineers to be pilots.

In a move to broaden its scope of operations, the National Labor Relations Board announced a proposal to put into effect, on September 1, revised jurisdictional standards designed to shrink the "no-man's land" of labor relations, in which the Board had previously refused to operate, but into which States were forbidden to enter.¹⁴ The Board said, however, that the proposed revisions in its standards were subject to modification on

¹² Antiadministration forces were first evidenced in the 1957 election of international officers, when for the first time, McDonald faced serious opposition. Donald C. Bariek, a rank-and-filer from McKeesport, Pa., who ran against McDonald, was defeated by 404,172 to 223,516 votes. See Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, p. 726.

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 841.

¹⁴ See The Gap Between State and Federal Jurisdiction in Labor Relations (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, pp. 829-832).

Subsequently, the Board announced that the effective date of the proposed revisions would be postponed.

the basis of comments submitted by interested parties or the passage of pending legislation.¹⁵ The Congress recently increased the Board's appropriation by \$1.5 million to finance expansion of the Board's activities.

An emergency plan designed to protect laid-off trade employees in New York City from losing their health and welfare benefits for a maximum of 6 months was announced by the board of trustees of the security plan of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union's District 65. Under the arrangement, the board—composed of 6 union and 6 employer representatives—earmarked \$50,000 of the fund's reserves to guarantee workers and their families the right to medical care, hospitalization, and death and burial benefits for a maximum of 6 months after layoff. Formerly, the insurance expired after 60 days unless the worker made the premium payments himself (the fund is financed by the employer). Effective July 1, the extended benefit plan affected about 1,000 laid-off workers, or about 5 percent of those covered by the plan.

An agreement setting up proposed national working standards for members of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association, and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union was signed in July by these unions with the Contracting Plasterers and Lathers International Association. Similar to a "declaration of principles" reached last February between the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department and the National Constructors Association,¹⁶ the plan included provisions designed to eliminate restrictive work practices through the utilization of labor-saving devices; and recommendations that no-strike, no-lockout clauses be incorporated into local contracts, and that there be no unnecessary employment (feather-bedding) of workers. According to Joseph M. Baker, Jr., executive secretary of the employers' association, the agreement was signed in order to "better employee-employer relations [and] to promote and encourage the use of plastering . . ."

¹⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, pp. 904-905.

¹⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1958, p. 422.

Conferences and Institutes, October 16 to November 15, 1958

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules for such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

Date	Conference and sponsor	Place
Oct. 16-17-----	Annual Conference. <i>Sponsor:</i> Council on Employee Benefit Plans.	New York
Oct. 16-17-----	Northern Minnesota Conference on Industrial Relations. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, with the cooperation of the Lake Superior Chapter, American Society of Training Directors, and the Duluth AFL-CIO Central Body.	Duluth
Oct. 20-24-----	46th National Safety Congress and Exposition. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Safety Council.	Chicago
Oct. 23-25-----	Fall Meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Society of Professional Engineers.	San Francisco
Oct. 27-31-----	86th Annual Meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Public Health Association.	St. Louis
Oct. 29-30-----	23d Annual Meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.	Pittsburgh
Nov. 6-8-----	Annual Meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> Gerontological Society, Inc.	Philadelphia

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

U. S. Industrial Relations: The Next Twenty Years.
Edited by Jack Stieber. East Lansing, Michigan State University Press, 1958. 215 pp., bibliography. \$5.

The volume consists of a series of lectures presented at Michigan State University by six nationally prominent experts in the field of industrial relations. They have indulged in crystal gazing to project the posture of industrial relations in the year 1975 by predicting trends in union growth, collective bargaining, wages and hours of work, the role of government in labor management relations, and developments in social security. In addition, editor Jack Stieber presents a lucid review of the best available forecasts dealing with labor force, economic growth, technology, and labor relations.

John Dunlop projects the size of union membership and the areas of potential growth in membership over the next two decades. He indicates that unions will have a difficult task just to maintain the current proportion of membership in relation to the total labor force. He does not foresee a breakthrough such as occurred in the thirties or during the two world wars.

Clark Kerr expects wages, productivity, real income, and secular inflation to continue their upward climb, while hours of work will be gradually

reduced but at a slower pace than our experience of the past century. He also predicts a sharp contraction of existing wage differentials.

Walter Reuther expects growing maturity in labor-management relations, which according to him means the recognition by management of labor's just demands. John Bugas of the Ford Motor Co. does not expect any radical changes on the industrial relations front, but he is apprehensive of greater reliance by unions on political power as a means of achieving their ends. He fears that this could destroy free collective bargaining. David Cole expects increasing reliance upon reason rather than on economic force as the dominating factor in collective bargaining. Government will play a more indirect but still an important role in collective bargaining. Finally, Edwin Witte summarizes expected developments in the fields of social security and public welfare.

A critical evaluation of projections is always difficult. This reviewer can not claim to possess a clearer crystal ball than that of the contributors to the volume. Nevertheless, the interpretation and validity of data marshaled in support of certain of the authors' predictions seem open to question. For example, Kerr's prediction of narrowing wage differentials may occur, but the pertinence of his supporting statistical data is questionable. Dunlop's contradictory expectation of widening differentials based on skill appears more convincing. Reuther's projections appear more like wishful thinking than sound expectations, yet labor has brought about changes in the past decade which appeared highly improbable when originally suggested.

Possibly of greatest current interest is the fact that none of the participants in the symposium seem to expect that the disclosures by the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field will have any major impact in terms of union growth or legislation. Sic transit gloria mundi.

—SAR A. LEVITAN
Library of Congress

Apprenticeships in America. By Harry Kursh. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1958. xvi, 176 pp., bibliography. \$3.75.

As a compendium on apprenticeship for "young men and their parents, teachers, and guidance counselors . . .," this book is wholly admirable. It is so engagingly written that one's interest is held throughout the extensive range of material that the author has presented. To mention a few of the topics in the book, there is a brief history of apprenticeship, a discussion of choosing a program and the nature of the apprenticeship agreement, a treatment of wages of skilled workers, and the long-range outlook on the demand for skills. Under the "hidden advantages of apprenticeships," the author lists the features of a lifetime skill, exciting and creative work, and faster upgrading.

Plainly, this is a book that is intended to be used. For example, when it is suggested that anyone who wishes to check on the validity of an apprenticeship should call a State apprenticeship agency or a field office of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, a list of such offices in the States and territories is appended. There is a detailed list of apprenticeable occupations and a guide to popular crafts.

This is an honest book. While much is made of the opportunities that apprenticeship offers to young men, some of the less enchanting aspects of acquiring a trade are also discussed. The description of snobbism against blue-collar work, of discrimination against the Negro, and of the narrow wage differential between skilled and unskilled workers is straightforward.

In chapter 5, the author stresses the importance of completing high school and of studying mathematics and science. I think the matter of educational preparation could have been pushed harder. Attitudes toward such subjects as mathematics, science, and English are very important. The young man should see these courses not as mental hurdles imposed on him by school authorities but as means of preparation for work of immediate relevancy. Even good grades in a subject do not guarantee that a person will have enough confidence to apply what he has studied when he gets in the factory, and perhaps the reason is a failure to see the real connection between study and work.

Mr. Kursh addresses this book also to "community, business, and industrial leaders." For these persons, he raises a number of disturbing questions. Why is there an apparent shortage of skills? Why does the differential between skilled and unskilled wage rates appear to be so narrow? If, as claimed, apprenticeship is the best of all possible methods for training young men to become skilled workers, why are there so few apprenticeship programs? On the last point, the author suggests consideration of tax benefits to promote growth in number and size of the training programs. I would like to suggest one further question. What modifications, if any, in the time-honored structure of the apprenticeship program can be utilized to increase the effectiveness of apprenticeship as a training method?

—CHARLES S. BENSON
Harvard University

Labor. By Neil W. Chamberlain. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958. 625 pp. \$7.

This down-to-earth book examines the way unions operate and the problems they both face and create. It analyzes present-day union philosophy and explores the changing social and legal concepts relating to unions.

In the first 13 chapters, Dr. Chamberlain discusses the people and institutions involved in the labor-management relationship, the "irreconcilable" conflict of interests between labor and management, as well as the ways which have been devised to meet such conflict.

Dr. Chamberlain sees the union-management relationship as largely, if not solely, a power relationship, with collective bargaining the instrument through which power is asserted. He finds 6 significant changes in this power relationship in recent years, the first 2 of which are acceptance of unions as normal instruments of power politics and of collective bargaining as part of our economic institutional life. He also points out that responsibilities have been imposed upon unions, both by law and by their own power. He sees the development of grievance procedures, as most unionists do, as probably unionism's most important contribution. Other changes discussed are those in the collective bargaining mech-

anism itself, such as the increase in the size of the bargaining unit, trends initiated by large bargaining units and followed by smaller ones (e. g. paid holidays and fringe benefits), and the expansion in the subject matter of collective bargaining.

In the latter portion of the book, Dr. Chamberlain evaluates the economic effects of union organization. He concludes that while unions may have reduced labor mobility through seniority, pension rights, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans, the effect has been slight, since younger workers, who are most mobile, have little stake in these union gains; also, that unions have probably had no net effect on productivity and that while strikes have meant some net loss to the economy, the loss has been much less than popularly supposed. He does not see unions as monopolistic as has been generally believed, and although unionized workers probably have some wage advantage over non-unionized workers, it is much less than usually assumed. However, he believes that unions have played a major role in shortening hours of work and sees, as more than likely, significant future repercussions of pension and supplementary unemployment benefit plans on the economy.

Students fortunate enough to get their introduction to labor economics and industrial relations through this book can reasonably be expected to develop not only a keen interest in those subjects, but also an understanding of the problems involved. In this, they will be greatly helped by the lists of subjects for analysis and discussion which accompany each chapter. The book is designed for class work in conjunction with a Sourcebook on Labor, to come out later this year.

—MARJORIE C. EGLOFF
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Towards a More General Theory of Value. By Edward Hastings Chamberlin. New York, Oxford University Press, 1957. 318 pp. \$5.

In the early thirties, Professor Chamberlin published his *Theory of Monopolistic Competition* which was hailed as a major breakthrough in price theory. Since that time, he has written a great deal defending his analysis. This book is a collection of his major writings over the past 10 years

plus 4 new essays. The selection of topics is wide, ranging from semantical exercises in discourse to a discussion of the monopolistic power of labor unions.

Part I is a discourse on the extension of monopolistic competition to broader problems of resource allocation and general equilibrium. Although the author admits that the work of dealing with general equilibrium models in terms of monopolistic competition is yet to be done, his principal contention is that monopolistic competition is basically general and not merely a short-run analysis. He refers to his original statement of the theory which held that the interaction of monopolistic and competitive forces is present in both short-time and long-time market situations. In the essay, *Product Heterogeneity and Public Policy (Welfare Economics)*, Professor Chamberlin sets out some basic problems of welfare, particularly in respect to the market demand for products which are diversified. He also emphasizes that selling costs may no longer be dismissed as an obvious waste and excluded from the theory of the firm as in conventional marginal analysis. He contends that the standard welfare techniques of analysis are unduly narrow; for example, they do not set up criteria for the socially ideal level of expenditures on selling.

Part II is especially interesting in this time of great controversy over the meaning of rising price levels. Professor Chamberlin develops a very interesting analysis of the product as an economic variable in which he discusses the use of quality changes as a tool of analysis. He goes so far as to suggest (with examples) the development of indexes of quality changes; these to parallel indexes of price change. His suggestions for a theory of products are necessarily incomplete. He finds it difficult to understand how the economist can pretend to explain (or to prescribe for) the economic system and leave products out of the picture.

Part III presents one of Chamberlin's major contributions to the analysis of the production function. In this section, he argues against the theory that if the factors of products are perfectly divisible, there are no economies or diseconomies of scale.

Part IV presents an ingenious device for creating a market under laboratory conditions; i. e., in the classroom. He argues against the assump-

tion of perfect competition in Schumpeter's system. Perhaps the most interesting and most controversial article in this section is the essay *The Monopoly Power of Labor*. This essay has been widely discussed and basically demonstrates the difficulties of evaluating the economic impact of the union with existing economic tools.

Part V is a miscellaneous collection of attack and defense. Professor Chamberlin tilts with the Chicago school which epitomizes marginal analysis, Joan Robinson and Imperfect Competition, and others.

The collection, though repetitious, is a good sample of the thinking of one of the major contributors to economic thought.

—HAROLD WOLOZIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Current Problems in the Law of Grievance Arbitration. By Archibald Cox. (In *Rocky Mountain Law Review*, Boulder, Colo., April 1958, pp. 247-266.)

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A.—Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
(In thousands)

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹															Annual average	
	1958															1957 ²	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957 ²	1958		
Total, both sexes																	
Total labor force.....	73,104	73,049	71,003	70,681	70,128	69,804	69,379	70,438	70,700	71,299	71,044	71,833	73,051	70,746	70,387		
Civilian labor force.....	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,081	68,813	68,225	68,994	70,228	67,946	67,530		
Unemployment.....	5,294	5,437	4,904	4,120	3,198	3,173	3,474	3,374	3,188	2,938	2,552	2,609	3,007	2,936	2,351		
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	2,069	2,859	1,778	1,725	1,733	1,946	2,007	1,303	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,390	1,952	1,485	1,214		
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	1,198	873	980	933	1,153	1,517	1,157	857	696	638	448	526	731	650	594		
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	357	372	444	877	845	862	435	297	240	175	210	247	301	240	211		
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	798	931	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	268	263	238	234	321	301		
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	872	689	605	585	401	353	309	246	243	255	193	232	200	239	232		
Employment.....	65,179	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,306	64,573	68,005	65,674	68,355	67,221	65,011	64,979		
Nonagricultural.....	58,461	58,081	57,789	57,349	57,230	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	59,185	59,156	59,362	60,449	58,789	58,394		
Worked 35 hours or more.....	42,289	42,332	45,019	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,579	47,051	47,652	45,922	44,272	46,235	46,238	46,082		
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,336	6,666	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,538	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,969	6,953	6,715		
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,749	2,863	3,224	3,190	3,346	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,934	2,604	2,110	2,345	2,772	2,648		
With a job but not at work ⁴	7,087	7,198	7,799	7,153	7,899	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,239	2,309	2,632	2,823	2,823	2,821	2,969		
Agricultural.....	6,718	6,906	6,272	6,558	5,072	4,930	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,837	6,518	8,423	7,772	6,222	6,585		
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,442	4,861	4,452	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,586	4,993	4,318	4,918	5,742	4,197	4,577		
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,360	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,383	1,633	1,364	1,514	1,413	1,399		
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,465	3,699	3,445	3,444	3,053	667	510	557	548	390	421	317	366	416	416		
With a job but not at work ⁴	228	107	103	182	251	346	289	280	256	172	146	224	150	196	192		
Males																	
Total labor force.....	50,359	50,005	48,858	48,396	48,126	47,944	47,801	48,006	48,286	48,503	48,620	49,745	50,207	48,649	48,579		
Civilian labor force.....	47,759	47,406	46,252	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,699	45,751	45,835	46,940	47,517	45,882	45,796		
Unemployment.....	3,513	3,521	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,362	2,041	1,894	1,565	1,596	1,803	1,803	1,608		
Employment.....	44,247	43,884	42,986	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	44,156	44,270	45,344	45,713	43,989	44,148		
Nonagricultural.....	38,901	38,588	37,962	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,713	38,855	39,155	39,453	39,738	38,932	38,870		
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,078	30,141	31,862	30,867	30,532	29,533	31,093	32,096	29,402	32,773	33,371	32,962	31,823	32,546	32,536		
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,465	3,418	3,418	3,418	3,418	3,788	3,788	3,690	4,471	3,317	2,902	2,711	2,991	3,461	3,358		
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,312	1,746	1,395	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,375	1,781	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,197	1,135		
With a job but not at work ⁴	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,530	3,299	4,015	1,748	1,810		
Agricultural.....	5,546	5,296	5,024	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,634	4,834	5,292	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,037	5,278		
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,906	4,214	4,380	3,281	2,777	2,303	2,740	3,075	3,264	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,952	3,716	3,993		
Worked 15-34 hours.....	912	733	753	947	1,000	971	976	876	932	736	925	741	754	842	806		
Worked 1-14 hours.....	330	261	247	329	420	586	411	444	393	270	282	231	238	309	308		
With a job but not at work ⁴	198	89	99	147	230	321	271	239	226	183	128	198	121	171	171		
Females																	
Total labor force.....	22,745	23,043	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,961	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,796	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,097	21,806		
Civilian labor force.....	22,714	23,012	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,064	21,774		
Unemployment.....	1,781	1,915	1,636	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	886	1,013	1,203	1,043	943		
Employment.....	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,021	20,831		
Nonagricultural.....	19,650	19,493	19,826	19,770	19,569	19,289	19,394	20,598	20,343	20,302	20,001	19,676	19,711	19,357	19,324		
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,211	13,210	13,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,483	12,768	14,278	14,281	12,960	12,449	13,092	13,328		
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,974	3,250	3,592	3,813	3,701	3,922	3,530	3,663	5,096	3,467	3,215	2,926	3,078	3,491	3,327		
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,437	1,617	1,829	1,795	1,919	1,739	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,353	1,380	1,513		
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,639	1,416	648	864	625	700	681	639	780	864	1,002	2,324	2,949	1,073	1,186		
Agricultural.....	1,573	1,603	1,249	855	645	589	569	751	982	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,707	1,184	1,307		
Worked 35 hours or more.....	536	647	522	280	169	159	156	191	222	782	539	607	579	452	585		
Worked 15-34 hours.....	652	801	617	444	373	294	327	425	476	625	708	623	760	671	694		
Worked 1-14 hours.....	156	138	100	115	83	81	99	113	155	120	139	86	129	107	108		
With a job but not at work ⁴	29	18	10	15	20	25	18	22	30	19	17	26	29	25	31		

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1958							1967							Annual average	
	July ²	June ³	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956	
Total employees.....	50,190	50,396	49,949	49,726	49,690	49,777	50,477	52,610	52,316	52,570	52,692	52,477	52,229	52,162	51,796	
Mining.....	706	715	711	716	733	747	766	788	793	802	818	828	824	809	807	
Metal.....	89.5	92.7	91.7	91.2	93.9	97.8	101.2	104.9	106.4	107.6	111.9	114.1	114.1	111.2	108.8	
Iron.....	30.0	29.7	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	37.1	38.6	39.9	41.4	41.9	41.4	41.0	38.9	38.1	
Copper.....	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.6	30.6	32.2	33.0	33.3	33.3	32.6	33.3	
Lead and zinc.....	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.7	16.7	17.4	
Anthracite.....	19.5	20.0	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	26.0	24.0	27.2	28.2	27.1	30.8	28.4	29.3	29.3	
Bituminous coal.....	184.2	188.5	192.2	190.0	206.3	212.4	219.8	224.2	223.7	227.8	229.1	229.1	223.1	230.0	228.6	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	302.9	297.8	298.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	321.3	322.6	323.9	333.1	340.0	339.4	336.2	324.8	324.8	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	190.1	187.8	188.7	189.3	190.2	191.1	191.9	190.9	192.5	198.0	202.7	202.8	202.8	193.8	192.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	110.1	111.2	108.5	107.6	105.0	103.2	106.1	111.3	114.3	115.8	117.0	117.3	115.5	113.3	115.3	
Contract construction.....	2,908	2,824	2,685	2,483	2,316	2,173	2,387	2,612	2,805	2,956	3,018	3,057	3,046	2,808	2,929	
Nonbuilding construction.....	655	611	530	439	400	453	519	589	647	685	677	678	678	580	583	
Highway and street construction.....	311.0	280.5	214.7	162.6	142.8	166.8	202.2	248.7	289.6	301.9	307.9	304.7	290.1	250.1	257.9	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	344.0	330.0	305.2	276.2	257.2	286.4	316.6	340.6	357.3	383.5	376.9	373.2	383.6	330.6	333.3	
Building construction.....	2,169	2,074	1,973	1,877	1,773	1,934	2,003	2,216	2,309	2,353	2,360	2,368	2,368	2,222	2,336	
General contractors.....	803.6	764.0	720.9	688.4	648.8	721.1	782.7	838.7	878.1	904.3	935.7	952.5	950.3	869.3	970.0	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,365.5	1,309.9	1,252.0	1,188.6	1,124.3	1,212.9	1,300.8	1,376.5	1,431.3	1,448.5	1,433.9	1,416.9	1,416.9	1,352.7	1,366.0	
Plumbing and heating.....	299.0	285.9	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	314.6	321.3	332.5	334.3	327.0	316.0	321.7	328.7	328.7	
Painting and decorating.....	180.6	171.2	152.5	136.0	128.9	136.4	153.3	167.6	178.8	182.4	194.0	194.9	184.2	170.9	170.9	
Electrical work.....	165.7	162.0	160.8	163.2	168.2	173.4	180.4	185.3	191.1	195.6	199.4	198.2	188.9	186.2	186.2	
Other special-trade contractors.....	720.2	690.2	656.4	601.7	539.2	600.8	661.3	702.3	728.9	730.4	723.5	706.8	677.9	680.2	680.2	
Manufacturing.....	15,16	15,188	15,023	15,104	15,355	15,593	15,565	16,302	16,541	16,783	16,903	16,949	16,702	16,782	16,963	
Durable goods.....	8,491	8,548	8,490	8,564	8,742	8,906	9,138	9,429	9,608	9,718	9,734	9,821	9,775	9,821	9,835	
Nondurable goods.....	6,674	6,640	6,543	6,540	6,613	6,687	6,727	6,873	6,933	7,065	7,169	7,128	6,927	6,961	7,068	
Durable goods.....	123.1	125.5	123.8	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	120.4	121.3	123.4	127.3	130.2	130.0	129.3	131.9	
Ordinance and accessories.....	633.5	636.2	606.6	583.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	614.2	633.4	637.1	664.8	678.5	679.4	634.6	735.6	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	91.3	81.1	71.6	66.0	68.6	71.0	76.3	82.2	89.8	88.9	88.9	83.1	99.7	87.1	108.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	320.8	307.1	296.7	295.3	294.9	296.0	311.8	322.2	329.7	336.8	344.6	341.7	331.6	378.6	378.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	126.4	121.3	120.4	118.7	121.2	122.4	124.8	127.8	132.3	133.9	134.6	131.8	128.7	133.7	133.7	
Wooden containers.....	45.6	45.2	44.1	44.2	43.2	43.6	45.6	47.5	48.7	49.4	48.6	48.6	49.7	48.5	48.5	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	52.1	51.9	52.3	52.7	52.0	53.5	54.8	55.7	56.6	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.5	58.8	58.8	
Furniture and fixtures.....	347.3	343.0	343.9	351.1	356.7	360.4	370.6	376.2	380.7	389.1	380.4	380.4	375.0	375.0	380.1	
Household furniture.....	247.9	244.7	243.9	251.0	254.5	258.1	268.1	269.2	270.7	270.6	269.0	261.6	265.9	267.2	267.2	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	43.1	41.9	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	45.0	46.1	47.4	48.5	48.9	48.2	48.0	48.4	48.4	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	34.2	33.9	33.9	34.5	35.8	35.7	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.9	38.6	38.6	37.9	37.9	37.9	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	23.1	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.3	22.3	23.6	24.2	24.5	24.2	23.9	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	514.0	512.9	501.5	498.5	490.1	504.3	515.5	536.4	550.0	557.2	562.8	560.4	542.6	532.5	563.3	
Flat glass.....	28.3	26.3	27.3	28.2	31.7	33.8	35.7	35.6	35.3	34.3	34.0	33.5	34.7	35.1	35.1	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	95.7	93.6	92.8	93.8	93.5	93.5	96.9	100.5	101.0	102.1	101.4	96.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.9	18.4	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.2	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.9	43.5	43.5	44.0	42.5	40.3	42.0	43.6	43.6	
Structural clay products.....	73.0	71.2	70.0	69.0	69.9	72.4	77.4	80.0	81.4	82.7	82.8	82.6	80.4	80.4	80.4	
Pottery and related products.....	41.9	41.9	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.5	47.2	48.2	48.3	48.9	48.2	47.7	49.8	54.1	54.1	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	110.5	107.5	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	104.7	109.1	112.4	114.7	114.9	115.7	112.0	112.0	116.2	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	17.9	17.9	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	87.0	85.6	86.1	88.4	90.0	93.1	95.4	96.6	97.6	98.9	99.4	99.2	97.9	94.5	94.5	
Primary metal industries.....	1,060.7	1,068.3	1,063.4	1,065.0	1,104.0	1,134.6	1,183.8	1,233.6	1,258.4	1,280.1	1,292.7	1,310.1	1,306.5	1,309.7	1,312.6	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	821.6	808.1	809.8	828.9	843.9	867.2	898.8	915.3	928.5	940.5	947.1	947.7	942.7	930.2	930.2	
Iron and steel foundries.....	189.5	189.7	193.9	200.4	208.4	217.6	223.3	224.0	228.5	234.3	231.4	230.2	233.8	243.0	243.0	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	54.0	55.3	57.1	58.0	60.9	64.0	65.0	65.5	65.5	66.8	67.8	67.9	68.1	67.8	67.8	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.2	14.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	102.9	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.3	109.5	112.4	114.4	112.8	114.0	116.2	114.5	115.3	118.2	118.2	
Nonferrous foundries.....	54.8	53.9	55.1	57.7	58.7	61.7	65.0	67.3	69.8	69.4	69.8	68.9	71.4	77.6	77.6	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	134.6	134.4	134.8	142.1	145.7	151.5	156.4	159.1	162.0	164.6	164.9	164.2	165.2	161.5	161.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1956												Annual average		
	[In thousands]												1957	1956	
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	996.1	1,003.7	987.2	998.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,060.7	1,116.5	1,134.9	1,137.2	1,125.7	1,125.5	1,115.3	1,132.3	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	60.0	57.6	56.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	54.6	56.0	58.6	62.1	63.9	63.0	60.1	58.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	124.8	121.6	123.2	130.2	134.7	141.5	147.4	145.1	146.1	141.2	138.9	136.9	144.9	149.2	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	107.2	105.8	108.4	108.9	107.7	108.3	106.7	110.3	109.3	109.2	112.1	108.8	110.0	121.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	301.6	296.9	298.0	300.9	305.3	315.8	324.1	327.0	331.6	332.7	330.9	328.2	323.2	302.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	261.3	198.8	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	240.5	246.5	243.6	233.0	234.3	236.7	245.3	238.7	
Lighting fixtures.....	42.4	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.0	48.1	51.0	53.1	53.1	52.1	50.6	49.6	51.4	60.5	
Fabricated wire products.....	50.0	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	56.0	56.9	56.9	57.3	57.8	57.7	59.0	61.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	115.4	115.7	119.4	122.5	125.7	130.1	134.2	137.0	138.6	138.1	137.0	134.4	137.4	137.2	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,454.4	1,467.9	1,485.5	1,523.4	1,558.9	1,579.7	1,609.3	1,635.7	1,657.4	1,684.8	1,704.8	1,705.2	1,732.0	1,737.9	
Engines and turbines.....	89.8	92.1	93.2	95.0	96.0	95.5	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.0	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.1	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	133.9	136.8	143.9	145.5	143.9	141.2	140.1	140.3	145.1	145.0	144.7	145.4	148.4	150.0	
Construction and mining machinery.....	118.5	119.6	124.6	129.0	132.3	135.4	138.3	142.3	147.5	151.8	153.1	154.8	153.1	153.1	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	217.2	225.3	231.0	239.8	245.2	254.7	262.3	268.1	275.4	282.9	284.8	290.9	287.8	284.3	
General industrial machinery.....	156.6	158.6	162.0	164.9	169.0	172.1	174.3	176.1	178.4	178.4	176.7	180.2	181.0	187.8	
Office and store machines and devices.....	217.8	219.0	223.4	231.0	233.1	240.9	244.9	245.8	249.4	252.4	251.7	256.9	254.8	256.7	
Service-industry and household machines.....	124.3	122.1	121.8	122.2	119.9	124.4	128.3	132.4	135.4	138.0	138.4	137.2	137.7	126.1	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	164.6	167.2	171.1	173.7	175.1	174.8	174.9	178.0	175.4	177.0	174.6	184.9	189.9	206.2	
Electrical machinery.....	245.2	244.8	252.4	257.8	263.2	270.3	277.3	282.2	284.0	285.3	286.1	287.4	289.0	278.8	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1,076.9	1,079.9	1,077.6	1,082.3	1,114.4	1,132.4	1,161.5	1,193.9	1,221.8	1,238.9	1,250.7	1,252.5	1,217.7	1,223.3	
Electrical appliances.....	362.9	365.0	372.0	381.6	389.1	399.3	407.9	411.4	413.5	418.7	414.3	415.2	420.2	416.1	
Insulated wire and cable.....	31.8	33.5	34.5	34.5	35.6	36.8	38.4	40.1	40.6	40.2	38.5	39.4	40.9	49.8	
Electric equipment for vehicles.....	24.4	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.9	27.4	27.2	27.1	27.2	26.4	
Electric lamps.....	58.2	57.7	60.7	64.0	66.4	71.3	74.6	73.3	74.8	74.6	72.5	72.4	73.2	73.9	
Communication equipment.....	26.5	26.2	26.8	27.8	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.2	28.5	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	531.6	526.7	525.3	535.3	541.0	552.0	562.6	567.7	562.4	561.1	568.5	562.5	570.8	557.8	
Transportation equipment.....	45.5	44.8	45.1	45.9	46.3	46.9	47.2	47.0	48.2	48.5	48.5	51.2	50.0	49.6	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	1,527.9	1,543.3	1,546.4	1,570.0	1,626.2	1,676.0	1,736.8	1,804.1	1,817.0	1,899.0	1,770.0	1,586.7	1,871.7	1,878.1	
Aircraft and parts.....	587.3	596.4	605.5	648.5	702.9	736.4	806.0	792.7	743.2	680.2	756.7	781.1	786.3	800.9	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	752.4	742.8	754.2	756.6	756.8	762.4	773.9	793.7	833.5	853.9	870.4	868.0	861.7	860.3	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	453.9	445.5	456.6	457.8	455.3	457.5	463.9	477.0	503.7	515.9	528.1	530.1	522.2	494.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	151.2	151.6	152.3	152.4	154.0	156.6	160.2	163.2	170.6	174.9	178.2	182.1	179.1	167.1	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	128.5	126.4	125.5	126.1	126.9	127.5	129.4	133.3	138.5	142.5	143.6	143.8	139.8	130.0	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	146.9	146.7	144.8	145.9	147.1	146.1	146.6	151.2	149.6	150.6	149.7	150.1	148.8	130.0	
Railroad equipment.....	127.6	125.5	123.7	125.4	125.8	125.3	128.7	130.5	129.7	131.1	130.2	129.3	125.9	109.8	
Other transportation equipment.....	19.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	20.9	20.7	19.9	19.5	19.5	20.8	21.9	20.3	
Instruments and related products.....	47.6	52.2	57.1	60.2	61.8	64.2	66.0	68.5	72.0	74.5	67.3	74.8	71.6	64.3	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	9.1	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.6	9.9	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	308.7	309.3	313.7	317.4	320.9	325.7	331.4	334.9	336.7	338.2	339.8	334.2	337.9	335.6	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	56.0	57.1	58.1	58.3	59.3	60.2	60.5	61.6	63.0	64.2	66.6	68.9	65.1	64.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	82.2	82.2	83.5	84.7	85.5	86.2	86.1	86.4	86.6	86.7	86.8	86.9	87.2	87.2	
Ophthalmic goods.....	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.9	13.9	
Photographic apparatus.....	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	41.5	41.6	42.0	41.0	
Watches and clocks.....	23.6	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	26.0	25.9	25.4	26.1	24.5	23.2	25.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.5	67.2	68.1	69.1	69.7	69.5	70.4	71.0	70.7	70.0	68.5	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	28.3	26.6	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.2	30.2	30.8	34.4	
Musical instruments and parts.....	454.6	445.9	449.5	453.6	455.6	452.2	472.1	500.9	512.5	514.7	501.3	473.9	490.0	501.0	
Toys and sporting goods.....	43.0	42.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	45.5	47.4	48.0	47.7	45.9	43.4	46.3	40.9	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.1	18.6	18.5	18.4	17.7	17.3	18.2	18.5	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	26.6	27.4	28.7	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	
Fabricated plastics products.....	32.3	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	
Other manufacturing industries.....	36.1	33.9	33.0	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	
Food and kindred products.....	79.9	79.1	80.9	83.8	85.4	86.7	88.6	91.6	92.9	93.5	91.5	88.9	91.5	87.5	
Meat products.....	142.3	141.5	142.9	143.5	143.7	143.2	143.2	144.0	145.4	145.4	146.5	146.5	146.5	146.5	
Dairy products.....	1,548.9	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	1,548.2	
Canning and preserving.....	308.3	302.0	294.1	297.5	302.7	312.8	324.4	330.9	329.5	329.2	325.8	327.7	326.2	337.0	
Grain-mill products.....	107.2	103.4	99.1	97.5	95.8	96.3	97.5	98.8	101.4	106.0	112.1	114.2	104.9	108.7	
Bakery products.....	208.0	174.3	169.9	157.7	161.2	162.8	181.9	200.2	270.3	338.8	337.0	261.8	220.8	213.3	
Sugar.....	115.3	112.2	113.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	112.7	115.5	116.6	117.0	113.9	114.3	118.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	287.5	283.3	281.9	282.1	282.7	283.6	286.3	287.8	289.1	289.4	290.7	290.6	287.2	288.4	
Beverages.....	26.6	27.4	28.7	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	
Miscellaneous food products.....	71.6	70.4	71.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	76.8	78.0	84.0	83.7	81.6	77.1	69.9	77.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												Annual average		
	[In thousands]														
	July ¹	June ¹	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nonurable goods—Continued</i>															
Tobacco manufactures.....	77.7	80.2	79.7	80.0	84.3	80.6	83.9	98.5	97.8	106.7	111.7	102.6	81.1	94.1	96.1
Cigarettes.....	36.4	36.0	35.8	35.0	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	35.8	35.7	34.9	34.6	34.2
Cigars.....	28.8	28.6	28.7	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.0	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.0	30.1	32.6	34.5
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.6	8.6	9.1	12.4	16.8	21.2	24.4	22.9	32.2	37.0	28.3	10.5	20.3	22.4	
Textile-mill products.....	922.1	930.2	921.8	928.0	935.9	943.8	951.4	978.3	987.0	999.5	1,004.6	1,003.6	987.4	1,004.8	1,057.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.0
Yarn and thread mills.....	107.1	106.2	106.9	107.7	109.4	110.6	113.1	113.1	114.6	115.8	113.9	113.1	116.0	122.7	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	363.9	363.0	363.8	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5	364.5
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	20.8	20.4	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7
Knitting mills.....	208.6	203.3	199.9	197.7	198.0	196.6	206.8	214.8	218.4	219.3	219.8	219.8	213.5	214.5	221.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	83.6	83.9	84.9	84.6	85.8	85.6	87.1	88.2	88.6	88.7	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	91.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	42.5	42.4	44.5	46.1	45.7	47.8	48.8	49.1	50.4	50.6	50.1	49.8	51.5	54.3	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.6	12.3	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	51.9	51.3	51.6	53.0	54.6	56.6	58.7	60.1	59.6	60.2	60.2	58.9	60.5	62.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,109.5	1,121.0	1,113.4	1,115.5	1,148.2	1,181.4	1,168.0	1,188.0	1,199.8	1,206.1	1,215.9	1,217.4	1,155.7	1,198.6	1,211.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	107.9	108.7	101.5	109.8	111.2	110.9	113.0	113.0	111.5	113.3	117.9	118.1	113.8	117.6	123.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	310.0	304.2	302.7	311.1	311.9	306.8	314.9	318.1	322.3	324.5	321.1	312.0	316.8	317.4	
Women's outerwear.....	317.8	328.8	332.5	333.8	357.1	351.6	351.7	351.7	344.1	353.9	359.1	359.1	329.9	352.1	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	110.1	110.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	115.9	118.2	121.0	121.4	121.3	119.3	113.4	119.6	120.9	
Millinery.....	13.7	12.1	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	16.9	15.8	19.2	20.3	20.3	16.5	18.7	18.9	
Children's outerwear.....	74.8	70.3	67.9	71.8	75.2	74.1	72.3	74.4	75.3	75.8	75.3	75.1	74.0	73.8	
Fur goods.....	11.0	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.8	10.5	10.9	10.4	11.3	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	55.7	53.9	53.9	55.7	55.9	56.3	58.7	60.0	60.8	60.6	60.0	57.8	59.2	62.7	
Other fabricated textile products.....	130.0	118.1	119.0	120.4	122.9	124.2	130.8	135.6	135.2	130.2	130.2	132.7	130.5	138.9	
Paper and allied products.....	534.7	542.2	539.3	541.7	543.6	545.7	552.1	562.0	565.8	567.9	568.9	565.3	559.8	566.3	567.7
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....	267.8	266.8	268.1	268.0	268.8	272.1	274.6	275.2	275.1	276.1	277.0	274.9	277.4	278.0	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	147.5	146.2	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.8	156.0	158.8	158.6	158.4	158.4	154.8	152.3	153.3	155.7
Other paper and allied products.....	128.9	128.3	127.8	128.4	129.0	129.2	131.4	131.8	134.2	134.4	133.5	132.6	133.6	134.0	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	842.9	846.8	845.5	850.9	854.2	853.2	855.8	864.1	866.7	866.5	860.9	850.9	851.7	857.9	850.5
Newspapers.....	317.4	316.1	314.9	315.5	315.0	315.2	318.4	318.3	316.9	316.9	312.1	312.1	314.1	315.0	311.9
Periodicals.....	60.0	60.8	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.6	59.6	59.8	61.7	64.4	
Books.....	53.9	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.3	55.5	55.6
Commercial printing.....	219.6	219.1	221.5	221.8	222.1	223.9	226.7	225.2	225.7	223.8	223.7	223.0	223.9	221.2	
Lithography.....	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.4	67.4	67.7	67.8	67.2	66.7	66.4	66.7	64.3	
Greeting cards.....	19.9	18.8	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.9	21.6	21.5	20.5	19.6	19.4	19.5	19.6	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	44.3	43.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.5	45.2	45.7	47.1	47.4	46.0	46.1	46.1	46.0	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	66.5	67.1	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.5	69.6	69.9	69.6	69.3	68.1	68.1	69.5	69.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	808.0	808.0	816.8	826.6	825.4	834.5	831.2	837.7	842.6	846.2	847.2	844.8	840.7	844.8	833.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	101.6	102.1	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.7	109.1	109.0	108.2	108.8	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	305.5	306.1	309.0	310.5	313.7	317.6	320.1	320.8	320.3	322.8	325.2	325.6	323.6	318.1	
Drugs and medicines.....	102.7	102.6	102.9	102.7	102.1	102.3	103.0	103.0	101.8	101.5	101.4	100.5	100.0	96.7	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	48.5	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	48.0	49.0	49.0	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.0	50.0	50.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	72.2	71.2	71.6	72.3	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.9	74.9	76.0	76.7	77.0	75.4	75.6	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	
Fertilizers.....	33.7	42.7	46.3	41.1	35.5	34.5	32.6	32.8	34.1	33.5	31.2	30.6	35.8	36.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	36.1	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.4	40.3	42.5	43.8	43.7	40.6	37.8	36.9	40.5	40.9	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	100.1	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.0	102.8	103.8	104.7	103.6	104.0	102.3	102.8	98.5	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	240.4	239.0	238.3	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	244.8	247.7	249.2	252.7	252.9	251.8	249.5	252.1
Petroleum refining.....	192.5	192.9	193.3	194.2	195.2	195.7	196.7	196.3	197.3	197.7	200.9	201.5	200.5	199.1	200.8
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	46.5	45.4	44.6	44.2	46.2	47.1	48.5	50.4	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.3	50.4	51.3	
Rubber products.....	235.2	233.9	230.5	234.7	243.6	251.4	260.9	267.9	269.7	270.2	267.2	264.9	259.9	265.2	266.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	97.3	96.3	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.3	111.3	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	110.6	110.0	111.5
Rubber footwear.....	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	21.9	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.5	21.9	24.1
Other rubber products.....	116.1	113.6	111.6	120.2	124.5	130.1	134.7	136.2	136.7	133.6	133.6	131.7	127.8	133.3	133.6
Leather and leather products.....	354.6	354.6	340.6	339.4	360.4	366.7	363.0	366.4	367.4	368.2	370.9	376.0	365.4	369.9	379.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	37.8	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.3	40.7	42.7
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	18.0	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	237.8	229.5	229.9	241.8	246.2	245.6	243.7	240.0	240.4	243.3	247.4	243.7	243.8	246.3	
Luggage.....	14.9	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.6	16.3	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	27.5	24.6	25.5	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	31.1	30.9	28.8	30.1	32.8	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	14.4	13.9	13.6	13.2	12.6	11.9	13.7	16.8	16.9	17.4	17.3	16.7	16.7	16.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												Annual average		
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities.....	2,308	2,305	2,374	2,383	2,310	2,344	2,388	4,094	4,114	4,152	4,201	4,230	4,194	4,151	4,161
Transportation.....	2,321	2,327	2,490	2,503	2,324	2,352	2,387	2,688	2,706	2,743	2,781	2,773	2,758	2,741	2,773
Interstate railroads.....	956.4	945.8	951.0	963.8	980.5	990.5	1,013.5	1,062.8	1,076.9	1,112.4	1,134.5	1,146.6	1,138.6	1,123.4	1,190.5
Class I railroads.....	836.5	825.5	828.8	840.3	861.9	884.1	918.9	939.6	974.5	994.8	1,006.5	1,007.9	994.2	1,007.9	1,042.6
Local railways and bus lines.....	96.9	96.7	97.0	97.3	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0	103.0	103.3	103.5	103.6	103.6	101.6	109.5
Trucking and warehousing.....	790.3	774.2	770.4	779.8	785.6	790.0	824.7	832.2	832.3	831.5	816.0	811.3	807.6	803.6	803.6
Other transportation and services.....	684.3	682.0	683.6	680.7	678.6	682.9	699.6	695.7	695.0	711.2	707.2	704.5	701.5	698.1	701.5
Buslines, except local.....	42.6	42.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	42.0	42.4	42.4	43.2	44.5	44.9	44.4	42.9	42.9	42.9
Air transportation (common carrier).....	143.3	141.2	141.0	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	141.5	147.0	147.0	147.0	144.6	144.6	130.5
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas).....	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	27.1	27.7	27.5	26.4	26.4	25.9
Communication.....	778	773	777	783	789	795	800	806	808	809	814	824	824	810	795
Telephone.....	733.2	737.9	743.5	749.3	755.5	759.7	785.0	786.7	786.8	786.8	771.8	782.0	781.6	768.2	781.2
Telegraph.....	38.7	38.6	38.5	39.0	36.1	36.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.4	41.4	42.6
Other public utilities.....	600	605	598	597	597	597	598	600	600	600	600	613	612	600	593
Gas and electric utilities.....	581.4	578.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	576.9	577.1	577.4	583.3	589.1	588.8	577.2	569.1	569.1
Electric light and power utilities.....	289.9	287.7	287.0	287.6	288.1	288.3	288.9	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.4	289.4	258.7	250.2
Gas utilities.....	151.9	149.8	149.3	149.1	145.9	149.2	149.7	149.8	148.6	150.7	151.5	151.5	149.0	145.3	145.3
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	169.6	167.9	167.5	167.6	167.5	167.7	168.3	168.3	168.8	170.4	172.5	172.6	169.5	173.8	173.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	33.9	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	10,963	11,031	10,961	10,940	10,939	10,948	11,140	12,076	11,557	11,387	11,349	11,236	11,229	11,262	11,221
Wholesale trade.....	2,907	2,978	2,900	2,982	3,010	3,023	3,051	3,104	3,103	3,097	3,081	3,084	3,074	3,065	3,008
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,729.9	1,713.9	1,722.5	1,737.8	1,744.8	1,762.2	1,796.9	1,795.9	1,788.4	1,783.3	1,778.8	1,774.8	1,772.1	1,744.0	1,744.0
Automotive.....	126.0	124.1	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	125.7	125.3	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.5	124.9	123.3	118.8
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	298.7	293.5	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	308.7	308.8	305.2	305.4	302.0	302.0	303.4	303.4	305.0
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	436.5	434.2	436.5	441.2	444.4	449.3	454.1	456.3	457.4	457.6	459.7	459.1	457.1	455.3	455.3
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	508.7	502.1	503.9	502.4	502.3	503.5	508.4	508.5	500.1	494.4	491.0	487.9	488.3	475.0	475.0
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,247.6	1,245.5	1,250.4	1,271.6	1,277.9	1,288.6	1,307.2	1,307.5	1,303.7	1,297.1	1,297.1	1,299.0	1,293.1	1,254.3	1,254.3
Retail trade.....	7,986	8,053	8,061	7,958	7,929	7,925	8,089	8,972	8,454	8,290	8,268	8,152	8,155	8,237	8,213
General merchandise stores.....	1,322.0	1,354.9	1,358.4	1,331.7	1,331.7	1,316.4	1,386.4	1,938.7	1,882.1	1,870.6	1,840.7	1,837.1	1,865.4	1,817.1	1,855.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	870.1	872.4	864.5	856.9	854.0	850.7	1,258.6	1,038.6	954.1	929.3	892.4	868.6	844.4	843.8	843.8
Other general merchandise stores.....	448.5	480.6	493.9	474.8	482.4	480.7	680.1	543.5	516.2	511.4	478.7	478.5	478.5	478.5	478.5
Food and liquor stores.....	1,595.7	1,593.6	1,591.7	1,595.3	1,602.2	1,599.1	1,623.5	1,611.0	1,585.0	1,578.9	1,563.5	1,569.5	1,573.9	1,542.4	1,542.4
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,142.7	1,140.7	1,130.3	1,150.0	1,151.1	1,149.9	1,157.7	1,149.1	1,124.9	1,108.8	1,090.1	1,095.5	1,100.0	1,076.9	1,076.9
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	232.9	229.6	227.6	225.7	224.9	226.3	227.8	228.7	230.2	237.6	244.4	245.4	244.4	234.3	231.9
Other food and liquor stores.....	230.1	223.3	224.8	222.6	226.2	222.9	240.0	233.8	229.0	230.5	229.0	228.6	232.7	226.6	226.6
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	753.8	756.1	756.6	757.2	758.0	778.4	792.6	823.5	811.0	808.0	802.7	806.9	808.5	804.2	800.6
Apparel and accessories stores.....	359.5	360.2	356.7	353.7	356.2	354.5	353.3	355.3	355.3	355.3	355.7	355.7	356.8	354.6	354.6
Other retail trade.....	3,790.8	3,756.3	3,705.4	3,654.3	3,654.3	3,654.3	3,727.5	3,865.3	3,822.3	3,822.3	3,849.5	3,846.9	3,846.9	3,846.9	3,846.9
Furniture and appliance stores.....	385.1	385.0	385.4	387.3	390.0	390.3	410.4	390.1	394.5	390.2	390.5	391.1	391.1	384.5	385.8
Drug stores.....	382.2	349.3	347.7	345.7	345.8	357.5	358.0	361.3	361.3	355.2	356.4	356.2	354.7	341.2	341.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,405	2,387	2,379	2,356	2,348	2,343	2,344	2,353	2,360	2,361	2,366	2,394	2,396	2,348	2,308
Banks and trust companies.....	615.2	610.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	610.5	610.7	610.4	608.3	607.2	615.5	612.7	602.8	578.7	578.7
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.7	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	84.2	84.2	85.0	85.0	83.8	83.8	83.8
Insurance carriers and agents.....	896.7	892.3	893.8	892.7	886.6	887.6	886.6	886.6	886.6	886.6	886.6	886.6	886.6	886.6	886.6
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	791.8	783.5	766.8	759.1	756.9	762.0	771.0	780.8	788.3	794.9	807.7	816.2	792.0	821.1	821.1
Service and miscellaneous.....	6,484	6,482	6,483	6,384	6,367	6,240	6,241	6,318	6,367	6,406	6,412	6,404	6,427	6,326	6,160
Hotels and lodging places.....	487.4	487.0	490.9	476.4	476.7	476.7	473.2	495.8	495.8	506.2	547.3	627.1	627.1	631.0	515.4
Personal services.....	318.1	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	311.3	316.2	319.0	321.2	323.8	325.7	329.3	334.0	336.2	332.3
Laundries.....	173.2	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	165.9	169.0	170.7	172.0	169.1	164.2	170.8	169.8	165.8	165.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	102.6	103.5	102.9	105.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
Motion pictures.....	102.6	103.5	102.9	105.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
Government.....	7,680	7,664	7,679	7,650	7,622	7,789	7,749	8,067	7,759	7,723	7,625	7,390	7,411	7,626	7,277
Federal.....	2,192	2,151	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,156	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,217	2,217	2,209
Executive.....	2,156.8	2,123.2	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,113.3	2,443.4	2,190.9	2,128.9	2,128.9	2,128.9	2,128.9	2,128.9	2,128.9	2,128.9
Department of Defense.....	906.5	893.8	893.9	893.8	893.8	893.8	902.9	902.9	902.9	902.9	902.9	902.9	902.9	902.9	902.9
Post Office Department.....	530.5	528.2	530.1	531.1	532.8	532.9	532.9	532.9	532.9	532.9	532.9	532.9	532.9	532.9	532.9
Other agencies.....	654.4	637.3	636.1	629.8	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9	626.9
Legislative.....	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Judicial.....	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
State and local.....	5,488	5,513	5,529	5,509	5,481	5,652	5,279	5,919	5,601	5,595	5,496	5,187	5,192	5,409	5,068
State.....	1,465.1	1,473.1	1,462.9	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6	1,453.6
Local.....	4,022.9	4,040.1	4,066.1	4,055.3	4,027.5	4,200.5	3,825.4	4,465.4	4,147.5	4,141.9	4,042.4	3,733.4	3,738.4	3,955.3	3,615.2
Education.....	2,490.6	2,508.6	2,517.6	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5	2,508.5
Other.....	3,189.4	3,110.0	3,082.4	3,052.1	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5	3,034.5

¹ Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary.

³ Data for Federal establishments refer to continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

Industry	1958								1957								Annual average	
	July ²	June ¹	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.		Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956		
Mining		566	563	567	583	597	616	638	643	653	667	676	674	674	664	673		
Metal.....	75.9	75.2	74.4	78.2	81.0	84.3	88.2	89.2	90.4	94.2	96.1	97.4	97.4	97.4	94.4	92.9		
Iron.....	25.1	24.1	22.9	26.4	27.2	30.0	32.1	33.5	34.8	36.0	36.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	35.9	30.4		
Copper.....	23.0	22.9	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.3	25.1	26.7	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.3	28.3		
Lead and zinc.....	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.9		
Anthracite.....	17.7	18.2	17.9	21.1	22.3	21.7	24.2	22.3	25.3	26.3	25.1	28.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.8		
Bituminous coal.....	167.4	171.3	177.3	184.2	190.3	196.9	202.4	203.2	205.9	206.0	206.0	206.0	206.0	206.2	206.4	208.8		
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	211.1	206.2	206.7	210.4	217.3	223.0	229.0	231.6	232.5	241.4	248.1	247.8	238.0	245.4				
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	114.4	112.3	113.1	115.9	118.0	116.2	117.0	117.3	118.5	124.1	128.3	128.6	122.6	128.0				
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	94.3	92.5	90.6	87.9	86.0	89.0	94.3	97.1	98.6	96.4	96.9	98.3	96.3	98.6				
Contract construction	2,449	2,318	2,132	1,961	1,817	2,025	2,249	2,440	2,587	2,651	2,683	2,671	2,462	2,559				
Nonbuilding construction.....	680	588	448	370	331	382	447	517	573	595	607	608	515	515				
Highway and street construction.....	285.8	255.8	191.1	140.0	120.5	144.1	178.9	224.9	265.9	278.7	284.5	280.6	226.8	234.8				
Other nonbuilding construction.....	294.1	282.1	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	268.5	291.6	309.4	316.2	322.8	325.8	288.5	284.8				
Building construction.....	1,869	1,780	1,684	1,591	1,486	1,643	1,802	1,923	2,012	2,056	2,076	2,065	1,927	2,039				
General contractors.....	709.6	670.1	627.9	596.9	556.0	626.7	690.4	744.7	782.4	807.6	835.5	851.6	772.6	808.6				
Special-trade contractors.....	1,159.0	1,110.0	1,056.5	994.6	930.3	1,015.8	1,111.9	1,177.9	1,229.8	1,248.7	1,240.3	1,213.1	1,154.1	1,170.0				
Plumbing and heating.....	242.4	230.4	227.6	230.0	233.6	247.2	259.9	266.1	276.9	279.1	270.1	270.1	239.8	265.9				
Painting and decorating.....	153.6	155.1	137.1	124.1	113.9	122.0	138.6	153.0	164.3	173.7	179.3	179.3	150.1	157.4				
Electrical work.....	131.4	128.9	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	143.9	149.2	153.8	157.6	160.7	160.1	151.7	149.7				
Other special-trade contractors.....	621.6	595.6	564.5	510.8	449.7	509.2	569.5	609.6	634.8	630.2	613.5	586.4	591.0					
Manufacturing	11,375	11,406	11,245	11,310	11,542	11,767	12,024	12,449	12,694	12,896	12,983	13,020	12,784	12,911	13,195			
Durable goods.....	6,283	6,338	6,269	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,800	7,133	7,322	7,413	7,414	7,489	7,445	7,523	7,657			
Nondurable goods.....	5,092	5,068	4,976	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,155	5,296	5,372	5,483	5,579	5,531	5,339	5,388	5,528			
Durable goods																		
Ordnance and accessories.....	66.2	68.4	67.8	69.0	67.7	67.0	67.6	69.2	70.3	71.6	74.9	77.2	76.2	76.9	83.8			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	568.1	570.9	542.4	520.3	515.0	516.5	528.4	548.8	569.5	590.4	598.6	612.1	612.9	588.3	606.7			
Logging camps and contractors.....	85.5	74.9	65.5	62.9	63.5	64.5	70.1	75.9	83.3	80.2	86.6	93.0	80.1	100.3				
Sawmills and planing mills.....	292.6	279.7	269.1	267.5	267.5	272.1	284.0	294.2	301.6	309.0	313.7	303.5	303.5	349.2				
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	106.0	101.6	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	104.2	107.2	111.2	113.4	113.7	110.8	108.3	114.7				
Wooden containers.....	41.3	40.9	39.9	40.0	38.0	41.3	42.3	43.2	44.4	45.1	44.2	44.5	45.5	50.2				
Miscellaneous wood products.....	45.5	45.3	45.7	45.1	45.9	46.6	48.2	49.0	49.9	50.9	51.0	50.9	50.9	52.3				
Furniture and fixtures.....	289.8	287.3	283.2	280.1	285.3	298.5	308.7	313.7	318.9	320.8	318.6	310.3	314.2	319.2				
Household furniture.....	211.4	208.4	208.9	213.9	217.5	220.6	227.7	231.3	233.5	233.7	231.9	224.0	228.9	230.9				
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	32.7	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.2	36.1	37.5	38.7	39.0	38.1	38.2	39.1				
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	25.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.4	26.3	27.2	27.3	28.6	29.3	29.1	28.9	28.4	28.6				
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	18.0	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.4	18.7	20.6				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	418.0	416.5	404.9	402.2	402.7	408.0	418.5	439.6	453.0	459.8	465.1	462.7	445.8	456.0	470.7			
Flat glass.....	24.5	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.8	30.1	31.9	31.8	31.4	30.3	29.8	29.5	30.9	31.4				
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	80.6	78.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	81.1	84.9	85.4	86.8	86.1	81.8	83.4	81.0				
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.0	15.1				
Cement, hydraulic.....	35.8	35.3	33.8	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.8	36.4	36.4	36.9	35.5	33.5	33.0	36.7				
Structural clay products.....	63.5	61.7	60.4	59.2	59.8	62.4	67.0	69.7	71.2	72.7	72.8	72.5	73.3	78.8				
Pottery and related products.....	35.7	35.4	37.5	38.4	38.5	38.9	40.0	41.9	41.9	42.5	41.9	41.3	43.3	47.6				
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	88.3	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	83.8	88.0	91.2	93.0	93.5	94.4	90.6	95.1				
Cut-stone and stone products.....	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	17.0				
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	60.3	59.0	59.5	61.5	63.1	66.0	68.2	69.4	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	71.0	70.0				
Primary metal industries	832.5	837.8	840.4	848.5	885.1	912.5	938.4	1,006.6	1,029.8	1,030.7	1,062.7	1,079.6	1,077.7	1,081.6	1,097.4			
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	422.8	408.3	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	492.0	508.3	522.3	533.2	539.7	541.5	537.0	532.6				
Iron and steel foundries.....	159.8	159.8	163.5	169.6	177.4	186.3	191.6	192.3	195.8	192.5	199.3	198.4	201.6	211.7				
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.3	47.0	49.6	50.7	51.2	51.1	52.3	53.1	52.9	53.5	54.5				
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.5				
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	78.5	76.5	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	86.4	88.2	86.5	87.7	90.0	88.4	89.2	93.6				
Nonferrous foundries.....	43.9	42.7	43.9	45.0	46.9	48.5	52.6	54.9	57.2	56.6	56.9	56.3	58.6	64.2				
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	104.1	103.1	103.4	110.0	113.1	118.5	123.9	126.8	128.2	130.7	130.9	130.5	131.9	130.3				
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	765.1	772.0	755.9	765.8	786.6	805.8	840.0	875.4	894.6	896.5	884.0	884.6	874.7	892.5	890.5			
Tin cans and other tinware.....	82.4	80.0	48.9	45.3	47.9	46.4	48.8	48.3	50.9	54.3	55.9	55.1	51.1	51.2				
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	96.8	96.4	94.8	101.4	105.5	112.1	117.9	118.4	116.4	111.8	109.4	107.5	115.5	120.4				
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	81.6	80.3	82.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.8	83.4	83.6	86.2	83.0	83.9	93.8				
Fabricated structural metal products.....	219.1	214.8	216.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	240.1	243.3	247.5	248.4	246.4	244.8	241.8	225.5				
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	160.6	158.3	159.5	165.0	172.8	184.1	190.4	202.0	200.0	188.3	191.0	192.5	201.3	197.4				
Lighting fixtures.....	32.1	31.2	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.4	42.2	42.3	41.2	39.5	38.8	40.8	40.4				
Fabricated wire products.....	39.6	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	45.0	45.9	45.8	46.2	46.7	46.7	47.9	50.8				
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	89.8	89.0	92.8	95.3	98.4	102.4	105.9	108.8	110.2	110.2	100.2	106.6	109.9	111.0				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]																
Industry	1958											Annual average				
	July ²	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956	
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Machinery (except electrical).....	997.9	1,012.4	1,028.6	1,060.8	1,090.2	1,108.6	1,134.0	1,159.1	1,179.4	1,204.4	1,223.0	1,215.7	1,242.5	1,255.7	1,278.7	
Engines and turbines.....	58.0	60.8	62.3	64.2	65.7	65.9	66.5	66.5	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.4	66.0	66.3	61.7	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	92.5	95.2	101.0	101.5	100.5	98.3	97.5	97.5	97.2	102.4	102.1	101.6	103.0	105.7	108.4	
Construction and mining machinery.....	79.5	80.1	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.3	93.8	93.8	96.3	104.1	108.1	108.7	110.3	109.4	111.8	
Metalworking machinery.....	157.1	164.0	168.7	173.9	179.9	188.8	194.7	199.5	206.0	213.1	213.6	213.6	219.0	218.2	218.7	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	105.5	107.5	110.1	112.3	115.8	118.3	120.3	121.9	121.8	123.5	123.6	121.4	124.8	125.9	133.3	
General industrial machinery.....	136.4	137.2	140.7	146.8	149.4	154.7	157.6	158.9	161.7	163.8	162.4	166.0	166.3	172.7	166.3	
Office and store machines and devices.....	83.5	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	89.5	93.3	95.7	98.1	97.1	97.3	99.2	99.2	91.2	
Service-industry and household machines.....	119.8	121.7	125.8	127.8	128.3	128.1	127.7	129.0	128.3	129.4	128.6	135.6	141.2	160.1	160.1	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	180.1	180.4	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	209.5	214.1	215.7	219.0	217.9	219.9	221.5	217.3	217.3	
Electrical machinery.....	713.8	716.2	715.3	729.2	749.3	766.6	793.3	824.5	851.2	868.1	877.5	880.2	845.6	837.7	870.3	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	237.9	239.6	245.9	253.5	259.9	266.1	275.9	278.9	280.7	285.5	281.1	282.0	288.4	297.2	297.2	
Electrical appliances.....	22.8	24.4	25.6	25.3	26.1	27.2	28.8	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.0	29.0	29.6	31.2	30.6	
Insulated wire and cable.....	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.9	20.9	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	43.5	43.1	45.6	48.7	51.0	55.5	58.7	59.1	58.7	58.0	56.2	56.4	59.3	59.0	59.0	
Electric lamps.....	21.7	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.9	26.8	25.8	26.0	26.1	25.1	
Communication equipment.....	339.3	336.1	338.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	380.8	399.7	414.4	419.1	410.2	394.8	395.8	392.0	392.0	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	32.5	32.1	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.5	34.5	36.6	36.5	37.5	37.1	36.1	36.0	36.5	36.5	
Transportation equipment.....	1,068.4	1,081.4	1,081.2	1,103.0	1,162.7	1,206.9	1,266.7	1,329.6	1,337.2	1,316.2	1,298.6	1,352.1	1,364.0	1,383.6	1,354.1	
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	439.2	446.3	453.5	465.7	485.6	509.1	539.1	568.7	577.1	586.1	583.4	602.8	596.3	630.1	648.5	
Aircraft and parts.....	478.3	467.7	479.3	482.6	453.8	489.9	497.6	510.9	530.3	550.7	563.1	574.2	565.6	537.4	537.4	
Aircraft.....	291.9	281.5	292.7	294.4	293.2	295.6	299.7	307.0	326.4	332.2	342.2	348.2	340.9	326.5	326.5	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	88.7	89.2	89.5	89.6	90.9	93.3	95.8	96.4	103.4	106.0	107.6	112.2	111.3	105.3	105.3	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.8	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.4	13.9	11.3	11.3	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	84.9	83.7	83.3	84.7	83.6	86.7	88.2	91.1	95.4	98.3	99.4	99.4	97.5	94.0	94.0	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	123.8	123.6	121.8	123.0	124.6	123.9	127.0	128.3	127.1	128.2	127.3	128.0	127.2	111.4	111.4	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	107.5	108.4	103.8	105.5	106.2	105.7	108.9	110.8	110.3	112.0	111.1	110.5	108.5	93.9	93.9	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	16.3	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	17.6	16.8	16.2	16.2	17.5	18.7	17.5	17.5	
Railroad equipment.....	32.8	37.0	41.8	44.5	46.0	47.9	49.4	52.7	54.8	57.2	50.0	57.6	54.7	48.6	48.6	
Other transportation equipment.....	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	8.9	8.9	8.2	8.9	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	
Instruments and related products.....	196.9	199.3	200.4	204.1	207.8	210.9	214.9	220.3	222.8	224.3	225.9	226.0	221.1	225.2	230.3	
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	31.1	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.1	34.7	35.2	35.2	37.1	35.6	37.7	37.7	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	54.2	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	59.1	60.2	61.2	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.1	61.1	61.1	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.8	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.0	29.6	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.9	28.5	28.5	
Ophthalmic goods.....	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.8	19.3	19.6	20.4	20.3	19.8	19.6	19.0	19.6	20.3	20.3	
Photographic apparatus.....	38.3	38.8	39.5	40.4	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.7	44.0	44.2	44.0	43.7	44.1	44.1	
Watches and clocks.....	21.1	21.3	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	25.8	26.5	23.0	28.0	28.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	348.7	350.2	348.1	350.6	354.4	355.0	351.1	372.0	400.0	411.7	413.3	400.4	373.8	390.6	405.1	
Jewelry, silversware, and plated ware.....	33.4	32.8	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.9	36.4	37.4	37.9	37.5	35.9	33.6	36.3	39.9	39.9	
Musical instruments and parts.....	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.2	14.3	15.3	15.7	15.7	
Toys and sporting goods.....	71.1	67.5	64.7	61.2	59.1	54.8	63.3	80.4	87.3	88.2	84.4	7.96	78.6	79.6	79.6	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	23.6	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	23.9	24.4	24.8	25.0	25.0	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	44.6	42.3	43.2	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	49.0	49.9	52.0	51.5	46.6	49.2	52.3	52.3	
Fabricated plastic products.....	60.9	59.9	61.8	64.5	65.5	66.6	68.8	71.3	72.6	72.9	70.6	68.0	71.6	70.2	70.2	
Other manufacturing industries.....	109.8	109.5	110.9	111.5	111.4	110.7	116.2	121.5	123.3	121.9	117.8	113.8	118.6	123.6	123.6	
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																
Food and kindred products.....	1,090.2	1,090.3	977.5	948.5	941.7	951.0	969.6	1,027.3	1,067.9	1,140.4	1,218.9	1,194.2	1,118.2	1,065.7	1,104.0	
Meat products.....	244.6	238.6	230.8	233.4	238.5	247.9	258.8	264.8	263.4	262.0	268.3	260.2	259.2	259.8	259.8	
Dairy products.....	73.1	69.8	65.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	63.8	64.9	67.1	70.3	73.6	77.5	69.6	72.1	72.1	
Canning and preserving.....	174.9	141.1	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	149.1	167.4	236.4	323.1	301.4	227.8	187.7	201.5	201.5	
Grain-mill products.....	61.3	78.4	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	78.0	78.7	81.3	82.3	82.0	78.3	79.5	83.5	83.5	
Bakery products.....	167.1	164.2	162.8	163.2	164.5	164.9	168.4	170.3	171.5	171.7	172.4	172.8	169.9	172.0	172.0	
Sugar.....	21.4	22.1	20.4	19.7	21.1	21.1	27.6	37.3	41.9	37.1	34.2	28.2	22.4	26.1	26.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	58.3	56.7	57.2	60.3	61.8	62.2	68.2	69.7	69.0	67.7	67.0	66.2	63.5	64.3	64.3	
Beverages.....	119.5	111.8	105.6	107.8	105.2	105.9	112.6	116.1	118.1	120.8	121.3	123.9	116.1	119.7	119.7	
Miscellaneous food products.....	99.1	94.8	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.8	91.1	94.1	93.9	96.8	97.0	97.1	94.1	95.7	95.7	
Tobacco manufactures.....	67.7	70.1	69.8	70.1	74.2	79.2	83.9	88.6	87.7	90.6	101.5	92.7	71.5	84.4	89.5	
Cigarettes.....	31.4	31.1	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	29.6	30.2	30.7	
Cigars.....	27.1	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	28.4	30.9	32.8	
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	
Tobacco stemming and re drying.....	6.2	6.3	6.8	10.1	14.1	13.4	21.7	20.2	29.4	34.2	25.8	8.2	17.8	20.1	20.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1952												1957					Annual average	
	July ¹	June ¹	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956				
Manufacturing—Continued																			
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>																			
Textile-mill products.....	831.7	839.0	830.5	837.2	844.2	854.7	860.9	884.8	894.8	907.2	913.1	912.2	895.9	912.0	962.9				
Scouring and combing plants.....	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	6.1				
Yarn and thread mills.....	98.5	97.5	98.3	99.1	100.8	101.9	104.5	104.6	104.6	106.0	107.1	105.3	104.2	107.2	113.7				
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	366.7	365.5	371.0	376.9	381.1	384.4	390.9	390.6	395.7	396.1	390.4	395.1	401.5	429.7	479.7				
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.3	24.7	25.4	26.2	26.2				
Knitting mills.....	188.6	183.0	179.8	176.2	177.8	176.5	186.2	194.3	197.9	199.1	199.5	193.1	194.3	201.2	201.2				
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	72.4	72.5	73.0	73.4	74.7	74.5	76.0	77.0	77.4	77.6	77.1	75.3	77.1	80.1	80.1				
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	34.2	34.1	36.1	37.6	38.2	39.1	40.1	40.2	41.5	41.6	41.3	40.6	42.5	45.7	45.7				
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.4	10.8	10.8				
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	42.0	41.4	41.0	42.8	44.3	45.5	48.7	49.0	49.7	50.3	50.1	48.7	50.5	52.4	52.4				
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	980.0	992.5	984.7	986.7	1,017.7	1,030.6	1,038.8	1,054.6	1,068.7	1,071.1	1,081.0	1,081.6	1,022.8	1,044.5	1,079.8				
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	96.7	93.3	99.5	97.2	98.7	98.5	100.4	99.3	102.7	105.6	105.5	101.6	105.3	110.9	110.9				
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	283.1	277.0	275.0	284.3	285.7	279.6	285.3	290.4	294.2	296.7	290.7	284.8	288.9	291.5	291.5				
Women's outerwear.....	281.3	292.1	296.4	295.7	318.7	313.4	315.1	312.2	308.1	313.3	318.7	290.4	312.0	314.0	314.0				
Women's, children's undergarments.....	97.8	97.7	101.3	103.3	103.7	103.6	105.7	108.3	108.7	108.6	106.4	100.4	106.8	108.4	108.4				
Millinery.....	11.7	10.1	12.7	18.0	19.3	18.7	14.6	13.7	16.7	17.8	17.8	14.2	16.3	16.5	16.5				
Children's outerwear.....	66.2	62.0	59.4	63.3	66.6	65.7	64.0	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.9	66.8	65.7	66.0	66.0				
Fur goods.....	8.4	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.0	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.4				
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	49.4	47.8	48.0	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.1	54.5	54.9	54.7	54.1	51.8	53.2	55.3	55.3				
Other fabricated textile products.....	98.9	96.8	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.2	112.7	113.2	108.1	100.5	104.8	108.5	107.8	107.8				
Paper and allied products.....	426.4	433.0	431.7	434.2	435.7	438.4	444.8	454.8	458.1	460.5	459.6	456.6	451.1	458.8	463.4				
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	218.8	218.5	220.1	220.0	221.0	223.6	225.6	227.3	227.0	227.2	228.0	223.7	228.1	230.4	230.4				
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	117.5	116.1	115.6	116.7	117.7	120.8	126.0	128.4	128.4	127.2	124.5	122.1	125.2	127.2	127.2				
Other paper and allied products.....	97.6	97.1	98.5	99.0	98.7	100.4	102.3	102.4	105.1	108.2	104.1	103.5	104.8	105.8	105.8				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	534.6	540.8	540.4	544.7	547.0	545.8	549.2	556.6	559.1	560.6	557.0	547.1	546.4	553.2	549.6				
Newspapers.....	157.7	157.4	155.9	156.2	158.9	154.4	158.9	158.5	157.8	156.9	153.5	154.2	156.1	155.1	155.1				
Periodicals.....	24.7	25.6	25.5	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.9	26.1	25.6	24.4	24.4	25.6	27.8	27.8				
Books.....	33.4	32.3	32.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.1	34.6	34.8	35.2	33.4	33.4				
Commercial printing.....	176.3	175.7	178.1	178.9	178.5	180.7	183.9	182.6	183.5	182.4	180.7	180.4	181.3	179.6	179.6				
Lithographing.....	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	51.3	51.6	51.8	51.1	50.6	50.2	50.7	48.5	48.5				
Greeting cards.....	14.0	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	13.7	13.7	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.1				
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.7	34.2	34.5	35.2	34.5	35.3	35.7	36.2	37.7	38.0	36.8	36.4	37.0	37.2	37.2				
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	50.7	51.4	54.0	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.2	53.7	53.3	53.6	52.4	52.1	53.8	53.9	53.9				
Chemicals and allied products.....	500.0	502.1	510.0	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.3	532.8	537.3	542.0	541.8	537.8	536.9	545.1	553.3				
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	67.0	67.3	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	71.0	71.8	72.7	72.8	73.0	72.8	73.0	73.0	73.0				
Industrial organic chemicals.....	188.8	187.7	190.1	192.3	195.7	196.7	202.8	203.9	203.9	207.1	207.2	206.6	210.3	215.0	215.0				
Drugs and medicines.....	57.4	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.0	58.6	59.7	59.6	58.8	58.2	58.0	57.7	57.9	57.2	57.2				
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	29.7	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.2	30.7	30.7	30.3	30.3				
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	43.3	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	45.3	45.3	44.8	47.3	45.9	47.0	47.0				
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.1				
Fertilizers.....	24.0	23.1	26.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	23.5	23.7	25.1	24.4	22.3	21.7	26.7	27.3	27.3				
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	23.3	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	29.9	31.1	31.2	28.4	25.8	24.8	28.1	28.6	28.6				
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	62.4	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	65.1	65.9	66.6	65.8	65.0	64.9	63.3	63.8	63.8				
Products of petroleum and coal.....	159.1	158.2	155.7	156.7	158.7	161.0	163.1	165.6	167.2	168.2	169.5	168.4	168.0	172.2	172.2				
Petroleum refining.....	122.0	122.3	122.4	122.7	123.3	124.7	125.4	125.9	126.6	128.2	128.9	128.7	128.1	131.0	131.0				
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	36.2	35.2	34.3	32.7	35.4	36.3	37.7	39.7	40.6	41.1	40.6	40.7	39.9	41.2	41.2				
Rubber products.....	177.4	176.4	172.3	176.0	184.0	191.3	200.9	207.7	209.2	209.8	206.7	204.4	200.0	205.9	211.1				
Tires and inner tubes.....	71.9	70.4	72.1	76.0	78.5	81.6	82.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	84.2	83.9	83.3	85.2	85.2				
Rubber footwear.....	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8				
Other rubber products.....	88.2	85.6	87.4	91.3	95.8	101.5	106.3	107.4	107.8	104.8	103.1	99.3	105.0	106.1	106.1				
Leather and leather products.....	315.9	314.9	301.5	299.9	320.0	326.2	322.8	325.6	326.6	327.4	330.2	335.2	326.5	329.2	339.0				
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	33.6	33.0	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.0	36.4	36.4				
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5				
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	16.1	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.5	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7				
Footwear (except rubber).....	213.5	208.4	202.4	217.1	221.3	220.8	218.8	215.3	215.3	218.3	222.4	219.3	219.1	221.5	221.5				
Petroleum refining.....	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0				
Handbags and small leather goods.....	23.8	20.8	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.7	27.8	27.7	27.2	27.0	23.1	26.1	28.9	28.9				
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.8	14.7	14.5	15.3	15.2	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.8				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958							1957							Annual average	
	July ¹	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956	
Transportation and public utilities:																
Other public utilities.....	540	534	534	534	534	535	538	538	539	538	545	551	551	540	535	
Gas and electric utilities.....	519.7	513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	517.4	518.3	517.9	524.2	530.0	529.9	519.0	518.8	519.0	
Electric light and power utilities.....	224.8	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.5	224.0	225.5	225.0	225.6	229.4	231.7	231.4	226.0	219.6	219.6	
Gas utilities.....	158.4	156.3	156.0	155.7	155.7	155.7	156.2	156.7	156.9	158.6	159.7	159.1	159.2	156.4	153.4	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	166.5	155.1	154.9	155.2	154.9	154.8	155.2	155.5	155.7	157.1	159.2	159.3	159.3	156.6	160.8	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.5	20.0	20.0	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.2	21.2	21.2	20.7	21.2	
Wholesale and retail trade:																
Wholesale trade.....	2,586	2,571	2,592	2,617	2,633	2,662	2,721	2,722	2,718	2,705	2,710	2,703	2,695	2,661.2	2,661.2	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,511.7	1,499.1	1,509.5	1,523.8	1,532.4	1,551.4	1,590.8	1,591.1	1,584.7	1,581.9	1,577.6	1,575.1	1,572.2	1,562.6	1,562.6	
Automotive.....	109.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	109.1	109.3	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.6	110.4	110.0	108.4	104.3	104.3	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	267.9	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	277.9	278.2	274.4	274.9	271.5	272.9	273.4	275.1	275.1	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	378.0	376.9	379.8	383.8	387.1	392.7	398.2	400.6	402.1	403.2	405.8	405.4	402.7	402.0	402.0	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	758.5	751.4	754.6	759.8	765.8	775.9	804.3	801.9	797.8	793.2	790.2	786.8	787.7	781.2	781.2	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,074.5	1,072.3	1,082.4	1,093.6	1,100.3	1,111.0	1,130.2	1,130.5	1,133.2	1,133.1	1,131.9	1,127.0	1,122.6	1,098.1	1,098.1	
Retail trade.....	1,258.5	1,259.9	1,251.8	1,232.4	1,218.5	1,288.7	1,833.6	1,479.5	1,371.9	1,340.7	1,270.3	1,265.8	1,356.5	1,355.3	1,355.3	
General merchandise stores.....	802.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.8	1,186.9	968.0	887.4	861.5	823.7	821.0	875.9	876.4	876.4	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	456.2	456.4	457.3	444.9	432.5	450.9	646.7	511.5	484.5	479.2	446.0	444.5	480.6	478.9	478.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,483.4	1,479.2	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,488.6	1,516.6	1,600.7	1,474.9	1,465.2	1,432.4	1,461.9	1,465.5	1,440.9	1,440.9	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,073.0	1,068.8	1,067.8	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,080.9	1,088.3	1,077.8	1,054.0	1,036.7	1,019.3	1,027.6	1,038.4	1,014.5	1,014.5	
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	205.9	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	197.7	200.3	201.0	203.0	200.8	215.3	216.9	206.7	205.1	205.1	
Other food and liquor stores.....	204.5	208.8	211.3	208.5	213.3	210.0	225.0	221.9	217.9	219.0	217.3	217.4	220.4	221.3	221.3	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	669.6	669.5	670.0	680.4	690.3	704.8	736.4	724.4	718.3	718.8	722.5	723.4	719.3	727.1	727.1	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	540.5	536.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	534.4	670.1	578.4	560.3	549.2	508.2	517.2	556.6	565.5	565.5	
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	2,051.8	2,025.2	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,061.3	2,174.4	2,116.6	2,110.3	2,119.3	2,119.1	2,117.7	2,094.6	2,104.5	2,104.5	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	350.8	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	376.0	364.4	360.9	356.6	356.5	357.4	361.2	363.8	363.8	
Drug stores.....	333.5	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	329.7	367.7	343.2	343.7	338.2	339.3	341.9	337.7	327.5	327.5	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services,

product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-4. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State¹

State	1958												1957							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956						
Alabama.....	718.1	719.1	719.0	720.5	718.8	728.1	741.5	737.2	742.1	743.8	743.1	736.9	741.0	739.5	723.0						
Arizona.....	276.3	276.6	275.7	273.8	273.1	273.1	276.1	273.0	270.9	268.2	264.9	265.7	265.7	267.1	246.4						
Arkansas.....	333.6	326.8	326.2	326.9	322.4	323.7	333.3	334.1	338.3	339.6	334.5	333.1	332.0	330.2	328.8						
California.....	4,436.8	4,379.8	4,333.3	4,331.8	4,326.5	4,359.9	4,534.9	4,492.4	4,541.2	4,576.8	4,541.4	4,494.7	4,611.0	4,481.0	4,348.0						
Colorado.....	463.5	451.1	445.9	441.9	446.5	454.4	468.3	469.7	475.4	479.2	479.4	476.3	467.8	465.1	457.8						
Connecticut.....	869.8	867.9	867.4	869.6	870.2	876.7	912.2	903.0	906.8	910.8	896.4	903.0	914.6	904.5	900.8						
Delaware.....	146.9	143.7	142.6	143.4	142.5	145.2	149.9	149.6	151.1	152.4	153.8	151.2	151.2	150.8	153.8						
District of Columbia.....	497.2	496.7	495.7	494.2	492.2	493.9	511.1	506.6	505.7	506.0	506.5	509.7	509.5	505.9	501.0						
Florida.....	1,118.0	1,127.8	1,153.6	1,168.2	1,182.3	1,183.9	1,180.6	1,148.6	1,122.3	1,110.7	1,097.0	1,092.8	1,106.8	1,132.7	1,045.6						
Georgia.....	938.7	928.8	936.1	939.7	937.8	946.9	975.2	968.6	968.0	971.0	970.2	963.1	963.9	960.4	968.6						
Idaho.....	148.2	142.5	139.3	136.2	135.3	138.1	144.8	146.6	151.2	154.9	155.6	153.5	159.0	145.8	144.3						
Illinois.....	3,296.4	3,282.6	3,293.2	3,302.0	3,308.5	3,362.1	3,502.0	3,494.6	3,514.8	3,530.4	3,514.2	3,487.7	3,514.3	3,497.5	3,458.8						
Indiana.....	1,312.6	1,304.5	1,304.5	1,307.6	1,321.9	1,358.4	1,413.3	1,413.7	1,428.7	1,428.5	1,423.1	1,415.9	1,421.3	1,415.1	1,420.2						
Iowa.....	635.6	630.9	626.8	617.1	614.8	621.0	641.3	640.2	645.4	653.4	642.9	641.8	641.4	639.6	649.6						
Kansas.....	541.3	540.6	536.3	529.2	528.5	534.8	551.3	550.0	558.3	562.7	559.3	558.2	554.2	550.8	552.3						
Kentucky.....	615.0	614.6	610.7	610.2	614.1	627.2	654.6	641.7	646.7	650.0	641.7	643.5	643.0	642.0	636.3						
Louisiana.....	758.7	762.0	765.5	767.8	770.3	772.7	804.8	801.8	799.7	805.8	802.3	795.0	793.2	789.1	757.6						
Maine.....	271.6	258.8	252.6	255.2	250.5	262.1	273.0	274.0	278.4	282.8	289.0	288.2	286.8	276.2	279.2						
Maryland.....	857.9	848.9	841.9	838.7	832.1	841.7	887.1	880.2	889.8	886.3	878.6	875.2	884.0	876.0	863.0						
Massachusetts.....	1,784.4	1,763.0	1,751.8	1,747.8	1,754.9	1,766.4	1,856.7	1,827.7	1,841.9	1,862.0	1,853.4	1,844.1	1,860.8	1,840.2	1,845.5						
Michigan.....	2,073.5	2,075.2	2,085.6	2,128.2	2,170.6	2,250.4	2,385.9	2,363.1	2,338.2	2,287.9	2,338.0	2,334.0	2,365.6	2,376.0	2,437.9						
Minnesota.....	897.5	889.2	874.1	894.9	868.8	880.6	915.3	926.7	939.8	951.3	939.4	933.9	918.3	912.6	899.7						
Mississippi.....	361.4	363.5	363.5	362.0	358.7	362.6	372.4	370.0	372.5	373.2	364.6	363.3	361.7	366.7	366.9						
Missouri.....	1,267.4	1,255.2	1,247.3	1,245.5	1,244.5	1,262.0	1,298.2	1,296.6	1,298.0	1,302.2	1,294.2	1,293.0	1,296.6	1,290.9	1,258.8						
Montana.....	170.8	163.5	157.4	151.7	151.4	154.6	161.1	165.4	170.0	175.2	176.8	176.9	174.8	167.3	166.7						
Nebraska.....	352.8	350.7	345.5	339.3	350.0	342.6	351.6	353.8	356.9	357.2	355.1	354.4	357.7	351.1	356.2						
Nevada.....	87.3	82.6	80.1	79.0	78.2	79.3	82.0	83.5	86.5	90.0	91.9	92.0	90.4	86.4	85.3						
New Hampshire.....	184.6	178.7	174.8	175.8	177.1	177.8	184.1	183.3	186.5	188.8	191.4	188.8	188.9	184.7	183.6						
New Jersey.....	1,872.0	1,848.5	1,832.5	1,844.1	1,857.1	1,876.7	1,934.8	1,947.6	1,957.5	1,976.5	1,986.0	1,981.1	1,979.8	1,958.6	1,930.4						
New Mexico.....	218.7	217.4	212.7	210.0	210.0	211.2	215.7	213.7	213.8	212.7	213.1	211.6	212.0	208.7	199.0						
New York.....	5,991.1	5,964.7	5,960.9	5,963.8	5,970.0	6,024.5	6,276.7	6,252.9	6,250.3	6,269.2	6,337.8	6,198.2	6,222.8	6,193.8	6,120.4						
North Carolina.....	1,063.5	1,061.6	1,060.3	1,063.7	1,064.6	1,074.4	1,105.0	1,101.1	1,108.5	1,114.3	1,097.8	1,078.5	1,082.0	1,090.3	1,069.5						
North Dakota.....	119.6	118.1	114.8	111.5	110.8	112.6	118.8	121.2	124.2	126.1	124.2	123.8	122.1	119.2	117.2						
Ohio.....	2,909.6	2,887.2	2,897.2	2,916.6	2,943.2	3,009.5	3,151.8	3,148.1	3,175.7	3,185.3	3,169.3	3,162.9	3,162.1	3,162.8	3,174.0						
Oklahoma.....	559.9	555.2	555.0	553.4	556.0	565.5	580.3	575.9	576.2	579.2	578.9	576.7	576.8	573.0	573.6						
Oregon.....	475.9	456.2	449.1	441.3	437.3	441.9	464.2	471.1	487.0	502.1	499.7	495.2	495.6	477.7	489.0						
Pennsylvania.....	3,605.8	3,599.7	3,583.2	3,572.2	3,592.9	3,654.1	3,801.3	3,778.9	3,810.1	3,831.0	3,824.2	3,809.9	3,855.0	3,806.9	3,782.7						
Rhode Island.....	271.1	266.8	266.6	267.2	258.1	269.4	282.4	281.1	283.2	286.6	285.1	283.4	285.2	284.0	294.7						
South Carolina.....	523.8	524.9	524.9	526.6	524.7	528.8	541.6	534.9	535.9	539.2	536.7	532.5	532.8	536.7	535.2						
South Dakota.....	133.1	131.1	127.7	124.9	123.8	124.5	128.0	130.1	131.4	130.8	131.0	133.0	131.4	127.8	129.2						
Tennessee.....	837.0	830.0	829.1	829.7	824.8	835.8	862.8	858.9	864.2	866.2	860.9	856.8	860.4	860.0	861.4						
Texas.....	2,435.2	2,438.9	2,433.1	2,430.3	2,432.0	2,445.5	2,516.0	2,479.7	2,487.0	2,494.0	2,489.1	2,486.8	2,482.6	2,472.2	2,412.3						
Utah.....	234.0	232.5	229.3	227.8	225.9	228.7	240.2	241.6	246.2	250.2	244.8	243.5	239.1	238.8	233.9						
Vermont.....	101.7	99.5	97.8	97.0	97.0	97.4	101.4	101.1	103.6	105.1	109.9	108.8	105.6	104.0	104.8						
Virginia.....	988.7	984.9	980.6	977.3	975.8	984.0	1,015.0	1,008.7	1,010.9	1,010.8	1,001.4	996.8	999.8	995.0	970.5						
Washington.....	787.3	766.2	759.5	753.2	748.5	751.6	781.5	788.8	800.0	822.6	816.6	816.4	811.2	790.8	773.2						
West Virginia.....	451.4	460.6	462.2	467.6	469.2	483.2	505.7	509.7	512.4	515.2	511.3	504.9	507.5	504.9	498.1						
Wisconsin.....	1,123.4	1,108.0	1,095.5	1,093.3	1,095.8	1,113.0	1,153.9	1,150.8	1,156.8	1,177.7	1,176.0	1,175.2	1,158.5	1,154.0	1,144.6						
Wyoming.....	90.5	83.4	80.9	78.6	78.8	80.7	84.0	87.0	89.3	92.3	96.9	95.9	93.2	87.6	87.8						

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-5. Employees in manufacturing, by State¹

(In thousands)

State	1958						1957						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Alabama.....	226.1	224.6	225.1	227.1	228.5	234.5	238.2	240.0	244.0	245.5	247.9	243.5	245.5	243.7	241.2
Arizona.....	36.5	36.4	38.9	38.4	38.0	38.2	38.5	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.0	41.0	40.8	39.5	35.9
Arkansas.....	86.5	83.5	83.2	84.5	83.2	83.5	84.0	85.6	88.2	88.7	88.2	86.9	87.7	86.5	90.3
California.....	1,158.2	1,142.4	1,135.9	1,137.8	1,140.1	1,149.6	1,180.2	1,207.4	1,254.7	1,290.8	1,303.8	1,299.4	1,246.8	1,240.7	1,202.6
Colorado.....	70.8	67.8	67.0	67.6	67.6	71.7	72.0	74.7	75.7	75.0	73.4	73.2	69.7	71.8	70.7
Connecticut.....	379.6	380.7	385.6	395.0	397.1	402.9	412.3	416.4	422.4	428.2	415.1	421.1	432.4	427.3	435.2
Delaware.....	56.3	55.6	55.5	57.0	57.8	59.6	60.6	60.7	61.4	61.9	63.0	61.5	62.2	61.1	60.1
District of Columbia.....	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.1
Florida.....	157.4	169.1	158.2	162.9	168.7	170.2	171.2	166.1	180.4	184.4	184.4	183.3	188.0	161.3	148.4
Georgia.....	302.4	292.2	302.4	307.7	309.9	314.5	321.2	323.7	323.3	326.9	327.0	324.0	323.8	326.1	334.8
Idaho.....	28.3	23.1	21.7	20.9	21.4	22.4	24.1	24.8	27.3	28.1	28.8	27.4	26.0	25.2	27.0
Illinois.....	1,069.9	1,088.9	1,109.0	1,132.2	1,182.2	1,175.9	1,208.7	1,258.3	1,295.8	1,298.5	1,265.0	1,245.5	1,259.6	1,259.5	1,291.2
Indiana.....	322.0	316.4	319.2	326.5	341.8	346.2	354.7	365.4	367.5	368.2	365.1	368.4	367.2	364.2	314.2
Iowa.....	150.4	156.7	154.9	155.2	158.4	157.8	160.5	162.5	165.6	167.0	167.7	165.7	166.0	165.8	168.2
Kansas.....	116.2	116.3	116.6	118.8	120.8	122.1	124.5	125.6	128.6	131.0	132.2	131.0	129.2	128.3	124.2
Kentucky.....	153.0	151.3	149.8	156.4	161.5	164.6	173.6	166.4	167.4	170.5	172.4	169.5	170.6	170.2	172.6
Louisiana.....	137.0	138.0	138.5	138.4	139.9	141.0	147.5	151.2	149.6	151.0	148.1	146.6	147.8	147.1	149.9
Maine.....	102.1	94.2	92.5	96.3	100.1	101.6	103.8	105.8	108.0	110.6	113.2	111.8	113.4	107.5	110.1
Maryland.....	251.4	248.5	246.9	250.0	252.0	252.5	259.7	265.2	270.2	274.0	274.8	272.1	275.3	272.0	269.9
Massachusetts.....	631.0	626.6	630.9	642.9	653.9	658.7	674.6	679.4	687.6	690.8	686.3	677.3	695.5	692.1	710.6
Michigan.....	700.7	706.4	813.1	857.0	868.5	953.9	1,006.2	1,008.1	982.0	929.3	902.9	968.3	1,007.4	1,025.5	1,081.0
Minnesota.....	204.5	205.3	202.8	204.2	206.2	207.9	214.4	218.2	223.6	236.6	233.5	232.4	222.7	223.2	220.0
Mississippi.....	106.3	105.1	106.1	105.4	104.1	104.1	105.3	106.1	107.6	108.3	107.2	108.6	105.6	106.1	106.8
Missouri.....	365.3	359.6	360.4	394.9	372.3	374.1	379.4	384.4	385.3	391.0	391.4	391.8	392.1	389.0	389.0
Montana.....	20.6	19.3	18.4	18.1	18.3	19.1	19.9	21.1	22.0	21.9	22.2	22.3	21.7	20.8	21.2
Nebraska.....	56.2	55.3	54.3	54.3	54.8	56.1	58.2	60.5	60.2	59.2	59.3	58.7	58.5	58.0	58.2
Nevada.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.8
New Hampshire.....	70.0	77.6	78.4	78.8	80.2	80.5	82.3	82.5	82.7	83.4	83.8	82.1	83.9	83.2	83.1
New Jersey.....	735.8	727.8	734.5	741.4	761.2	772.4	786.0	800.5	804.7	820.8	822.1	813.9	823.1	816.7	823.2
New Mexico.....	22.5	22.3	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.2	21.4	20.7	21.3	20.8	20.0
New York.....	1,711.0	1,705.8	1,728.2	1,778.4	1,803.3	1,814.4	1,870.4	1,918.7	1,943.4	1,965.2	1,942.9	1,888.1	1,906.9	1,922.2	1,943.3
North Carolina.....	443.3	441.2	442.1	447.7	452.7	458.7	468.9	471.1	480.1	484.0	474.8	456.1	458.5	467.0	470.6
North Dakota.....	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5
Ohio.....	1,127.8	1,118.4	1,135.7	1,170.0	1,204.6	1,243.5	1,285.3	1,307.6	1,327.0	1,331.2	1,328.3	1,324.6	1,338.9	1,339.9	1,370.4
Oklahoma.....	80.8	79.2	79.1	80.5	82.8	84.0	85.8	87.0	86.8	87.1	86.5	86.2	86.2	86.9	90.7
Oregon.....	138.4	136.8	122.1	117.4	116.3	117.5	123.2	131.1	140.4	146.6	151.5	148.3	148.9	136.3	144.9
Pennsylvania.....	1,348.5	1,346.5	1,355.0	1,368.0	1,367.2	1,423.9	1,450.2	1,484.7	1,490.5	1,515.0	1,518.7	1,504.2	1,522.3	1,506.4	1,508.7
Rhode Island.....	106.8	104.5	105.1	107.8	109.5	110.1	113.5	115.4	118.9	121.0	119.5	118.6	118.6	118.7	127.8
South Carolina.....	217.2	217.2	218.9	226.2	221.0	222.7	226.1	225.7	227.2	229.6	230.2	226.2	226.7	228.5	231.9
South Dakota.....	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.0
Tennessee.....	281.7	278.9	279.2	281.1	281.9	285.4	290.2	294.2	298.2	299.6	299.6	294.0	296.5	296.8	300.6
Texas.....	456.6	454.7	458.9	463.4	468.0	471.7	473.5	479.7	481.5	485.9	486.0	488.8	487.8	488.8	471.6
Utah.....	34.5	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.6	34.6	36.2	37.9	39.5	40.8	38.0	38.6	38.3	36.5	35.2
Vermont.....	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.7	33.7	33.9	35.2	35.0	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.4	35.6
Virginia.....	247.1	245.4	245.5	248.6	250.2	254.6	259.3	262.9	265.7	264.1	261.2	256.5	258.2	256.5	258.2
Washington.....	217.9	208.5	205.0	208.0	201.5	202.4	206.8	214.2	220.3	228.0	237.1	228.6	235.2	221.4	208.0
West Virginia.....	116.0	114.2	116.7	117.0	118.5	121.7	125.1	130.5	132.7	133.9	132.2	128.6	131.9	130.3	130.7
Wisconsin.....	413.5	409.4	410.2	420.0	423.4	432.8	439.2	444.6	449.4	465.5	465.0	466.0	451.5	454.7	463.5
Wyoming.....	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.7

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies

ALABAMA—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
 ARIZONA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 ARKANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 CALIFORNIA—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 COLORADO—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
 CONNECTICUT—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
 DELAWARE—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington.
 FLORIDA—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 GEORGIA—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 IDAHO—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 ILLINOIS—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
 INDIANA—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
 IOWA—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 KANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 KENTUCKY—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 LOUISIANA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 MAINE—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 MARYLAND—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 MASSACHUSETTS—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.
 MICHIGAN—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 MINNESOTA—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
 MISSISSIPPI—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

MISSOURI—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
 MONTANA—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
 NEBRASKA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 NEVADA—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Department of Employment Security, Concord.
 NEW JERSEY—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
 NEW MEXICO—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 NEW YORK—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
 NORTH CAROLINA—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 NORTH DAKOTA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
 OHIO—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
 OKLAHOMA—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 OREGON—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 PENNSYLVANIA—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
 RHODE ISLAND—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
 SOUTH CAROLINA—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 SOUTH DAKOTA—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 TENNESSEE—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 TEXAS—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 UTAH—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
 VERMONT—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 VIRGINIA—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
 WASHINGTON—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 WEST VIRGINIA—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 1.
 WISCONSIN—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 WYOMING—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	1958												Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956
Continental United States.....	2,967.3	2,964.0	3,302.3	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,236.9	1,166.7	1,120.7	1,284.6	1,251.2	1,465.8
New England.....	204.8	238.6	263.3	261.0	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	121.0
Maine.....	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	11.0
New Hampshire.....	10.1	12.5	15.8	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.3	6.0
Vermont.....	3.7	4.5	5.9	6.8	6.9	5.4	5.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.8
Massachusetts.....	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	60.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	61.4
Rhode Island.....	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.3	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	16.5
Connecticut.....	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.8	24.3
Middle Atlantic.....	780.2	831.6	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	360.3	427.6
New York.....	358.2	374.8	391.4	381.2	364.5	345.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	189.3
New Jersey.....	118.9	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	68.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	80.5
Pennsylvania.....	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	131.2	136.3	145.1	138.2	157.9
East North Central.....	692.5	771.0	838.3	860.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	268.0	236.9	277.8	234.4	248.7	252.3	283.8
Ohio.....	186.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	57.3	52.3	50.7	52.6	54.0	65.6
Indiana.....	68.5	80.7	89.8	88.3	87.9	78.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	33.4
Illinois.....	156.9	169.8	178.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	62.7	61.1	62.1	70.5	66.6
Michigan.....	241.7	265.5	266.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	79.3	87.1	81.2	100.0
Wisconsin.....	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	16.9	17.8	17.5	23.2
West North Central.....	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.6	80.0
Minnesota.....	31.4	40.0	53.6	58.1	58.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.6	22.6
Iowa.....	9.4	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	8.9
Missouri.....	47.4	64.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	19.8	23.1	28.3	30.3
North Dakota.....	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4
South Dakota.....	1.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Nebraska.....	4.2	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.0	3.1	5.4
Kansas.....	10.1	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.6	8.6
South Atlantic.....	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.6	166.1	148.8	154.7
Delaware.....	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.1
Maryland.....	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.5	17.7
District of Columbia.....	7.2	7.8	8.0	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.3
Virginia.....	27.3	29.3	31.0	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	13.7
West Virginia.....	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	18.2	13.6	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	14.1
North Carolina.....	55.9	63.5	68.5	68.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	25.3	28.8	30.3	40.9	40.7	39.3
South Carolina.....	20.0	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	25.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.6	16.7	14.8	15.2
Georgia.....	46.3	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.6	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	24.9	26.8	27.5	31.9
Florida.....	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	37.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	26.3	24.1	16.3	18.7
East South Central.....	165.0	188.1	200.5	196.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	90.6	102.7	101.8	110.9
Kentucky.....	54.1	61.3	66.1	63.6	67.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	33.1
Tennessee.....	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.2	40.2
Alabama.....	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.6	27.1	22.8	19.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	22.6
Mississippi.....	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.0
West South Central.....	133.6	153.8	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.1
Arkansas.....	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.5
Louisiana.....	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.8	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	12.4
Oklahoma.....	20.0	22.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	6.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	12.7
Texas.....	68.0	76.1	80.1	78.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	28.9	27.4	31.4
Mountain.....	41.1	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	24.5
Montana.....	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	6.3
Idaho.....	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	5.2
Wyoming.....	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Colorado.....	4.8	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.5
New Mexico.....	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	5.5
Arizona.....	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	4.5
Utah.....	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.5	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.8
Pacific.....	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	439.0	389.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	130.1	122.3	118.0	180.3
Washington.....	25.3	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	23.0	16.4	13.3	33.3
Oregon.....	15.3	20.7	31.1	30.2	45.2	48.7	46.7	29.3	20.8	15.6	11.9	11.3	9.1	22.9
California.....	220.0	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	88.2	94.7	95.7	124.1

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958						1957						1956	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	979	866	954	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	738	833	799
Nonfarm placements.....	456	439	404	332	312	355	360	406	540	561	536	533	538	558
State unemployment insurance programs:														
Initial claims ²	1,513	1,538	1,983	1,795	1,815	2,283	2,024	1,940	1,163	1,032	842	1,267	881	963
Insured unemployment ³ (average weekly volume).....	2,667	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,813	1,237	1,167	1,161	1,285	1,251	1,178
Rate of insured unemployment ⁴	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	10,879	12,030	13,055	12,457	10,798	10,790	7,211	4,814	4,693	4,695	4,497	4,883	4,686	4,503
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.66	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$26.79
Total benefits paid.....	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$330,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,832	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$116,032
Unemployment compensation for veterans:														
Initial claims ²	38	24	27	30	31	37	28	21	18	16	21	20	24	29
Insured unemployment ³ (average weekly volume).....	78	74	80	81	72	58	41	30	24	20	35	34	33	37
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	333	334	368	345	279	258	170	118	112	142	165	165	138	167
Total benefits paid ⁵	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,833	\$9,286	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,674	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$3,710	\$4,422
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁶	80	17	20	24	27	43	36	34	22	16	18	54	33	18
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	101	128	146	149	140	133	106	83	56	47	46	52	36	19
Number of payments ⁷	252	307	338	319	294	306	227	142	119	92	113	94	86	50
Average amount of benefit payment ⁸	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.30	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$58.50	\$60.86	\$52.66
Total benefits paid ⁹	\$16,631	\$20,574	\$23,153	\$21,629	\$19,033	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,832	\$7,332	\$5,989	\$6,600	\$4,900	\$5,109	\$2,571
All programs: ¹⁰														
Insured unemployment ⁴	2,847	3,186	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,085	2,256	1,623	1,314	1,240	1,225	1,308	1,319	1,234

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.6							
Total separations ²													
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.8							
Quits													
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8							
Discharges													
1949	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2							
Layoffs													
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.6							
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1949	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2							

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing.....	3.6	3.0	2.8	3.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.4	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.9	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.9	2.8	.3	.3
Non-durable goods ¹	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.0	.9	.9	.2	.2	1.1	1.8	.2	.2
Durable Goods												
Ordinance and accessories.....	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6.4	5.4	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	1.5	1.4	.2	.1
Logging camps and contractors.....	10.5	11.2	8.5	4.2	2.7	1.8	.2	.1	2.5	2.1	.1	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	6.2	8.0	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.6	.3	.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.8	2.4	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.1	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.6	3.2	2.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.4	2.7	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	3.5	3.3	3.0	4.3	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	1.5	2.9	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.9	2.9	2.0	3.2	.5	.7	.1	.1	1.2	2.2	.2	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.9	2.9	2.5	4.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.7	3.0	.2	.3
Glass and glass products.....	4.6	3.5	2.7	3.9	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.8	3.0	.3	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	1.5	.5	.2	.3
Structural clay products.....	4.3	5.0	2.9	2.9	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.0	2.0	.1	.1
Pottery and related products.....	2.4	1.6	3.2	5.1	.6	.7	.1	.1	4.3	4.1	.1	.2
Primary metal industries.....	3.3	2.9	2.3	3.4	.3	.3	.1	.1	1.6	2.8	.3	.3
Blas furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.6	3.4	2.0	2.7	.2	.2	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	2.2	.4	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.9	2.2	2.2	4.1	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.5	3.4	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.8	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.3	3.0	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.3	2.3	1.1	2.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	4	2.3	.2	.1
Steel foundries.....	2.6	2.0	3.0	4.8	.3	.3	.1	.1	2.4	4.3	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.7	1.2	3.8	4.6	.3	.6	.1	.1	2.9	3.6	.5	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.1	.8	2.0	2.2	.1	.2	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.7	.3	.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.5	4.0	2.6	3.7	.5	.4	.2	.1	1.6	3.0	.3	.1
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	4.9	2.7	5.1	4.5	.3	.3	.1	.1	4.5	3.6	.3	.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.7	2.7	.2	.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.8	.6	.6	.2	.2	1.0	1.7	.2	.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	.8	.7	.3	.2	.7	1.5	.1	.3
Handtools.....	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.2	1.4	.2	.1
Hardware.....	3.2	2.0	1.9	3.1	.6	.6	.2	.2	.9	1.9	.2	.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.8	2.2	2.0	4.4	.6	.8	.3	.3	.9	3.2	.2	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	1.8	1.0	2.3	6.7	.4	.5	.3	.3	1.3	5.7	.2	.2
Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.4	2.9	1.9	3.1	.7	.9	.3	.3	.7	1.8	.2	.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	.8	.6	.1	.2	1.3	1.8	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.7	4.7	4.0	5.5	.6	.5	.2	.2	3.6	4.3	.2	.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.8	2.0	3.3	4.3	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.4	3.4	.2	.3
Engines and turbines.....	2.3	1.3	6.5	4.4	.3	.5	.1	.1	6.0	3.7	.2	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	5.0	2.8	4.1	9.7	.7	.7	.1	.1	3.1	8.6	.2	.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.9	.5	.6	.1	.2	2.0	3.9	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.0	1.4	3.2	4.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	2.5	3.5	.2	.3
Machine tools.....	2.1	1.4	3.0	3.7	.3	.3	.1	.1	2.3	3.0	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.6	.9	2.6	3.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	2.0	2.6	.2	.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.3	2.0	4.1	6.2	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.3	5.5	.3	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.3	2.4	.3	.3
General industrial machinery.....	2.8	1.5	3.1	3.4	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.0	2.4	.3	.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.5	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.3	.7	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.8	2.1	4.8	4.4	.8	.6	.1	.1	3.5	3.5	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.9	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.8	3.1	.2	.3
Electrical machinery.....	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.4	.8	.7	.2	.1	1.8	2.3	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.9	1.3	2.6	3.4	.8	.6	.1	.1	1.5	2.4	.1	.2
Communication equipment.....	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	.8	.8	.2	.2	1.6	1.7	.2	.2
Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	6.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	1.4	1.5	.1	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	.4	.6	2.8	2.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	2.2	2.2	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.2	3.0	4.8	5.6	.7	.7	.2	.2	3.7	4.5	.2	.2
Transportation equipment.....	4.7	3.6	4.1	4.3	.9	.8	.1	.1	2.6	3.1	.5	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	(¹)	3.7	(¹)	4.3	(¹)	.5	(¹)	.1	(¹)	3.2	(¹)	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.0	.9	.1	.1	1.0	1.4	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.0	.9	.1	.1	1.0	1.4	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.6	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.2	1.6	.2	.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(¹)	.6	(¹)	3.2	(¹)	.8	(¹)	.2	(¹)	2.1	(¹)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.7	3.5	4.8	3.8	1.2	.9	.3	.2	3.2	2.4	(¹)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958
Manufacturing—Continued												
Durable Goods—Continued												
Transportation equipment—Continued:												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(9)	9.6	(9)	10.9	(9)	1.8	(9)	0.4	(9)	8.4	(9)	0.3
Railroad equipment.....	5.5	3.8	9.2	10.9	0.4	.4	0.1	(9)	8.0	10.0	0.7	.8
Locomotives and parts.....	(9)	2.2	(9)	3.5	(9)	.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	2.1	(9)	.6
Railroad and street cars.....	7.8	4.6	13.6	15.2	.2	.2	.1	(9)	12.4	14.5	.9	.5
Other transportation equipment.....	4.3	4.5	1.8	2.4	.8	.7	(9)	.3	.8	1.2	.1	.3
Instruments and related products.....	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.1	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.3	2.1	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(9)	2.6	(9)	1.4	(9)	.5	(9)	.1	(9)	.7	(9)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	1.6	2.1	3.1	5.9	.9	.8	.1	.1	1.9	5.0	.3	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.2	.9	.7	.2	.1	1.5	2.2	.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.3	4.1	2.8	4.5	.9	.9	.2	.3	1.5	3.2	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.1	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.1	.7	.1	.2	1.2	1.0	.3	.2
Nondurable Goods												
Food and kindred products.....	4.0	4.9	2.9	3.4	.8	.9	.3	.2	1.7	2.1	.2	.2
Meat products.....	3.5	5.0	3.0	3.1	.4	.5	.2	.1	2.2	2.2	.3	.3
Grain-mill products.....	4.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	.7	.6	.3	.2	1.8	2.0	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.2	.4	.3	.5	.8	.1	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	4.2	8.2	2.6	4.3	.5	.9	.1	.1	1.9	3.1	.1	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	.8	.8	.1	.1	.4	.5	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	.9	.9	.9	1.1	.6	.6	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Cigars.....	2.5	1.1	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.0	(9)	.1	.8	1.1	(9)	(9)
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.3	1.6	.7	.7	.3	.4	.2	.1	(9)	(9)	.1	.3
Textile-mill products.....	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.3	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.1	1.9	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	1.1	1.6	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.4	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.4	2.0	.3	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.4	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	2.0	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	4.8	4.3	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.0	.1	.2	1.6	1.6	.3	.2
Knitting mills.....	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.3	.2	.3	.7	1.3	(9)	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.3	.1	.3	.5	.6	(9)	(9)
Seamless hosiery.....	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.0	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	.3	1.4	(9)	.1
Knit underwear.....	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.8	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.3	1.2	1.3	2.6	.6	.6	.2	.1	.9	1.7	.1	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(9)	2.0	(9)	5.5	(9)	.4	(9)	.1	(9)	4.6	(9)	.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.2	4.0	2.1	4.9	1.3	1.6	.1	.2	.6	3.0	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.4	7.6	2.0	4.9	.8	1.0	.1	.1	1.0	4.6	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.5	3.1	2.0	4.0	1.3	1.7	.2	.2	.6	2.1	(9)	.1
Paper and allied products.....	3.4	1.9	2.1	2.5	.7	.6	.1	.2	1.1	1.6	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.0	.5	.4	.1	.1	.3	1.3	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.1	1.3	.3	.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.6	1.1	1.9	1.9	.5	.4	.1	.1	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.0	.6	1.8	2.6	.4	.3	.1	.1	1.1	1.9	.2	.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.0	.9	2.1	2.1	.3	.3	(9)	(9)	1.5	1.6	.2	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	.3	.3	(9)	(9)	1.1	1.7	.3	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	3.8	1.2	1.6	1.4	.8	.7	.1	.1	.5	.5	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.0	1.3	1.0	.9	.6	.4	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2.1	.7	.9	.8	.3	.2	.1	.1	.4	.2	.2	.3
Petroleum refining.....	1.4	.3	.9	.6	.2	.2	(9)	(9)	.4	.1	.2	.3
Rubber products.....	3.8	2.6	1.8	2.6	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.0	1.8	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	.1	.1	1.2	1.0	.1	.1
Rubber footwear.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.1	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	.8	1.5	.2	.1
Other rubber products.....	4.2	3.3	1.9	3.4	.7	.5	.2	.1	.9	2.6	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.7	4.0	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	1.0	1.3	.2	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.9	.8	.6	.1	.1	1.1	2.0	.3	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.9	4.1	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.4	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.7	1.1	1.6	.1	.2	2.0	1.5	.3	.4
Iron mining.....	1.5	4.8	4.2	2.1	.2	.1	(9)	(9)	3.6	1.4	.4	.5
Copper mining.....	(9)	1.9	(9)	3.7	(9)	1.7	(9)	.4	(9)	1.4	(9)	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	1.3	.6	3.5	3.2	1.0	1.2	.1	.1	4.2	1.6	.2	.3
Anthracite mining.....	1.3	.7	3.6	10.4	.2	.8	(9)	(9)	3.3	9.2	.1	.4
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.5	.5	2.9	3.1	.2	.2	(9)	(9)	2.4	2.5	.2	.3
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(9)	.5	(9)	1.3	(9)	.9	(9)	.1	(9)	.2	(9)	.1
Telegraph.....	(9)	.9	(9)	1.4	(9)	.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	.4	(9)	.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1. Data for the current month are preliminary.² Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

* Less than 0.05.

* Not available.

* Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	
Mining																		
Total: Mining			Metal						Coal									
			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite ¹			
1956: Average	\$98.81	41.0	\$2.41	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$96.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$99.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$78.96	32.9	\$2.40
1957: Average	102.21	40.4	2.53	98.74	40.8	2.42	103.49	39.5	2.62	97.75	40.9	2.39	88.97	41.0	2.17	81.79	31.1	2.63
June	104.81	41.1	2.55	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.06	40.1	2.57	98.88	41.2	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	88.25	33.8	2.65
July	104.19	40.7	2.56	100.28	41.2	2.46	106.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.45	87.55	40.3	2.18	81.72	32.3	2.63
August	103.79	40.7	2.55	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.30	40.0	2.43	88.78	40.9	2.17	80.07	30.1	2.66
September	106.10	41.0	2.59	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	82.22	34.8	2.65
October	102.91	40.2	2.50	96.70	39.8	2.48	105.23	39.2	2.71	92.20	38.1	2.42	88.10	40.6	2.17	81.27	30.9	2.63
November	99.84	39.0	2.56	96.93	39.4	2.46	100.34	37.3	2.69	96.32	39.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	76.85	29.0	2.65
December	102.03	38.7	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	97.40	36.5	2.67	98.66	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.0	2.20	70.76	26.6	2.68
1958: January	99.72	38.8	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	96.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	81.74	30.5	2.68
February	98.81	38.3	2.58	96.78	39.1	2.44	96.06	35.9	2.70	96.52	39.8	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.15	73.70	27.6	2.68
March	97.02	37.9	2.56	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.06	35.9	2.70	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.10	39.4	2.16	65.25	25.0	2.65
April	94.62	37.4	2.53	92.93	38.4	2.42	93.96	34.6	2.70	93.30	39.2	2.38	84.74	38.6	2.14	58.65	22.3	2.63
May	96.01	38.1	2.52	91.10	37.8	2.41	94.23	34.9	2.70	88.22	37.7	2.34	83.89	39.2	2.14	67.60	25.8	2.62
June	100.98	39.6	2.55	92.09	38.3	2.42	96.53	37.0	2.69	84.71	36.2	2.34	87.08	40.6	2.15	80.39	30.8	2.61
Mining—Continued																		
Coal—Continued			Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Contract construction									
			Bituminous						Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street construction			
1956: Average	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$83.63	44.0	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.59	40.8	\$2.46	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33
1957: Average	110.63	36.6	3.02	106.78	40.9	2.61	87.80	43.9	2.00	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	98.60	40.6	2.43
June	114.68	37.6	3.05	109.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	43.0	2.01	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43
July	112.17	36.3	3.09	110.00	41.2	2.67	90.70	44.9	2.02	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46
August	110.96	36.5	3.04	106.32	40.8	2.63	92.57	45.6	2.03	111.07	38.3	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	100.06	43.8	2.49
September	112.91	36.9	3.05	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.25	45.0	2.05	110.96	37.4	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.67	104.00	41.6	2.50
October	110.66	36.4	3.04	108.92	40.5	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.04	100.94	37.7	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.24	41.5	2.49
November	102.18	33.5	3.05	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.04	103.01	34.8	2.96	98.62	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47
December	107.92	35.5	3.04	111.64	41.5	2.69	86.31	42.1	2.05	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.60	38.0	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.45
1958: January	103.36	34.0	3.04	110.56	41.1	2.69	84.25	41.1	2.03	107.10	35.7	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	82.86	36.1	2.44
February	100.62	33.1	3.04	110.83	41.3	2.69	81.00	39.9	2.03	100.63	33.4	3.01	96.21	35.5	2.71	85.26	34.8	2.45
March	96.37	31.7	3.04	110.07	41.2	2.70	83.22	41.1	2.02	106.44	35.6	2.99	101.90	37.6	2.71	88.21	36.6	2.45
April	90.60	30.0	3.02	108.81	40.6	2.68	85.45	42.3	2.02	107.88	36.2	2.98	103.45	38.6	2.68	94.57	38.6	2.45
May	93.30	31.1	3.00	107.06	40.4	2.65	89.89	43.7	2.05	111.08	37.4	2.98	107.68	41.1	2.69	105.84	42.0	2.52
June	104.19	34.5	3.02	110.70	41.0	2.70	90.85	44.1	2.06	110.41	37.3	2.98	109.61	40.9	2.68	108.50	41.4	2.50
Building construction																		
Nonbuilding construction—Con.			Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors									
			Other nonbuilding construction						Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			
1956: Average	\$104.54	39.9	\$2.63	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.86	\$85.64	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.90	\$112.81	38.2	\$2.94	\$99.81	34.9	\$2.86
1957: Average	110.15	39.2	2.81	106.86	36.1	2.96	86.86	35.7	2.77	112.17	36.3	3.09	118.87	38.1	3.12	103.75	34.7	2.99
June	111.32	39.9	2.79	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	113.90	37.1	3.07	119.42	38.4	3.11	105.55	35.3	2.99
July	114.05	40.3	2.83	108.56	36.8	2.95	102.03	36.7	2.78	112.96	36.5	3.07	118.80	37.8	3.09	108.96	35.2	3.01
August	114.30	40.6	2.84	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.32	37.2	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.70	35.8	3.01
September	115.89	40.1	2.89	111.14	36.8	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	118.18	37.0	3.14	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.03
October	114.23	39.8	2.87	110.23	36.5	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.29	36.6	3.12	122.11	38.4	3.18	105.70	34.8	3.04
November	106.66	37.0	2.88	104.23	34.4	3.03	95.87	33.7	2.83	109.62	34.9	3.15	116.44	36.5	3.19	102.20	33.4	3.06
December	110.11	38.5	2.86	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.58	35.2	3.16	122.36	38.0	3.22	100.78	32.8	3.12
1958: January	110.59	38.4	2.88	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.39	35.1	2.86	112.39	35.2	3.19	123.80	37.4	3.23	103.80	33.7	3.05
February	102.96	36.0	2.86	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.58	31.8	2.88	107.18	35.6	3.18	121.77	37.7	3.23	106.91	34.6	3.09
March	110.30	38.3	2.88	107.71	35.2	3.06	100.04	35.1	2.85	112.29	35.2	3.19	123.80	37.4	3.23	103.80	33.7	3.05
April	110.01	38.6	2.85	108.63	35.5	3.06	101.60	35.4	2.87	113.21	35.6	3.18	121.77	37.7	3.23	106.91	34.6	3.09
May	115.26	40.3	2.86	111.08	36.3	3.06	105.12	36.5	2.88	115.12	36.2	3.18	121.68	37.9	3.21	106.79	34.9	3.06
June	115.43	40.5	2.85	110.77	36.2	3.06	103.40	36.2	2.88	114.80	36.1	3.18	122.47	37.8	3.24	107.36	35.2	3.05
Manufacturing																		
Contract construction—Continued			Special-trade contractors—Continued			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods									
			Electrical work						Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			
1956: Average	\$125.22	39.5	\$3.17	\$102.39	35.8	\$2.86	\$79.99	40.4	\$1.98	\$86.31	41.1	\$2.10	\$71.10	39.5	\$1.80	\$91.54	41.8	\$2.19
1957: Average	132.10	39.2	3.37	106.80	35.2	3.02	82.90	39.8	2.07	88.60	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88	95.47	40.8	2.34
June	134.06	39.9	3.36	108.64	36.4	2.99	83.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.20	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33
July	132.52	39.3	3.38	106.60	36.2	3.00	82.30	39.8	2.07	88.00	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.4	1.89	95.60	40.0	2.34
August	132.50	39.2	3.38	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.6	2.07	89.66	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.5	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.34
September	134.30	39.5	3.40	110.88	36.0	3.08	82.99	39.9	2.08	89.24	40.2	2.20	73.94	39.6	1.90	94.04	40.1	2.37
October	135.49	39.5	3.43	110.00	35.6	3.06	82.56	39.5	2.09	88.75	39.8	2.22	74.10	39.0	1.91	94.96	39.9	2.38
November	128.25	37.5	3.42	104.13	33.7	3.09	82.92	39.3	2.11	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.11	38.8	1.92			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ¹		
							United States			South			West					
1956: Average.....	\$70.98	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83
1957: Average.....	72.04	39.8	1.81	70.92	39.4	1.80	71.53	39.3	1.82	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.62	38.2	2.32	75.60	40.0	1.89
June.....	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	49.25	40.7	1.21	91.80	38.1	2.35	77.52	40.8	1.90
July.....	71.89	39.5	1.82	70.25	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.83	49.13	40.1	1.21	85.74	38.5	2.33	76.19	40.1	1.90
August.....	75.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.93	40.8	1.81
September.....	71.58	38.9	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.76	40.5	1.92
October.....	73.97	40.1	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	76.78	40.2	1.91
November.....	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	89.62	38.3	2.34	74.49	39.0	1.91
December.....	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	38.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	76.42	39.8	1.92
1958: January.....	69.69	38.5	1.81	67.08	37.9	1.77	67.66	37.8	1.79	48.40	39.4	1.23	82.57	35.9	2.30	74.88	39.0	1.92
February.....	70.43	38.7	1.82	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.00	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.46	39.4	1.92
March.....	70.80	38.9	1.82	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.87	38.6	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.71	37.7	2.30	75.65	39.4	1.92
April.....	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.92	38.5	1.79	69.69	38.5	1.81	48.83	38.7	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	74.45	39.6	1.88	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	49.94	40.6	1.23	91.26	39.0	2.34	78.30	40.1	1.95
June.....	76.73	40.6	1.89	74.48	40.7	1.83	75.48	40.8	1.85	51.00	41.8	1.22	92.49	39.1	2.34	79.97	40.8	1.96
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ¹			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures		
1956: Average.....	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.30	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69
1957: Average.....	75.55	40.4	1.87	76.00	40.0	1.90	56.23	39.6	1.42	56.52	39.5	1.42	61.66	40.5	1.82	70.00	40.0	1.75
June.....	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.34	40.8	1.92	57.08	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.84	69.48	39.7	1.73
July.....	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.98	38.6	1.89	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.45	61.81	40.2	1.84	68.38	39.3	1.74
August.....	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.85	71.63	40.7	1.76
September.....	78.47	41.3	1.90	76.03	39.6	1.92	56.59	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.37	40.5	1.84	72.39	40.9	1.77
October.....	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.43	62.06	40.3	1.84	72.04	40.7	1.77
November.....	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.85	69.87	39.7	1.78
December.....	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.60	40.0	1.94	54.95	38.7	1.42	53.76	38.4	1.40	61.53	39.9	1.85	70.62	39.9	1.78
1958: January.....	74.29	39.1	1.90	76.04	39.4	1.93	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.40	37.7	1.39	61.23	39.5	1.85	67.76	38.5	1.76
February.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	73.39	40.2	1.95	53.39	38.0	1.42	52.13	37.5	1.39	60.76	39.2	1.85	67.97	38.4	1.77
March.....	74.09	39.2	1.89	73.39	40.2	1.95	54.57	38.5	1.42	54.04	38.6	1.40	61.55	39.9	1.85	68.33	38.6	1.77
April.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	73.39	39.9	1.90	55.10	38.8	1.42	54.83	38.9	1.41	61.99	39.8	1.85	67.28	38.0	1.77
May.....	77.57	40.4	1.92	76.60	40.2	1.98	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.40	39.5	1.43	61.62	39.5	1.86	66.91	37.8	1.77
June.....	79.32	41.1	1.93	81.97	41.4	1.98	58.03	40.3	1.44	58.61	40.7	1.44	62.57	39.6	1.88	69.24	38.9	1.78
	Household furniture ¹			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ¹			Wood office furniture		
1956: Average.....	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$71.71	39.4	\$1.82	\$79.61	41.9	\$1.90	\$71.05	42.8	\$1.66
1957: Average.....	66.63	39.9	1.67	59.79	40.4	1.48	72.50	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	64.71	40.7	1.59
June.....	65.74	39.6	1.66	59.20	40.0	1.48	71.00	38.8	1.83	76.97	40.3	1.91	77.42	39.5	1.96	64.94	41.1	1.58
July.....	65.07	39.2	1.66	58.21	39.6	1.47	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.95	40.5	1.94	78.01	39.8	1.95	63.18	40.5	1.56
August.....	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.0	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.77	41.3	1.98	66.98	41.6	1.61
September.....	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.76	40.5	1.92	82.00	41.4	2.00	67.55	41.7	1.62
October.....	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.50	75.52	40.6	1.86	75.26	39.2	1.92	78.80	39.8	1.98	65.67	41.3	1.59
November.....	66.80	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.49	74.03	39.8	1.86	70.86	37.1	1.91	79.20	39.8	1.99	63.60	39.5	1.61
December.....	67.83	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.40	39.9	1.99	66.01	41.0	1.61
1958: January.....	63.96	38.3	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	38.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.61	39.5	1.99	63.78	39.6	1.61
February.....	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.30	39.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.40	38.7	2.00	61.82	38.4	1.61
March.....	64.68	38.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.90	37.9	1.85	69.99	36.4	1.92	78.38	38.8	2.02	60.10	37.1	1.62
April.....	63.34	37.7	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.90	37.9	1.85	70.83	36.7	1.93	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.38	37.5	1.61
May.....	63.40	37.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	65.68	35.5	1.85	74.09	38.5	1.94	76.42	38.4	1.99	60.64	37.9	1.60
June.....	65.40	38.7	1.69	58.20	38.8	1.50	69.01	37.1	1.86	80.18	40.7	1.97	78.99	39.3	2.01	63.20	39.5	1.60
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flint glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ¹		
1956: Average.....	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.09	\$84.06	41.0	\$2.05	\$66.09	40.8	\$1.64	\$80.86	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.30	41.2	\$2.75	\$79.40	39.7	\$2.00
1957: Average.....	85.28	39.3	2.17	85.22	40.2	2.12	68.40	40.0	1.71	83.03	40.5	2.05	114.62	40.5	2.83	83.38	39.8	2.10
June.....	80.63	37.8	2.15	86.08	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	108.60	39.1	2.75	84.02	40.2	2.09
July.....	80.33	39.6	2.18	84.90	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	82.82	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.82	40.2	2.11
August.....	88.84	40.2	2.21	86.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	84.05	40.8	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10
September.....	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	84.66	40.7	2.08	112.32	40.4	2.81	83.93	39.6	2.12
October.....	83.66	38.2	2.19	87.70	40.6	2.16	70.12	4										

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Glass containers		Pressed or blown glass		Glass products made of purchased glass		Cement, hydraulic		Structural clay products ¹		Brick and hollow tile							
1956: Average	\$30.50	38.7	\$2.09	\$77.51	36.7	\$1.06	\$69.12	40.9	\$1.60	\$63.94	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.44	40.8	\$1.90	\$69.97	41.9	\$1.67
1957: Average	35.01	40.1	2.12	81.66	39.4	2.07	70.67	39.7	1.78	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71
June	35.65	40.4	2.12	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.42	39.0	1.78	86.51	41.0	2.11	75.74	40.6	1.87	71.55	41.6	1.72
July	36.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.8	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.78	83.16	37.8	2.20	76.83	40.6	1.88	71.55	41.6	1.72
August	35.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.78	91.39	40.8	2.24	76.82	40.7	1.88	71.72	41.7	1.72
September	34.74	39.6	2.14	82.58	39.7	2.08	72.72	40.4	1.80	93.80	41.1	2.27	76.88	40.2	1.90	72.28	41.3	1.75
October	34.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.44	40.9	1.82	90.30	40.4	2.24	76.19	40.1	1.89	71.68	40.9	1.75
November	36.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	39.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81	91.25	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	69.43	39.9	1.74
December	35.20	40.0	2.13	83.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.91	39.9	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74
1958: January	35.80	40.5	2.13	83.42	38.8	2.15	69.92	38.5	1.79	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.06	37.6	1.89	66.35	38.8	1.71
February	36.69	40.7	2.13	81.58	38.3	2.13	67.30	37.6	1.79	87.47	39.4	2.23	69.93	37.0	1.89	64.81	37.9	1.71
March	37.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79	87.19	39.1	2.23	71.25	37.9	1.88	67.37	39.4	1.71
April	36.86	39.9	2.17	78.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.8	1.81	89.82	40.1	2.24	72.88	38.5	1.88	69.95	40.2	1.74
May	37.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.8	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.82	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	38.2	1.89	70.83	40.7	1.74
June	38.29	40.5	2.18	82.01	38.5	2.13	70.47	38.3	1.84	92.11	40.4	2.26	76.17	40.3	1.89	72.96	41.7	1.75
	Floor and wall tile		Sewer pipe		Clay refractories		Pottery and related products		Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²		Concrete products							
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$80.36	39.2	\$2.05	\$72.30	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.5	\$1.94	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75
1957: Average	75.81	39.9	1.90	73.26	39.6	1.85	83.81	38.8	2.16	73.48	37.3	1.97	82.75	43.1	1.92	80.04	43.5	1.84
June	76.50	40.0	1.92	73.51	39.1	1.88	83.28	39.1	2.13	71.71	36.4	1.97	85.55	44.1	1.94	83.59	44.7	1.87
July	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.33	40.6	1.86	85.02	39.0	2.18	71.87	36.3	1.98	84.89	43.5	1.94	81.47	43.8	1.86
August	76.30	40.5	1.91	74.57	40.2	1.88	85.88	38.9	2.20	73.70	37.8	1.99	87.02	44.1	1.96	83.76	44.5	1.87
September	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.87	82.65	37.4	2.21	74.84	37.8	1.98	86.29	43.8	1.97	82.72	44.0	1.88
October	76.99	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	84.80	38.2	2.22	74.63	37.5	1.99	85.06	43.4	1.96	83.35	44.1	1.89
November	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	82.43	37.3	2.21	73.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.93	79.10	42.3	1.87
December	75.40	39.3	1.93	70.31	37.6	1.87	83.92	37.8	2.22	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87
1958: January	73.92	38.5	1.92	65.29	35.1	1.86	80.91	35.8	2.26	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.64	41.0	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89
February	73.54	38.5	1.91	65.45	35.0	1.87	78.08	34.7	2.25	73.08	36.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.98	74.40	39.0	1.91
March	74.30	38.9	1.91	65.66	35.3	1.86	77.05	34.8	2.24	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	38.0	1.96	75.69	41.2	1.91
April	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.69	35.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.61	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May	76.44	39.4	1.94	73.34	38.0	1.95	80.19	35.2	2.24	70.85	34.9	2.03	85.77	43.1	1.99	84.58	43.6	1.94
June	77.41	39.9	1.94	76.62	39.7	1.93	82.58	36.7	2.25	71.20	34.9	2.04	88.20	44.1	2.00	88.94	44.3	1.94
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Cut-stone and stone products		Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ³		Abrasive products		Asbestos products		Nonclay refractories		Total: Primary metal industries ⁴							
1956: Average	\$99.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$53.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$58.62	40.1	\$2.21	\$64.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$59.38	39.2	\$2.28	\$56.52	40.9	\$2.36
1957: Average	79.08	40.1	1.77	56.67	40.5	2.14	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.87	41.8	2.15	90.30	37.9	2.38	98.75	39.5	2.50
June	72.22	40.0	1.92	57.74	41.0	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.88	42.8	2.17	88.53	37.8	2.35	99.29	40.2	2.47
July	71.56	40.2	1.78	58.57	39.8	2.15	88.96	39.3	2.27	86.84	41.4	2.17	88.70	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53
August	72.67	40.6	1.79	57.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27	92.18	41.9	2.20	93.54	38.4	2.41	99.82	39.3	2.54
September	73.21	40.9	1.79	57.67	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.8	2.30	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.56	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57
October	72.62	40.8	1.78	57.14	40.2	2.18	90.94	39.2	2.32	91.30	41.5	2.20	87.12	36.3	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55
November	70.27	39.7	1.77	58.29	39.3	2.17	87.93	37.9	2.32	87.59	40.5	2.17	88.57	38.8	2.38	97.63	38.2	2.54
December	70.67	39.7	1.78	58.93	39.6	2.17	82.97	39.9	2.33	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.54	35.1	2.38	97.18	38.1	2.55
1958: January	69.74	39.4	1.77	54.41	38.9	2.17	89.09	38.4	2.32	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.57	32.6	2.41	95.93	37.2	2.50
February	69.88	39.2	1.77	53.81	38.8	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30	85.36	39.7	2.15	81.74	34.2	2.39	94.21	36.8	2.56
March	71.96	40.2	1.79	58.67	39.3	2.18	89.01	38.7	2.30	84.80	39.8	2.15	83.63	34.7	2.41	95.38	37.1	2.57
April	73.21	40.9	1.79	58.96	39.7	2.17	87.09	37.7	2.31	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.69	34.6	2.39	95.20	36.9	2.58
May	74.98	41.2	1.82	54.58	38.5	2.18	86.95	37.0	2.35	86.80	40.0	2.17	83.78	35.2	2.38	96.32	37.3	2.58
June	73.88	40.6	1.82	57.34	39.7	2.20	88.13	37.5	2.35	90.20	41.0	2.20	88.69	38.8	2.41	99.96	38.9	2.61
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ⁵		Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products		Electrometallurgical products		Iron and steel foundries ⁶		Gray-iron foundries		Malleable-iron foundries							
1956: Average	\$102.06	40.5	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.53	\$88.22	40.1	\$2.20	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.8	\$2.07
1957: Average	104.79	39.1	2.65	105.19	39.1	2.60	92.00	40.2	2.32	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.53	39.0	2.16
June	104.67	39.8	2.62	105.07	39.8	2.64	92.00	40.9	2.30	88.58	39.7	2.23	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.59	39.2	2.16
July	107.17	39.4	2.73	107.50	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.36	88.31	39.6	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.18	85.85	39.0	2.15
August	105.63	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.34	40.4	2.36	87.81	39.2	2.24	84.97	38.6	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17
September	107.09	38.8	2.78	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	40.5	2.38	88.04	39.4	2.26	85.80	39.0	2.20	87.47	38.4	2.22
October	103.74	38.0	2.73	103.83	37.9	2.74	94.76	39.9	2.40	88.64	38.0	2.28	83.85	37.6	2.23	84.29	37.5	2.23
November	102.54	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.1	2.40	85.56	37.7	2.27	83.18	37.3	2.23	85.87	38.2	2.23
December	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.29	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40	86.41	37.9	2.28	83.55	37.2	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24
1958: January	100.46	36.4	2.70	100.55	36.3	2.77	98.81	41.9	2.40	83.31	38.1	2.28	78.72	36.8	2.28	81.06	36.2	2.34
February	98.18	35.7	2.75	96.20	35.6	2.76	98.23	41.1	2.39	82.76	39.3	2.28	78.94	35.4	2.28	84.45	37.7	2.34
March	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40	82.54	39.2	2.28	79.29	35.6	2.23	83.17	36.8	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Durable goods-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued																	
	Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ²			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ³		
1956: Average.....	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$88.81	41.5	\$2.14	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$83.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25
1957: Average.....	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.82	40.6	2.36	89.91	40.5	2.22	103.58	40.5	2.56	87.33	40.9	2.14	95.51	40.3	2.27
June.....	96.41	41.2	2.34	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.83	41.1	2.21	102.82	40.8	2.52	86.71	40.9	2.12	95.88	40.8	2.35
July.....	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.56	40.5	2.30	91.13	40.5	2.25	101.66	40.5	2.51	83.44	40.3	2.12	94.24	40.1	2.35
August.....	95.27	40.2	2.37	97.30	40.4	2.41	90.45	40.2	2.25	106.93	40.3	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40
September.....	96.32	40.3	2.39	97.28	40.2	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27	105.13	39.9	2.60	87.66	41.6	2.16	98.42	40.5	2.43
October.....	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.44	40.1	2.43	88.50	39.6	2.26	107.00	40.6	2.55	87.07	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42
November.....	91.63	38.5	2.38	96.64	40.1	2.41	89.15	39.8	2.24	105.29	40.0	2.53	86.76	40.5	2.30	96.32	39.8	2.42
December.....	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	90.05	40.2	2.24	105.13	40.2	2.64	88.57	40.9	2.19	96.96	39.9	2.43
1958: January.....	91.20	38.0	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.52	40.5	2.63	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.65	38.7	2.42
February.....	90.38	37.5	2.41	98.09	40.2	2.44	89.15	39.5	2.24	106.35	40.5	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	95.80	39.1	2.45
March.....	89.28	37.2	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	88.98	39.9	2.23	109.89	40.7	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.68	39.3	2.46
April.....	88.08	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	106.62	40.6	2.70	87.00	40.0	2.19	95.80	39.1	2.45
May.....	87.00	36.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	87.42	39.2	2.23	110.45	40.6	2.72	85.72	39.5	2.17	96.43	39.2	2.46
June.....	88.51	36.7	2.42	96.96	39.9	2.43	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.60	40.0	2.72	87.43	40.1	2.18	100.44	40.5	2.48
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing		
1956: Average.....	\$83.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$90.90	40.4	\$2.25	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18	\$100.14	41.9	\$2.39	\$103.42	42.0	\$2.61	\$95.83	42.1	\$2.30
1957: Average.....	84.54	40.4	2.34	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.20	40.0	2.28	100.85	40.5	2.49	105.97	40.5	2.60	95.63	40.6	2.38
June.....	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	91.88	40.3	2.28	102.01	41.3	2.47	107.00	41.5	2.60	97.23	41.2	2.37
July.....	95.18	40.5	2.35	93.69	39.7	2.36	91.77	39.9	2.30	100.69	40.6	2.48	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.56	39.9	2.37
August.....	93.13	39.8	2.34	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29	101.66	40.5	2.51	104.52	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41
September.....	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.75	40.3	2.50	93.26	40.2	2.32	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.30	40.4	2.41
October.....	97.03	40.6	2.39	98.46	39.7	2.48	91.64	39.5	2.32	99.43	39.9	2.53	102.43	38.8	2.64	96.50	39.9	2.43
November.....	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32	98.43	39.9	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.98	39.7	2.41
December.....	96.64	40.1	2.41	98.06	39.7	2.47	90.48	39.0	2.32	99.31	39.1	2.54	100.52	38.6	2.63	97.78	39.9	2.45
1958: January.....	90.34	37.8	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	38.9	2.32	98.30	38.7	2.54	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45
February.....	91.44	38.1	2.40	100.80	40.0	2.52	89.24	38.3	2.33	96.77	38.1	2.54	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.45
March.....	92.16	38.4	2.40	102.62	40.4	2.54	89.71	38.5	2.33	99.90	38.0	2.55	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45
April.....	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.86	38.3	2.32	98.14	37.7	2.55	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.26	37.4	2.44
May.....	91.64	38.3	2.39	103.68	40.5	2.56	90.57	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.9	2.58	98.58	37.2	2.65	94.33	38.5	2.45
June.....	98.17	40.4	2.43	108.37	41.0	2.57	93.60	40.0	2.34	101.14	39.2	2.58	101.73	38.1	2.67	99.20	40.0	2.45
	Primary metal industries-Continued			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁵			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
1956: Average.....	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$92.30	42.1	\$2.19	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02
1957: Average.....	90.05	40.1	2.47	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.88	41.4	2.34	85.65	40.4	2.12	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.37	39.7	2.10
June.....	104.58	42.0	2.49	89.00	41.1	2.18	97.90	42.2	2.32	85.03	40.3	2.11	74.77	40.2	1.86	82.97	39.7	2.09
July.....	104.67	41.7	2.51	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.76	43.3	2.25	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	38.5	2.09
August.....	102.91	41.0	2.51	89.98	40.9	2.20	99.64	43.4	2.25	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11
September.....	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34	90.27	41.6	2.17	75.89	40.1	1.88	85.60	40.0	2.14
October.....	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14
November.....	97.02	38.5	2.52	90.82	40.5	2.23	98.17	40.4	2.43	89.57	40.9	2.19	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.39	39.9	2.14
December.....	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14
1958: January.....	97.66	38.6	2.53	87.25	39.3	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14
February.....	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.96	38.9	2.22	98.42	40.5	2.43	82.56	38.4	2.18	72.68	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16
March.....	95.74	37.4	2.56	87.42	39.2	2.28	100.36	41.3	2.43	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.99	38.6	2.15
April.....	96.96	38.2	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.53	38.1	2.14	75.26	39.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May.....	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.63	39.4	2.25	102.59	41.2	2.49	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.38	37.5	2.17
June.....	102.83	39.4	2.61	90.67	39.9	2.27	105.92	42.2	2.51	85.28	39.3	2.17	75.46	39.1	1.93	83.49	38.3	2.18
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁶			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁷			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
1956: Average.....	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$79.99	39.6	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$67.87	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11
1957: Average.....	89.13	40.7	2.19	83.95	39.6	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	82.88	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	84.73	41.5	2.25
June.....	88.10	40.6	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21	82.80	40.0	2.07	93.66	42.2	2.23	95.67	42.9	2.23
July.....	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21	80.55	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.26
August.....	89.35	39.3	2.19	84.56	39.7	2.13	86.36	39.0	2.23	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.80	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29
September.....	95.85	42.6	2.25	86.34	40.5	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	99.29	43.0	2.30
October.....	94.02	41.6	2.26	86.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.5	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.37	41.9	2.30
November.....	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.28	82.68	39.6	2.12	92.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29
December.....	85.02	39.0	2.18	86.65	39.7	2.18	90.06	39.5	2.28	84.77	39.0	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29
1958: January.....	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28
February.....	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.6	2.30	82.64	38.6	2.13	89.63	39.4	2.28	88.38	39.2	2.28
March.....	85.03	38.3	2.22	85.41	39.0													

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ²			Vitreous-enamelled products			Stamped and pressed metal products		
1956: Average	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.96	41.5	\$2.13	\$90.82	42.3	\$2.14	\$87.78	41.3	\$2.13	\$95.64	39.2	\$1.70	\$91.94	41.0	\$2.21
1957: Average	86.79	41.0	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.25	93.56	41.4	2.26	90.13	40.6	2.22	70.49	39.6	1.78	93.84	40.8	2.30
June	90.25	41.4	2.18	91.10	41.6	2.19	94.92	42.0	2.26	91.62	40.9	2.24	68.85	38.9	1.77	96.00	41.2	2.33
July	90.67	41.2	2.19	92.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28	89.20	40.0	2.23	72.86	41.4	1.76	92.86	40.2	2.31
August	92.51	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.26	89.91	40.5	2.25	74.94	41.3	1.80	93.88	40.6	2.30
September	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.9	2.31	92.70	41.2	2.25	75.12	41.5	1.81	97.11	41.5	2.34
October	89.82	40.1	2.24	94.85	41.6	2.28	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.72	40.5	2.24	76.31	41.7	1.83	94.43	40.7	2.32
November	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29	89.02	40.8	2.28	69.36	37.9	1.83	97.64	41.2	2.37
December	91.02	41.0	2.23	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.76	41.1	2.33	89.33	39.7	2.25	70.07	38.5	1.82	93.13	39.8	2.34
1958: January	87.38	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.08	38.7	2.25	66.60	36.0	1.85	86.71	38.5	2.33
February	89.00	39.0	2.00	91.94	39.8	2.08	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.46	38.7	2.28	74.26	37.1	1.84	91.71	38.6	2.35
March	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.59	39.6	2.27	74.94	40.4	1.84	93.88	39.6	2.37
April	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.43	39.5	2.34	90.68	39.5	2.29	68.60	36.0	1.85	96.00	40.0	2.40
May	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	72.00	38.5	1.87	97.69	40.2	2.43
June	88.03	39.3	2.24	93.77	39.9	2.35	97.00	41.1	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.82	39.8	1.88	97.93	40.3	2.43
Lighting fixtures																		
1956: Average	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.72	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04	\$97.36	42.7	\$2.28	\$90.61	41.0	\$2.21	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09
1957: Average	78.80	39.7	2.01	82.21	40.1	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	98.64	41.1	2.40	95.41	40.6	2.35	91.08	41.4	2.20
June	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	90.02	41.6	2.14	103.53	42.5	2.38	97.94	41.5	2.36	90.82	41.2	2.18
July	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.18	39.6	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	103.88	42.8	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	90.45	41.8	2.19
August	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.04	88.99	41.2	2.16	102.55	42.2	2.43	96.76	41.0	2.36	90.39	40.9	2.21
September	82.62	40.2	2.05	84.03	40.4	2.08	89.40	41.2	2.17	99.29	40.8	2.45	94.82	40.6	2.36	91.88	41.2	2.23
October	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	41.0	2.19	95.01	39.1	2.43	93.55	39.6	2.37	92.70	41.2	2.25
November	82.80	40.0	2.07	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.51	40.6	2.18	98.99	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	92.48	41.1	2.25
December	78.16	38.5	2.03	82.59	39.9	2.07	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37	89.47	40.3	2.22
1958: January	76.94	37.9	2.03	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.28	39.3	2.17	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.8	2.22
February	75.75	37.5	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	84.41	38.9	2.17	98.06	38.7	2.47	89.68	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.8	2.21
March	74.77	37.2	2.01	80.29	38.6	2.08	83.71	38.4	2.18	95.45	38.8	2.46	87.63	37.1	2.37	83.28	37.6	2.22
April	75.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.78	37.5	2.12	99.54	38.9	2.45	91.85	37.7	2.35	78.29	35.6	2.22
May	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	83.22	38.0	2.19	101.59	40.8	2.49	88.72	36.9	2.35	81.54	36.4	2.24
June	79.75	38.9	2.05	82.53	39.3	2.10	85.36	38.5	2.20	105.00	42.0	2.50	91.25	38.5	2.37	84.38	37.5	2.25
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.																		
Machinery (except electrical)																		
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ²			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ²		
1956: Average	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.5	\$2.30	\$101.33	41.7	\$2.43	\$94.21	41.5	\$2.27	\$86.80	40.0	\$2.17
1957: Average	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	99.55	40.5	2.44	113.05	42.5	2.66	98.51	40.3	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30
June	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.58	41.1	2.30	100.53	41.2	2.44	112.99	42.8	2.64	96.87	40.7	2.38	91.00	40.0	2.29
July	86.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	98.98	40.4	2.45	114.70	42.8	2.68	93.85	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.28
August	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.25	40.1	2.45	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	89.06	38.9	2.29
September	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	100.60	40.4	2.46	109.50	41.2	2.69	97.44	40.1	2.43	93.37	39.9	2.34
October	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	100.40	40.0	2.31	112.78	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.5	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.35
November	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.50	39.7	2.33	102.31	40.6	2.32	116.60	42.4	2.75	97.60	40.7	2.44	92.04	39.0	2.36
December	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	103.32	41.0	2.52	117.02	42.4	2.78	98.82	40.4	2.45	94.56	39.9	2.37
1958: January	82.65	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.00	40.2	2.30	103.88	39.2	2.65	99.23	40.5	2.45	94.49	39.7	2.38
February	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.50	40.2	2.30	104.08	39.5	2.65	98.98	40.4	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39
March	80.98	38.2	2.12	93.22	39.6	2.36	102.19	40.7	2.51	105.06	39.2	2.68	101.11	41.1	2.46	94.93	39.4	2.41
April	79.78	37.8	2.11	92.76	39.8	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.06	40.0	2.45	95.70	38.9	2.40
May	79.78	37.8	2.11	93.38	39.4	2.37	99.70	39.9	2.50	106.93	39.9	2.68	97.36	39.9	2.44	98.01	40.5	2.42
June	82.01	38.5	2.13	93.85	39.6	2.37	102.66	40.1	2.56	109.34	40.2	2.72	100.26	40.1	2.60	95.68	39.7	2.41
Tractors																		
1956: Average	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.34	\$92.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.25	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.09	45.1	\$3.41
1957: Average	92.24	39.5	2.36	99.20	40.0	2.28	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	92.75	41.4	2.27	106.57	42.5	2.49
June	92.05	39.5	2.33	90.72	40.5	2.34	93.34	41.3	2.26	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.60	41.4	2.25	108.68	43.3	2.51
July	91.67	39.3	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.5	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27	93.34	41.3	2.26	106.00	42.4	2.50
August	88.92	38.0	2.34	88.98	39.9	2.28	92.10	40.6	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	103.43	41.7	2.48
September	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	93.61	40.7	2.30	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	103.78	41.5	2.50
October	93.99	38.5	2.43	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31	99.93	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4	2.33	100.19	40.4	2.48
November	93.99	38.8	2.42	89.60	38.3	2.28	89.70	39.0	2.30	88.62	38.7	2.29	92.80	39.7	2.33	99.10	39.8	2.49
December	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.02	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.5	2.32	90.16	39.2	2.30	95.18	40.5	2.35	101.01	40.6	2.51
1958: January	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32	90.99	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	96.99	39.5	2.51
February	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33	88.39	38.1	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	101.00	39.8	2.54
March	94.24	38.0	2.46	95.47	40.8	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.01	38.2	2.33	89					

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Machine tools		Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ²			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			
1966: Average	\$106.02	43.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$86.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85
1967: Average	100.86	42.5	2.30	99.25	41.7	2.26	116.33	44.4	2.62	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
June	102.00	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.60	89.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.55	40.6	1.91
July	97.17	41.0	2.38	99.29	41.3	2.41	108.03	42.2	2.50	88.97	41.0	2.17	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91
August	97.58	41.0	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.68	41.9	2.57	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91
September	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	103.28	40.7	2.54	90.64	41.2	2.20	91.80	40.8	2.25	78.74	40.8	1.93
October	95.23	39.1	2.41	96.57	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55	88.55	40.4	2.20	88.78	39.9	2.25	76.81	39.8	1.93
November	95.92	38.4	2.41	98.49	40.2	2.45	105.30	41.2	2.58	89.66	40.9	2.20	91.75	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92
December	95.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.40	105.56	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
1968: January	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.30	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.60	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
February	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.60	39.5	2.22	91.88	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.5	1.92
March	89.49	37.6	2.38	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.48	40.3	2.27	72.90	38.0	1.92
April	88.67	37.1	2.39	93.61	37.9	2.47	113.58	41.3	2.75	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
May	89.76	37.4	2.40	98.28	38.4	2.45	110.30	40.7	2.71	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.61	40.7	2.30	73.91	37.9	1.96
June	89.76	37.4	2.40	98.28	38.4	2.45	110.30	40.7	2.71	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.61	40.7	2.30	73.91	37.9	1.96
Nonmetallic mineral products—Continued																		
	Paper-industries machinery		Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ³			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			
1966: Average	\$97.65	46.5	\$2.10	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.65	42.5	\$2.18	\$90.31	42.4	\$2.15	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07
1967: Average	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.90	41.8	2.29	92.89	41.1	2.36	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.48	40.5	2.16
June	94.16	44.0	2.14	97.82	41.1	2.28	92.48	41.1	2.25	90.39	40.9	2.21	96.93	41.6	2.33	87.72	40.5	2.15
July	92.88	43.4	2.14	98.23	41.1	2.29	92.62	40.8	2.20	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.36	88.04	40.2	2.19
August	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.84	40.9	2.27	88.58	40.4	2.20	99.39	41.2	2.41	89.67	40.5	2.14
September	94.83	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.28	94.99	41.3	2.30	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23
October	94.18	43.2	2.18	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.38	40.6	2.30	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20
November	91.98	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30	88.31	39.6	2.23	95.56	40.4	2.39	87.55	39.3	2.20
December	86.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40.9	2.41	94.19	40.6	2.32	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19
1968: January	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.88	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21
February	87.20	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.86	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.05	41.3	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	87.86	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20
April	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.59	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May	89.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.8	2.40	88.03	39.3	2.24
June	88.75	39.8	2.23	97.93	40.3	2.43	92.27	39.6	2.33	90.80	40.0	2.27	94.47	39.2	2.41	88.80	40.0	2.22
Transportation and communication equipment—Continued																		
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.		Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical starters and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ⁴			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ⁵			
1966: Average	\$90.40	41.7	\$2.17	\$95.02	42.8	\$2.22	\$90.71	41.8	\$2.17	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$95.06	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.60	41.3	\$2.00
1967: Average	89.78	39.9	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.23	40.1	2.26	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.9	1.95
June	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.69	41.9	2.26	89.50	39.6	2.26	97.60	40.0	2.44	75.08	39.8	1.93
July	90.55	40.2	2.25	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.38	39.9	2.24	99.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93
August	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.89	41.0	2.29	94.34	41.4	2.28	89.33	39.7	2.25	97.88	40.2	2.42	75.96	39.0	1.94
September	92.69	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	99.64	42.4	2.35	91.03	40.1	2.27	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95
October	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	98.00	41.7	2.35	91.14	39.8	2.29	96.95	39.9	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96
November	88.46	38.6	2.28	93.53	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32	92.34	39.5	2.32	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98
December	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99
1968: January	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.35	89.78	38.7	2.32	96.20	40.0	2.48	76.56	39.0	1.96
February	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.06	39.0	2.31	90.87	39.0	2.33	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.6	1.96
March	89.32	38.0	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31	91.73	39.2	2.34	102.31	40.6	2.52	70.49	36.1	1.95
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.8	1.98
June	90.40	38.6	2.33	90.56	38.7	2.34	92.12	39.2	2.35	93.60	40.0	2.34	102.72	40.6	2.53	80.00	39.8	2.01
Consumer goods—Continued																		
	Service-industry and household machines ⁶		Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁷			
1966: Average	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.15
1967: Average	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.25	83.94	41.3	2.08	89.26	40.9	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.24
June	86.07	39.3	2.19	88.26	39.4	2.24	79.79	39.5	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.22	86.41	39.1	2.21	91.58	40.7	2.25
July	86.51	39.5	2.19	89.00	40.0	2.26	86.52	42.0	2.06	90.27	40.3	2.24	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.53	40.5	2.26
August	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.96	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06	90.72	40.5	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25
September	89.82	40.1	2.24	99.78	42.1	2.37	87.99	41.9	2.10	88.40	40.0	2.21	83.48	39.5	2.24	91.53	40.5	2.26
October	90.74	39.8	2.28	98.55	41.8	2.36	87.57	41.7	2.10	88.09	39.5	2.23	89.93	39.1	2.30	91.88	40.3	2.28
November	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.03	37.9	2.32	86.80	40.0	2.11	91.48	41.0	2.26	86.94	38.3	2.27	91.77	39.9	2.29
December	87.58	39.1	2.24	83.68	38.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.09	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.8	2.29	92.75	40.5	2.29
1968: January	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.5	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.00	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.29
February	86.																	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued									Electrical machinery								
	Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ¹			Wiring devices and supplies		
1936: Average	\$88.90	41.2	\$2.16	\$88.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$80.31	42.2	\$2.14	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.96	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$70.11	40.7	\$1.87
1937: Average	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.96	41.5	2.24	93.01	40.1	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	78.83	39.6	1.94
June	90.32	40.5	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.11	41.2	2.26	93.22	40.4	2.06	88.94	40.8	2.18	77.41	39.9	1.94
July	90.20	40.0	2.20	89.55	39.8	2.25	93.07	41.0	2.27	93.10	39.7	2.05	89.70	40.5	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.95
August	88.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25	92.81	40.2	2.06	88.91	40.0	2.19	75.48	39.1	1.93
September	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.27	39.8	2.26	92.43	40.9	2.26	93.21	40.2	2.07	89.78	40.6	2.21	76.83	39.4	1.95
October	91.54	39.8	2.30	88.76	39.1	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27	91.95	39.5	2.10	88.20	40.0	2.23	78.44	38.8	1.97
November	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28	92.65	39.5	2.10	88.60	40.0	2.24	78.21	39.3	1.99
December	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	39.8	2.27	93.02	40.5	2.28	93.56	39.6	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99
1938: January	92.37	39.9	2.32	87.62	39.0	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27	92.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.98
February	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	91.74	39.8	2.28	93.07	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	77.03	38.4	1.98
March	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.60	40.0	2.29	93.67	39.1	2.14	88.65	39.4	2.25	78.80	38.9	2.00
April	90.45	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	92.28	40.1	2.30	93.45	39.0	2.14	87.58	39.1	2.24	77.41	38.9	1.99
May	89.05	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.65	39.1	2.31	93.67	38.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	78.00	39.0	2.00
June	91.41	39.4	2.32	89.47	38.9	2.30	94.54	40.4	2.34	95.14	39.6	2.15	89.27	39.5	2.26	77.80	38.6	2.01
	Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generators for acts			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus		
1936: Average	\$94.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20	\$92.94	42.2	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.06	44.4	\$2.29
1937: Average	94.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	93.79	40.9	2.31	93.38	40.6	2.30	93.15	41.2	2.24	90.28	41.8	2.32
June	94.23	40.3	2.06	83.03	40.0	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	93.90	40.7	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	90.58	42.2	2.32
July	94.77	39.5	2.13	81.81	39.3	2.03	94.48	40.9	2.31	94.00	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31
August	88.25	40.0	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.76	41.1	2.33	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.26	90.12	42.0	2.36
September	94.35	39.6	2.13	82.61	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.8	2.36	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.26	96.91	41.7	2.30
October	94.98	39.6	2.17	82.33	40.0	2.06	97.00	40.6	2.36	91.23	39.5	2.32	92.52	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33
November	94.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.0	2.07	96.46	40.6	2.35	93.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.0	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
December	92.47	39.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.0	2.35	92.50	39.7	2.33	92.17	41.0	2.32	95.9	41.1	2.31
1938: January	93.80	39.2	2.13	80.96	39.3	2.06	93.06	39.6	2.35	90.48	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31
February	92.80	38.6	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.06	94.00	39.7	2.37	91.57	38.6	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31
March	92.35	38.3	2.15	82.32	39.2	2.10	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	39.7	2.33	86.46	37.6	2.30
April	92.60	38.6	2.14	82.08	38.9	2.11	92.04	39.0	2.36	92.50	39.7	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	87.55	37.9	2.31
May	94.20	39.8	2.17	83.28	39.1	2.13	94.01	39.5	2.36	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	88.39	38.1	2.32
June	88.60	39.1	2.19	85.57	39.5	2.15	94.98	39.7	2.39	92.70	39.8	2.33	92.97	39.9	2.33	89.94	38.6	2.33
	Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ¹			Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment		
1936: Average	\$90.40	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.71	43.0	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$75.97	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82
1937: Average	93.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.1	2.05	85.55	39.2	2.19	78.62	39.7	1.93	78.41	39.5	1.97	75.83	39.7	1.91
June	92.43	38.7	2.13	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.86	38.9	2.20	75.65	39.4	1.92	78.09	40.4	1.97	76.87	40.3	1.91
July	92.06	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20	74.45	39.2	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90
August	92.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.3	2.20	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.40	40.0	1.95	75.00	40.0	1.90
September	93.10	39.2	2.12	86.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.22	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	40.0	1.96	76.03	39.8	1.91
October	93.74	39.5	2.12	84.28	41.1	2.05	86.59	39.0	2.22	78.41	39.6	1.98	78.53	39.0	1.97	74.29	38.9	1.91
November	93.62	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.92	38.8	2.23	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.08	38.9	1.93
December	93.60	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.92	38.8	2.23	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.08	38.9	1.93
1938: January	93.00	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24	79.20	39.1	2.01	78.15	38.8	2.04	76.64	39.1	1.96
February	94.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	83.00	38.0	2.25	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.06	39.0	2.05	76.96	38.7	2.02
March	93.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.6	2.28	77.80	39.6	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02
April	91.81	37.7	2.17	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.52	37.4	2.26	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	79.78	39.3	2.03
May	92.28	37.4	2.20	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.67	37.3	2.27	77.79	38.7	2.01	80.06	39.3	2.06	79.98	39.4	2.03
June	92.40	37.8	2.18	85.90	41.3	2.08	89.08	38.9	2.29	78.74	38.6	2.04	82.78	39.8	2.08	82.21	40.1	2.05
	Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ¹			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes		
1936: Average	\$97.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$94.48	39.8	\$1.92	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14
1937: Average	70.33	38.8	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.60	40.4	2.23	95.00	40.1	2.23	90.28	40.3	2.22
June	71.95	39.1	1.82	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.60	40.4	2.23	95.00	40.1	2.23	90.28	40.3	2.22
July	97.50	37.7	1.80	85.91	39.7	2.22	80.60	40.5	2.00	87.80	39.4	2.00	97.50	39.4	2.00	90.28	40.3	2.22
August	72.96	40.1	1.92	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.23	41.0	2.25	97.66	39.8	1.70	92.65	41.1	2.25
September	74.50	40.1	1.89	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.23	40.8	2.04	93.41	41.2	2.28	97.40	39.7	1.70	90.60	40.0	2.26
October	71.80	39.8	1.86	90.12	39.7	2.27	83.22	40.4	2.06	94.35	41.2	2.29	97.82	39.3	1.73	90.97	39.9	2.28
November	90.93	37.9	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	91.03	40.1	2.27	97.64	39.1	1.73	92.11	40.4	2.25
December	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.78	40.8	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.44	39.4	2.27	96.63	39.9	1.72	91.70	40.6	2.26
1938: January	71.95	38.5	1.86	92.37	39.6	2.32	82.88	39.9	2.07	88.88	39.2	2.27	96.63	39.9	1.72	91.70	40.6	2.26
February	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.8	2.33	82.88	39.4	2.08	87.48	38.5	2.31	96.63	39.9	1.72	91.70	40.6	2.26
March	71.06	38.0	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.76	39.8	2.09	89.96	38.9	2.31	96.48	39.7	1.73	91.07	39.9	2.27
April	72.96	38.4	1.90	92.50	39.4	2.35	83.18	39.6	2.09	90.32	38.5	2.33	70.06	38.8	1.70	91.06	40.2	2.29
May	72.94	38.8	1.89	92.23	39.5	2.36	82.86	39.5	2.09	90.09	39.0	2.31	70.07	38.7	1.78	92.40	40.0	2.31
June	74.67	39.3	1.90	93.69	39.7	2.36	83.30	40.0	2.08	92.40	40.0	2.31	70.96	40.1	1.77	93.32	40.4	2.31

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Durable goods-Continued																		
Transportation equipment																		
	Total: Transportation equipment		Motor vehicles and equipment ¹		Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories		Truck and bus bodies		Trailers (truck and automobile)		Aircraft and parts ¹							
1956: Average.....	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$95.91	40.3	\$2.38	\$81.61	40.4	\$2.02	\$82.50	39.9	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28
1957: Average.....	97.36	40.4	2.41	98.40	40.0	2.46	99.85	40.1	2.49	84.66	39.7	2.13	81.35	39.3	2.07	98.78	41.0	2.36
June.....	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.42	39.6	2.46	98.60	39.6	2.49	83.85	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	95.00	40.6	2.34
July.....	95.44	39.6	2.41	94.96	38.5	2.46	96.20	38.6	2.50	84.80	40.0	2.12	82.82	39.7	2.06	94.94	40.4	2.35
August.....	97.04	40.1	2.42	98.55	39.9	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51	87.29	40.4	2.16	83.82	40.3	2.08	96.15	40.4	2.38
September.....	97.27	39.7	2.45	99.04	39.3	2.42	100.74	39.2	2.57	85.70	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38
October.....	97.57	39.5	2.47	99.18	39.2	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.24	40.1	2.40
November.....	101.50	40.6	2.50	107.68	41.9	2.57	110.14	42.2	2.61	83.81	38.8	2.16	78.84	37.3	2.06	98.16	39.9	2.41
December.....	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.65	40.1	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44
1958: January.....	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.45	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.50	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	98.66	40.6	2.43
February.....	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.45	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.69	39.0	2.18	79.54	37.1	2.08	98.06	40.4	2.44
March.....	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.69	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April.....	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.54	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May.....	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.5	2.48
June.....	100.15	39.9	2.51	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	88.04	40.2	2.19	86.92	41.0	2.12	103.22	40.8	2.53
Transportation equipment-Continued																		
	Aircraft		Aircraft engines and parts		Aircraft propellers and parts		Other aircraft parts and equipment		Ship and boat building and repairing ¹		Shipbuilding and repairing							
1956: Average.....	\$64.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$66.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$66.90	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.9	\$2.29	\$99.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average.....	65.65	40.7	2.35	68.23	41.1	2.39	67.76	41.6	2.35	99.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.29	97.81	39.6	2.47
June.....	62.97	39.9	2.33	66.76	41.0	2.36	66.12	40.9	2.35	100.06	42.4	2.36	95.99	40.8	2.37	98.98	40.4	2.46
July.....	63.18	39.8	2.34	66.29	40.8	2.36	65.88	40.8	2.35	99.30	41.9	2.37	96.80	40.8	2.39	99.63	40.5	2.45
August.....	65.04	40.1	2.37	66.16	39.9	2.41	68.20	41.3	2.38	99.07	41.9	2.37	97.04	40.1	2.42	99.70	40.2	2.48
September.....	64.80	40.0	2.37	65.11	39.3	2.42	67.23	41.2	2.36	98.64	41.6	2.39	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.64	39.1	2.51
October.....	65.20	40.0	2.38	66.78	39.5	2.43	68.77	41.5	2.38	97.73	40.9	2.39	95.31	39.9	2.45	97.64	38.9	2.51
November.....	65.82	39.8	2.40	67.17	39.5	2.46	68.77	41.5	2.38	98.00	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	92.25	39.5	2.50
December.....	67.53	39.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.50	39.0	2.50
1958: January.....	68.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38	100.43	41.5	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.50
February.....	67.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.85	37.8	2.43	94.72	37.6	2.52
March.....	68.42	40.5	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	38.8	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
April.....	67.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
May.....	101.09	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
June.....	103.63	40.8	2.54	103.12	40.6	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	103.23	41.3	2.50	97.02	39.6	2.45	99.94	39.5	2.53
Transportation equipment-Continued																		
	Boatbuilding and repairing		Railroad equipment ¹		Locomotives and parts		Railroad and street cars		Other transportation equipment		Total: Instruments and related products							
1956: Average.....	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.53	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.41	42.3	\$2.35	\$92.19	38.9	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.63	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01
1957: Average.....	77.78	40.3	1.93	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.41	40.8	2.51	99.79	39.6	2.52	79.59	39.4	2.02	83.03	40.3	2.11
June.....	78.72	41.0	1.92	99.50	39.8	2.50	102.47	40.8	2.53	97.96	39.5	2.48	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.05	40.6	2.10
July.....	78.50	40.4	1.97	101.05	40.1	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.52	100.30	39.8	2.52	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.21	40.2	2.10
August.....	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.52	103.22	40.8	2.53	99.29	39.4	2.52	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10
September.....	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.38	41.3	2.60	102.56	39.6	2.50	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.05	40.4	2.13
October.....	77.41	38.9	1.99	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	84.90	39.9	2.13
November.....	75.25	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.53	103.36	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.20	40.0	2.13
December.....	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.17	39.8	2.14
1958: January.....	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February.....	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.2	2.58	100.73	38.6	2.61	83.56	39.5	2.09	84.50	39.3	2.15
March.....	79.39	40.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17
April.....	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.06	37.1	2.68	82.56	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.8	2.17
May.....	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.65	101.53	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.48	38.8	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18
June.....	78.79	40.2	1.96	97.66	37.0	2.64	103.59	39.5	2.63	94.51	35.8	2.64	80.77	39.4	2.05	87.16	39.8	2.19
Transportation equipment-Continued																		
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		Optical instruments and lenses		Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		Ophthalmic goods ¹		Photographic apparatus							
1956: Average.....	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$93.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average.....	97.17	41.0	2.37	98.27	40.5	2.12	85.22	40.2	2.12	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.26	39.8	1.69	94.00	40.6	2.33
June.....	96.05	40.7	2.36	96.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.2	2.13	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.54	40.2	1.69	94.71	41.0	2.35
July.....	95.04	40.1	2.37	95.01	40.1	2.12	85.84	40.2	2.13	74.00	40.0	1.85	67.54	40.2	1.69	94.71	41.0	2.35
August.....	94.00	39.7	2.37	95.65	40.4	2.12	84.38	39.5	2.12	74.69	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.39
September.....	96.72	40.3	2.40	98.86	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14	75.52	40.6	1.89	69.06	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40
October.....	96.68	39.7	2.41	98.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15	76.17	40.3	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.76	39.9	2.40
November.....	96.25	40.6	2.42	98.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13	75.05	39.5	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40
December.....	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.57	39.8	2.16	84.77	39.5	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	98.08	40.2	2.49
1958: January.....	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.98	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.89	69.91					

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																		
	Instruments and related products—Continued			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ²			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware		
1956: Average	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$73.91	41.7	\$1.77	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$63.38	41.9	\$1.50	\$80.54	41.9	\$1.95
1957: Average	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.22	39.9	1.81	74.07	40.7	1.82	70.07	40.5	1.73	64.05	41.2	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
June	72.16	38.9	1.85	71.52	39.9	1.80	73.93	40.4	1.83	70.88	40.5	1.73	63.20	40.1	2.00	82.00	40.0	2.05
July	69.66	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.49	39.7	1.70	61.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	39.4	2.02
August	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.50	40.3	1.80	75.26	40.9	1.84	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.90	41.7	2.00	81.80	40.1	2.04
September	75.36	40.3	1.87	72.54	40.3	1.80	77.52	41.9	1.84	72.38	41.6	1.74	69.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07
October	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	75.51	41.2	1.85	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08
November	73.66	39.6	1.86	72.50	39.9	1.82	75.07	40.9	1.85	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08
December	72.13	38.6	1.87	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.63	41.6	1.77	63.64	40.8	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07
1958: January	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.08	39.8	1.76	70.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	39.9	2.06
February	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.76	39.0	1.84	73.05	39.7	1.84	70.40	39.6	1.76	70.76	39.1	2.04	79.95	39.0	2.05
March	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.15	39.2	1.85	73.26	39.6	1.84	69.70	39.6	1.76	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.40	40.0	2.06
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.26	39.6	1.84	70.12	39.4	1.78	81.33	39.3	2.07	80.32	39.8	2.07
May	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.29	39.4	1.86	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.6	2.08	79.57	38.4	2.08
June	73.14	38.7	1.89	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.81	40.8	1.76	81.58	39.6	2.06	80.47	39.6	2.09
Nondurable goods																		
	Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ²			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products		
1956: Average	\$62.86	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.93	39.4	\$1.62	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.32	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.38	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.90	38.9	1.64	66.70	39.0	1.70	67.30	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.81	41.0	1.91
June	64.96	38.9	1.67	62.53	38.6	1.62	66.34	39.4	1.76	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.41	38.9	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91
July	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.80	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76	65.80	39.2	1.68	64.25	38.9	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93
August	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.46	41.0	1.90
September	65.57	39.1	1.66	64.56	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75	66.80	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92
October	65.90	39.7	1.66	64.81	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75	67.09	39.9	1.67	66.76	39.5	1.69	78.53	41.0	1.92
November	65.86	39.2	1.68	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76	66.08	39.1	1.69	67.42	39.2	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91
December	65.11	38.3	1.70	62.42	37.6	1.66	66.74	38.4	1.77	66.08	39.1	1.69	64.74	38.9	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93
1958: January	66.47	38.2	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.89	38.7	1.78	67.43	39.4	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92
February	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	69.30	38.5	1.80	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.4	1.66	75.65	39.4	1.92
March	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.8	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.85	39.8	1.73	63.36	38.4	1.65	76.81	39.8	1.92
April	66.00	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.92
May	66.13	38.9	1.73	64.74	39.0	1.69	69.42	38.5	1.79	69.55	39.5	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	76.81	39.8	1.93
June	66.90	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.69	70.08	39.2	1.81	69.17	39.3	1.76	65.53	39.0	1.68	79.37	40.7	1.95
Food and kindred products																		
	Durable goods—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ²			Meatpacking, whole-sale			Sausages and casings		
1956: Average	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$85.08	41.5	\$2.06	\$74.65	42.9	\$1.74
1957: Average	75.39	40.1	1.88	75.17	40.5	1.93	87.08	40.5	2.16	95.41	41.2	2.34	88.51	40.6	2.18	77.82	42.3	1.84
June	74.64	39.1	1.85	74.94	40.9	1.93	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85
July	75.05	39.5	1.90	75.27	41.5	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85
August	74.82	39.8	1.88	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.32	88.73	40.7	2.18	78.26	42.8	1.85
September	74.82	39.8	1.88	78.09	41.3	1.91	86.00	41.1	2.18	100.06	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.73	42.1	1.87
October	73.30	39.2	1.87	77.99	40.3	1.94	89.13	40.7	2.19	90.39	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.42	41.4	1.86
November	73.12	39.1	1.87	78.18	40.4	1.95	90.53	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.88	41.0	1.86
December	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.18	40.7	1.97	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88
1958: January	76.83	39.4	1.95	80.00	40.1	2.01	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	80.41	42.1	1.91
February	75.80	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	88.30	38.7	2.23	95.53	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.6	1.90
March	75.80	39.3	1.93	79.60	39.6	2.01	88.75	39.8	2.23	95.53	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.6	1.90
April	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.35	39.3	2.22	95.53	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.66	41.7	1.92
May	75.27	39.0	1.92	80.80	39.2	2.01	88.36	39.8	2.22	97.93	40.3	2.43	93.23	40.9	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92
June	75.85	39.3	1.93	81.61	40.6	2.01	90.32	40.5	2.23	99.90	40.8	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.03	42.8	1.94
Nonfood products																		
	Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ²			Stuffed, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ²		
1956: Average	\$76.12	44.0	\$1.73	\$77.65	42.3	\$1.84	\$92.02	39.5	\$1.67	\$50.60	30.7	\$1.65	\$68.14	41.0	\$1.59	\$90.97	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average	79.00	42.7	1.85	81.90	42.0	1.95	93.57	39.0	1.63	51.98	30.7	1.69	66.33	40.8	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97
June	78.92	43.2	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96	91.18	38.0	1.61	50.24	32.0	1.87	64.99	39.6	1.66	83.66	43.8	1.91
July	80.95	43.0	1.85	86.29	43.8	1.97	94.17	41.4	1.85	54.77	33.6	1.63	67.32	44.0	1.52	80.77	44.7	1.94
August	78.57	43.1	1.84	81.31	41.8	1.95	93.93	40.7	1.62	51.34	30.2	1.70	60.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99
September	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.96	96.42	41.0	1.62	58.13	33.6	1.72	68.30	41.9	1.63	90.74	44.7	2.03
October	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.99	92.65	38.3	1.64	56.86	32.8	1.77	67.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02
November	77.08	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99	90.64	37.2	1.63	56.86	32.8	1.77	67.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02
December	79.08	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98	93.64	38.4	1.68	50.45	30.8	1.68	68.29	39.8	1.70	88.51	43.0	2.03
1958: January	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99	94.98	38.0	1.71	54.45	30.1	1.81	68.29	39.8	1.70	88.51	43.0	2.03
February	79.32	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8													

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products ²			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ³		
1956: Average.....	\$64.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.65	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$65.84	39.9	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86
1957: Average.....	58.88	44.0	2.02	80.59	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.51	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.95
June.....	56.17	43.3	1.99	80.10	44.5	1.80	78.93	40.9	1.88	78.93	40.9	1.92	70.35	40.9	1.72	92.44	43.4	2.13
July.....	59.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.94	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	42.0	2.09
August.....	60.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82	78.35	40.8	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	81.14	39.2	2.07
September.....	55.10	45.5	2.09	82.40	44.3	1.86	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.07	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.6	1.72	85.80	41.7	2.06
October.....	60.64	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.86	78.40	40.0	1.91	78.50	40.3	1.95	66.64	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.99
November.....	59.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	43.5	1.89	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.19	40.3	1.97	70.20	39.0	1.80	87.50	40.0	1.75
December.....	61.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.90	40.3	1.95	71.13	39.3	1.81	89.89	40.5	1.78
1958: January.....	62.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00
February.....	60.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.83	85.08	41.5	2.05
March.....	60.64	44.0	2.06	82.37	43.8	1.92	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	84.65	40.5	2.09
April.....	59.38	43.6	2.05	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	71.89	39.5	1.82	85.34	40.9	2.16
May.....	58.56	43.2	2.05	81.46	43.1	1.89	78.90	40.3	1.90	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.25	39.7	1.82	84.55	39.9	2.12
June.....	62.14	44.3	2.06	83.22	44.6	1.87	80.18	40.7	1.97	82.01	40.8	2.01	73.35	40.3	1.82	89.86	41.6	2.16
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ⁴			Confectionery			Beverages ⁵			Bottled soft drinks		
1956: Average.....	\$57.36	42.0	\$2.08	\$77.58	43.1	\$1.80	\$62.00	40.8	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.62	42.2	\$2.13	\$64.66	41.2	\$1.57
1957: Average.....	62.00	41.9	2.21	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.98	39.9	2.23	67.48	41.4	1.63
June.....	102.38	45.3	2.20	81.61	40.2	2.03	66.26	40.4	1.64	63.92	40.2	1.59	91.76	40.6	2.26	70.98	42.5	1.67
July.....	66.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98	64.22	39.4	1.63	61.62	39.0	1.58	83.15	41.4	2.25	72.54	42.7	1.90
August.....	60.86	41.8	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.99	40.8	1.68	80.54	40.6	2.22	69.26	42.9	1.93
September.....	62.90	42.2	2.22	83.95	41.4	1.96	67.87	40.9	1.63	65.87	40.8	1.69	89.69	40.9	2.24	69.21	42.9	1.94
October.....	63.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75	64.55	39.5	1.63	62.93	39.5	1.63	89.61	40.8	2.22	65.61	40.5	1.92
November.....	61.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	40.1	1.77	64.15	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.57	87.52	39.1	2.24	65.36	40.1	1.63
December.....	64.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	40.7	1.84	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.58	89.50	39.6	2.26	67.56	40.7	1.68
1958: January.....	63.60	41.0	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91	65.74	39.6	1.66	63.00	39.5	1.61	88.59	39.9	2.26	65.60	40.2	1.64
February.....	60.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.72	39.2	1.60	88.14	39.0	2.26	65.36	40.1	1.63
March.....	60.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.40	39.0	1.60	88.82	39.3	2.26	68.00	40.8	1.63
April.....	67.78	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13	65.02	38.7	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.25	67.40	41.1	1.64
May.....	61.54	39.8	2.30	80.80	40.2	2.04	66.18	38.8	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	82.69	40.3	2.30	68.64	41.6	1.65
June.....	68.37	42.4	2.32	84.46	40.8	2.07	66.89	39.8	1.68	64.55	39.0	1.63	95.35	41.1	2.32	71.26	43.2	1.65
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ⁶			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures		
1956: Average.....	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.60	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$66.53	41.4	\$2.00	\$69.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$58.02	38.9	\$1.44
1957: Average.....	107.44	39.9	2.72	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.86	41.1	1.87	91.05	41.2	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.65	58.67	38.6	1.52
June.....	111.35	40.2	2.77	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.18	41.4	1.84	90.69	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.58
July.....	112.74	40.7	2.77	86.02	39.1	2.20	77.61	41.5	1.87	95.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	45.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61
August.....	108.73	39.9	2.75	85.09	38.6	2.22	78.06	41.3	1.89	98.02	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.66	58.63	38.4	1.48
September.....	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.62	37.9	2.23	78.69	41.2	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.66	57.71	39.8	1.45
October.....	106.15	38.6	2.75	84.97	38.8	2.19	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	55.92	38.3	1.46
November.....	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.21	78.12	40.9	1.91	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	57.60	37.4	1.54
December.....	109.30	39.6	2.76	83.22	38.0	2.19	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.21	39.1	1.54
1958: January.....	107.25	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.24	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56
February.....	108.79	38.8	2.78	84.22	37.6	2.24	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	58.12	37.9	1.56
March.....	107.02	39.1	2.78	85.76	37.4	2.24	79.54	41.0	1.94	90.68	40.1	2.26	75.96	43.6	1.74	58.96	37.1	1.59
April.....	107.75	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.5	2.24	78.36	40.6	1.93	94.99	41.3	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65
May.....	114.62	40.8	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.32	41.1	1.93	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.90	43.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66
June.....	117.79	40.9	2.88	83.96	38.0	2.21	79.71	41.3	1.93	96.64	42.4	2.35	73.92	44.0	1.66	63.74	39.6	1.66
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
	Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Securing and combing plants		
1956: Average.....	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$68.66	41.3	\$1.00
1957: Average.....	73.60	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.6	1.32	60.75	37.1	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.39	58.35	39.9	1.50	64.02	40.2	1.60
June.....	74.59	40.1	1.86	49.63	37.8	1.32	61.94	38.0	1.63	48.32	37.6	1.40	58.35	39.9	1.50	68.30	42.1	1.62
July.....	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	58.35	39.9	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.62
August.....	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.5	1.33	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.45	37.9	1.28	58.35	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59
September.....	72.62	39.9	1.83	52.38	38.6	1.35	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	39.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.06	40.3	1.59
October.....	66.96	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.3	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.84	39.4	1.60
November.....	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.54	33.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.51	60.70	37.7	1.61
December.....	73.29	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	39.8	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.56
1958: January.....	78.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	58.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.6	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
	Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ¹			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber					
													United States			North		
1956: Average.....	\$52.39	39.1	\$1.34	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.79	39.1	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48
1957: Average.....	52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.13	39.1	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52
June.....	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	58.67	39.0	1.53
July.....	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.8	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	58.98	39.2	1.53
August.....	53.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37	55.09	39.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	56.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53
September.....	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38	55.96	38.7	1.41	57.82	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.8	1.54
October.....	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.54	37.8	1.39	56.52	39.8	1.47	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.85	39.0	1.44	61.76	39.7	1.53
November.....	51.61	37.4	1.36	51.85	37.3	1.36	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.45	56.30	39.1	1.44	61.76	39.7	1.53
December.....	52.16	37.8	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38	54.99	39.0	1.41	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52
1958: January.....	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.0	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52
February.....	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38	53.30	37.6	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.0	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52
March.....	49.62	35.7	1.37	49.35	35.5	1.37	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.52
April.....	48.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51
May.....	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.93	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	52.85	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.51
June.....	51.29	36.9	1.39	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.66	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.53
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued																		
	South			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ¹			Full-fashioned hosiery					
													United States			North		
1956: Average.....	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.9	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.9	\$1.54	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.53
1957: Average.....	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.09	37.3	1.45	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.08	38.5	1.55
June.....	54.09	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60	61.41	40.4	1.52	54.00	37.4	1.46	54.41	35.1	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54
July.....	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60	61.51	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54
August.....	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.6	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.96	37.9	1.45	55.90	38.3	1.54	59.21	38.2	1.55
September.....	55.28	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60	61.67	40.5	1.53	55.33	37.9	1.46	56.06	39.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57
October.....	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59	61.14	39.7	1.53	55.19	37.5	1.46	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58
November.....	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59	60.14	38.8	1.53	54.31	37.2	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	39.9	1.57
December.....	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.2	1.59	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	39.9	1.57
1958: January.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59	59.67	39.0	1.53	51.98	35.6	1.46	56.83	39.0	1.54	58.30	39.9	1.58
February.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.06	38.4	1.54
March.....	52.86	37.5	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.37	38.4	1.52	53.14	36.4	1.46	58.00	38.3	1.53	55.72	36.9	1.51
April.....	50.54	36.1	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59	57.68	38.2	1.51	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.46	36.5	1.52
May.....	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.96	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.5	1.53	53.29	36.5	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	56.28	38.6	1.56
June.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.06	39.0	1.54	54.76	37.6	1.46	55.94	36.8	1.52	59.08	38.5	1.55
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued																		
	South			United States			North			South			Knit underwear			Knit underwear		
1956: Average.....	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.29	\$58.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.81
1957: Average.....	56.73	36.6	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.33	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.09	37.0	1.37
June.....	53.20	34.1	1.56	49.21	37.0	1.33	51.05	38.1	1.34	48.94	36.8	1.33	58.75	38.4	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36
July.....	52.08	33.6	1.53	47.95	36.6	1.31	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.3	1.30	59.15	38.4	1.54	50.86	37.4	1.36
August.....	54.67	35.5	1.54	49.63	37.6	1.32	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.73	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36
September.....	54.01	35.3	1.53	49.24	37.1	1.32	52.80	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.03	37.7	1.38
October.....	56.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.5	1.34	52.85	38.3	1.38	48.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	51.75	37.5	1.38
November.....	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.6	1.35	52.72	38.2	1.39	48.64	36.3	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.62	36.1	1.37
December.....	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.49	39.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.38
1958: January.....	54.46	36.9	1.53	47.05	34.6	1.36	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	36.1	1.38
February.....	58.45	38.2	1.53	47.46	34.9	1.36	52.69	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38
March.....	59.36	38.8	1.53	47.64	34.7	1.37	50.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	36.3	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38
April.....	56.08	36.9	1.52	45.02	33.1	1.36	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.84	32.6	1.36	54.93	35.9	1.53	47.83	34.3	1.38
May.....	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.98	34.8	1.35	50.87	36.6	1.39	46.23	34.5	1.34	57.37	37.5	1.53	48.99	35.5	1.38
June.....	54.36	36.0	1.51	48.00	36.0	1.35	51.42	37.0	1.39	48.11	35.9	1.34	58.13	38.9	1.52	50.92	36.9	1.38
Dyeing and finishing textiles—Continued																		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles ¹			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ¹			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ¹		
1956: Average.....	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.53	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65
1957: Average.....	66.99	40.6	1.65	66.88	40.6	1.64	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	56.04	35.0	1.64	69.08	39.9	1.73
June.....	60.22	41.7	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.29	39.5	1.84	68.76	38.2	1.80	58.76	36.0	1.66	69.20	40.0	1.73
July.....	62.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	72.07	39.6	1.82	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.01	36.2	1.68	69.77	40.1	1.74
August.....	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	73.71	40.5	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.48	39.7	1.75
September.....	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.38	37.2	1.65	70.35	40.2	1.75
October.....	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64	75.44	41.0	1.84	71.53	39.1	1.83	61.38	37.2	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76
November.....	66.78	40.2	1.64	66.83	40.5	1.65	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.8	1.75
December.....	66.50																	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
	Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine		
1956: Average.....	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$68.43	38.4	\$1.73	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$54.10	41.3	\$1.31	\$57.40	43.7	\$2.00	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45
1957: Average.....	73.38	39.4	1.96	67.32	37.4	1.80	71.46	40.6	1.76	57.40	41.0	1.40	62.66	43.5	2.13	58.44	38.7	1.51
June.....	73.49	39.3	1.87	68.90	37.8	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74	58.66	41.6	1.41	63.07	43.9	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51
July.....	72.82	38.2	1.85	66.36	37.9	1.83	71.28	40.5	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	67.00	44.7	2.17	57.83	38.3	1.51
August.....	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	67.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.52
September.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.3	1.83	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.66	41.6	1.41	100.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53
October.....	77.42	41.4	1.87	68.98	36.8	1.82	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.37	40.4	1.42	98.10	45.0	2.18	58.82	38.7	1.52
November.....	74.77	40.2	1.88	68.41	37.1	1.79	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.6	1.43	96.23	44.7	2.22	57.33	37.6	1.53
December.....	72.91	39.2	1.85	66.57	37.4	1.78	72.30	40.0	1.82	58.82	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	58.36	38.5	1.53
1958: January.....	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	58.78	38.7	1.52
February.....	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.74	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.12	58.98	38.3	1.54
March.....	72.58	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.76	67.46	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	86.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54
April.....	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	83.74	39.5	2.12	57.53	37.6	1.53
May.....	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.78	68.86	38.8	1.79	57.86	39.9	1.45	86.27	40.5	2.13	57.99	37.9	1.53
June.....	73.47	38.9	1.94	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.22	39.9	1.81	59.02	40.7	1.45	95.03	43.4	2.19	59.52	38.9	1.53
Apparel and other finished textile products																		
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ²			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
1956: Average.....	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$53.12	36.7	\$1.72	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.88	36.7	\$1.25	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$46.29	36.3	\$1.11
1957: Average.....	53.64	35.0	1.49	53.01	35.6	1.77	46.23	36.4	1.27	46.46	36.3	1.28	47.06	36.2	1.30	47.47	36.3	1.17
June.....	52.98	36.8	1.48	54.08	35.8	1.79	46.37	36.8	1.26	45.97	36.2	1.27	47.19	36.3	1.30	47.02	37.0	1.16
July.....	54.15	36.1	1.50	53.90	36.1	1.77	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.48	36.6	1.27	47.34	36.7	1.29	47.30	37.8	1.16
August.....	55.20	36.8	1.50	54.62	36.1	1.79	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	48.82	38.1	1.16
September.....	55.42	36.7	1.51	53.90	35.7	1.79	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	48.15	37.2	1.16
October.....	53.49	35.9	1.49	51.42	34.7	1.77	46.96	36.7	1.28	47.66	37.1	1.29	45.92	35.6	1.29	41.18	35.5	1.16
November.....	53.10	35.4	1.50	50.34	33.9	1.78	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	47.72	35.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.16
December.....	52.80	35.2	1.50	50.54	34.4	1.76	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17
1958: January.....	53.00	35.1	1.51	50.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	46.31	36.0	1.32	40.59	34.4	1.18
February.....	52.65	35.1	1.50	50.61	35.8	1.76	44.99	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.58	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
March.....	51.70	34.7	1.49	48.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
April.....	51.75	34.5	1.50	50.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.34	34.8	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
May.....	52.20	34.8	1.50	50.19	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June.....	52.50	35.0	1.50	51.41	34.5	1.78	45.18	35.3	1.28	44.80	35.0	1.28	45.24	34.8	1.30	41.88	36.1	1.16
	Women's outerwear ³			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
1956: Average.....	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.82	35.2	\$1.58	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.38	36.3	\$1.25
1957: Average.....	58.10	35.0	1.66	56.03	34.8	1.61	46.44	36.0	1.29	68.54	33.6	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.28
June.....	55.42	34.0	1.63	53.09	33.6	1.58	45.50	35.0	1.30	65.73	32.7	2.01	48.11	35.9	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.29
July.....	56.33	34.9	1.70	54.42	33.8	1.61	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	33.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28
August.....	60.84	36.0	1.69	58.19	35.7	1.63	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	33.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	48.38	37.8	1.28
September.....	59.49	35.2	1.69	57.75	35.0	1.65	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.8	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31
October.....	56.00	34.3	1.65	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.80	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30
November.....	56.27	34.1	1.65	53.92	33.7	1.60	47.19	35.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31
December.....	55.26	33.9	1.63	53.61	33.3	1.61	46.96	36.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29
1958: January.....	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.3	1.35	46.28	35.6	1.30
February.....	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.30	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March.....	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	49.60	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April.....	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.23	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	57.32	32.7	1.93	47.89	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May.....	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	60.99	32.1	1.90	47.66	34.8	1.37	45.33	34.6	1.31
June.....	55.28	35.1	1.65	63.29	32.1	1.66	46.46	35.2	1.32	63.77	32.7	1.95	48.14	35.4	1.36	46.80	35.5	1.29
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁵			Curtains, draperies, and other home furnishings		
1956: Average.....	\$51.02	36.1	\$1.43	\$62.02	36.7	\$1.69	\$48.44	36.7	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.39	37.6	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28
1957: Average.....	52.63	35.8	1.47	62.11	35.9	1.73	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.50	35.9	1.39	56.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32
June.....	52.41	35.9	1.46	64.94	35.9	1.67	51.61	37.4	1.36	49.63	35.9	1.41	57.23	37.9	1.51	47.92	36.3	1.32
July.....	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.40	36.0	1.40	56.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31
August.....	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.3	1.70	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.60	38.4	1.50	50.05	38.5	1.30
September.....	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.59	38.5	1.30
October.....	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.72	35.3	1.72	49.39	36.2	1.37	51.66	36.9	1.40	58.45	38.2	1.53	51.19	38.2	1.34
November.....	52.48	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	58.75	37.9	1.52	49.88	37.3	1.33
December.....	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.0	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.36	37.6	1.34
1958: January.....	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.38	31.1	1.78	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.9	1.34
February.....	51.63	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	54.06	36.2	1.51	48.28	36.3	1.33
March.....	52.10	35.2	1.48	69.80	38.4	1.82	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Textile mills																		
1956: Average	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.60	39.2	\$1.42	\$53.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$4.18	44.2	\$2.06	\$75.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$73.99	41.7	\$1.82
1957: Average	59.40	39.6	1.80	57.33	39.0	1.67	55.29	42.3	2.04	53.53	43.1	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.27	41.5	1.91
June	59.40	39.6	1.80	58.09	40.2	1.47	55.07	42.2	2.03	53.53	43.1	2.17	80.10	41.4	1.93	79.46	41.6	1.91
July	60.50	39.8	1.52	58.45	39.9	1.49	57.14	42.3	2.04	54.48	43.4	2.20	80.73	41.4	1.95	80.70	41.6	1.94
August	59.15	39.7	1.49	56.53	38.8	1.86	57.55	42.5	2.06	56.26	43.3	2.20	81.57	42.2	1.94	81.52	42.4	1.94
September	62.27	40.7	1.53	58.96	38.0	1.47	58.23	42.9	2.08	56.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97	84.06	42.9	1.98
October	58.67	38.4	1.52	56.56	39.3	1.47	57.15	41.9	2.08	55.24	42.9	2.22	80.73	41.6	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.94
November	59.43	39.1	1.52	56.45	38.4	1.47	57.15	41.9	2.08	54.27	42.7	2.21	78.30	39.9	1.96	77.40	39.9	1.95
December	62.22	40.4	1.54	57.08	37.8	1.51	57.15	41.9	2.08	54.27	42.7	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.91	39.9	1.94
1958: January	60.27	39.2	1.54	58.31	39.4	1.48	58.11	41.4	2.08	53.26	42.2	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98	78.79	40.2	1.96
February	58.44	38.6	1.54	58.80	39.3	1.90	55.49	41.1	2.08	53.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.91	39.9	1.94
March	58.75	38.8	1.54	58.25	39.8	1.50	58.11	41.4	2.08	53.48	42.3	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98	78.79	40.2	1.96
April	58.75	37.9	1.55	60.15	40.1	1.59	55.69	41.0	2.09	53.04	42.1	2.21	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.21	39.7	1.97
May	58.06	38.6	1.53	63.80	41.7	1.52	58.10	41.0	2.10	53.24	42.2	2.23	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.79	40.3	1.98
June	58.14	38.4	1.54	62.37	40.5	1.54	57.99	41.7	2.11	55.42	42.6	2.24	82.61	41.1	2.01	82.39	41.4	1.99
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
Paper and allied products																		
Total: Paper and allied products																		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills																		
1956: Average	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.60	39.2	\$1.42	\$53.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$4.18	44.2	\$2.06	\$75.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$73.99	41.7	\$1.82
1957: Average	59.40	39.6	1.80	57.33	39.0	1.67	55.29	42.3	2.04	53.53	43.1	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.27	41.5	1.91
June	59.40	39.6	1.80	58.09	40.2	1.47	55.07	42.2	2.03	53.53	43.1	2.17	80.10	41.4	1.93	79.46	41.6	1.91
July	60.50	39.8	1.52	58.45	39.9	1.49	57.14	42.3	2.04	54.48	43.4	2.20	80.73	41.4	1.95	80.70	41.6	1.94
August	59.15	39.7	1.49	56.53	38.8	1.86	57.55	42.5	2.06	56.26	43.3	2.20	81.57	42.2	1.94	81.52	42.4	1.94
September	62.27	40.7	1.53	58.96	38.0	1.47	58.23	42.9	2.08	56.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97	84.06	42.9	1.98
October	58.67	38.4	1.52	56.56	39.3	1.47	57.15	41.9	2.08	55.24	42.9	2.22	80.73	41.6	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.94
November	59.43	39.1	1.52	56.45	38.4	1.47	57.15	41.9	2.08	54.27	42.7	2.21	78.30	39.9	1.96	77.40	39.9	1.95
December	62.22	40.4	1.54	57.08	37.8	1.51	57.15	41.9	2.08	54.27	42.7	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.91	39.9	1.94
1958: January	60.27	39.2	1.54	58.31	39.4	1.48	58.11	41.4	2.08	53.26	42.2	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98	78.79	40.2	1.96
February	58.44	38.6	1.54	58.80	39.3	1.90	55.49	41.1	2.08	53.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.91	39.9	1.94
March	58.75	38.8	1.54	58.25	39.8	1.50	58.11	41.4	2.08	53.48	42.3	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98	78.79	40.2	1.96
April	58.75	37.9	1.55	60.15	40.1	1.59	55.69	41.0	2.09	53.04	42.1	2.21	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.21	39.7	1.97
May	58.06	38.6	1.53	63.80	41.7	1.52	58.10	41.0	2.10	53.24	42.2	2.23	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.79	40.3	1.98
June	58.14	38.4	1.54	62.37	40.5	1.54	57.99	41.7	2.11	55.42	42.6	2.24	82.61	41.1	2.01	82.39	41.4	1.99
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																		
Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries																		
Newspapers																		
1956: Average	\$79.50	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$69.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$99.64	36.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.94	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average	83.01	40.1	2.07	78.07	40.9	1.86	96.25	38.5	2.50	102.03	34.8	2.85	101.05	38.1	2.52	94.35	39.6	2.13
June	83.01	40.1	2.07	78.07	41.0	1.85	96.00	39.4	2.50	102.96	36.0	2.86	97.71	39.4	2.48	94.56	39.7	2.13
July	82.02	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.89	38.8	2.50	100.84	35.4	2.84	100.90	39.2	2.51	93.95	39.6	2.12
August	84.24	40.8	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	98.16	38.9	2.51	100.57	35.7	2.82	104.60	40.7	2.57	96.18	39.9	2.16
September	84.38	39.8	2.12	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.53	103.46	35.8	2.89	104.49	40.6	2.57	92.89	39.2	2.16
October	83.20	40.6	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	98.70	38.0	2.52	102.82	35.7	2.88	101.77	39.4	2.56	92.68	38.1	2.17
November	86.03	40.2	2.12	77.66	40.8	1.91	98.04	38.6	2.54	105.85	36.5	2.90	101.83	40.1	2.54	94.67	39.2	2.17
December	83.10	39.2	2.12	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.70	37.7	2.54	109.10	33.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55	93.06	39.2	2.17
1958: January	81.27	38.7	2.10	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.70	37.7	2.54	109.10	33.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55	93.06	39.2	2.17
February	81.27	38.7	2.10	76.97	40.3	1.91	95.70	37.7	2.54	109.10	33.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55	93.06	39.2	2.17
March	82.60	38.6	2.14	76.90	40.1	1.92	96.14	37.7	2.55	101.44	32.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.55	94.02	39.9	2.16
April	82.60	38.6	2.14	76.90	40.1	1.92	96.14	37.7	2.55	101.44	32.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.55	94.02	39.9	2.16
May	84.63	39.0	2.17	76.61	39.9	1.92	97.01	37.6	2.58	103.72	35.4	2.93	98.81	38.7	2.57	93.58	38.9	2.20
June	84.24	39.0	2.16	77.78	40.3	1.93	97.27	37.7	2.58	103.72	35.4	2.93	100.49	39.1	2.57	96.19	39.0	2.21
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		
Chemicals and allied products																		
Total: Chemicals and allied products																		
Commercial printing																		
1956: Average	\$93.05	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$91.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.70	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11
1957: Average	95.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	94.18	38.2	1.68	73.71	39.0	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.46	41.2	2.22
June	95.04	39.6	2.40	97.08	39.7	2.45	93.90	38.3	1.67	74.07	39.4	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88	91.88	41.2	2.23
July	95.12	39.8	2.39	98.50	39.4	2.30	93.63	38.8	1.64	72.94	39.8	1.88	110.30	38.3	2.88	92.25	41.0	2.25
August	95.76	39.9	2.40	98.70	39.8	2.48	94.13	38.4	1.67	73.07	39.1	1.92	112.91	38.8	2.91	92.25	41.0	2.25
September	97.69	40.3	2.43	98.70	39.8	2.48	93.41	38.2	1.66	73.71	39.0	1.89	111.07	38.7	2.87	92.70</		

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ³			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels ⁴		
1956: Average	\$57.29	40.6	\$2.15	\$78.55	40.7	\$1.93	\$90.64	41.2	\$2.20	\$98.10	40.9	\$2.40	\$86.11	41.6	\$2.07	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03
1957: Average	53.30	41.1	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.65	41.2	2.54	89.38	41.0	2.18	87.33	41.0	2.13
June	53.94	41.2	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03	96.41	41.2	2.34	105.06	41.2	2.55	90.69	41.6	2.18	88.61	41.6	2.13
July	95.68	41.6	2.30	82.42	40.6	2.03	95.53	41.0	2.33	103.73	41.0	2.53	90.67	41.4	2.19	88.81	41.4	2.14
August	96.10	41.0	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20	89.01	41.4	2.15
September	96.87	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	98.12	41.4	2.37	108.91	41.6	2.57	89.76	40.8	2.20	87.72	40.8	2.15
October	94.48	40.9	2.21	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.34	40.9	2.38	106.30	41.2	2.58	90.13	40.6	2.22	87.70	40.6	2.16
November	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.3	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.45	40.3	2.17
December	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.5	2.06	100.28	41.1	2.44	110.09	41.7	2.64	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.23	40.2	2.17
1958: January	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18
February	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	98.47	39.7	2.43	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18
March	92.30	39.4	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.08	40.9	2.64	89.00	40.0	2.24	87.60	40.0	2.19
April	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.68	40.8	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18
May	92.78	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.58	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.20
June	96.59	41.1	2.35	86.32	41.3	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.66	95.57	42.1	2.27	94.13	42.4	2.22
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁵			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ⁶		
1956: Average	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.76	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$67.96	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.35	45.4	\$1.88	\$80.38	40.8	\$1.97
1957: Average	78.20	42.5	1.84	71.53	42.5	1.69	78.67	44.7	1.76	71.52	44.7	1.60	88.75	44.6	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08
June	78.07	42.2	1.85	71.06	41.8	1.70	80.78	43.9	1.84	73.53	43.0	1.71	89.55	45.0	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08
July	80.91	43.5	1.86	71.80	41.5	1.73	82.67	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99	83.21	40.2	2.07
August	78.81	42.6	1.85	71.97	41.6	1.73	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.90	42.8	1.78	88.31	44.6	1.98	83.82	40.3	2.08
September	80.97	43.7	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.95	45.2	1.99	85.47	40.7	2.10
October	77.98	41.3	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.32	45.8	1.71	72.07	46.2	1.56	89.75	45.1	1.99	84.82	40.2	2.11
November	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.21	41.4	1.72	79.00	45.4	1.74	71.91	45.8	1.57	91.39	44.8	2.04	85.63	40.2	2.13
December	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	89.32	44.0	2.03	86.46	40.4	2.14
1958: January	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.04	85.60	40.0	2.14
February	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.15
March	77.88	41.4	1.93	72.86	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.07	86.18	39.9	2.16
April	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.52	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.07	86.22	40.1	2.15
May	80.03	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.06	42.9	1.89	77.22	42.9	1.80	86.43	43.0	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16
June	80.34	41.2	1.95	71.46	40.6	1.76	84.46	44.0	1.92	80.48	43.5	1.85	89.65	44.6	2.01	87.23	40.2	2.17
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products		
1956: Average	\$66.30	39.0	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.89	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.26	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.82	41.7	\$2.19	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17
1957: Average	68.55	38.9	1.77	95.91	41.7	2.30	106.39	40.9	2.65	112.88	40.9	2.76	96.00	41.2	2.33	91.53	40.5	2.26
June	69.45	38.8	1.79	96.83	42.1	2.30	108.79	40.9	2.66	113.70	40.9	2.78	94.30	41.0	2.30	91.21	40.9	2.23
July	67.94	38.6	1.76	96.79	41.9	2.31	111.64	41.5	2.69	115.92	41.4	2.80	98.41	41.7	2.36	94.16	41.3	2.28
August	69.42	39.0	1.78	95.08	41.7	2.28	109.21	40.6	2.69	111.60	40.0	2.79	101.39	42.6	2.36	92.84	40.9	2.27
September	71.06	39.7	1.79	98.09	42.1	2.33	113.30	41.5	2.73	117.01	41.2	2.84	101.81	42.6	2.39	92.97	40.6	2.29
October	68.71	38.6	1.78	96.70	41.5	2.23	110.03	40.6	2.71	113.86	40.2	2.82	96.66	41.7	2.37	93.03	40.1	2.32
November	69.24	38.9	1.78	99.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	115.87	40.8	2.84	98.51	40.3	2.37	93.20	40.9	2.33
December	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.27	111.38	40.8	2.73	116.81	41.1	2.83	94.39	39.8	2.37	92.40	40.0	2.31
1958: January	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.58	41.0	2.38	109.89	40.4	2.72	116.06	40.8	2.82	98.06	39.1	2.35	87.48	38.2	2.39
February	71.94	39.1	1.84	97.82	41.1	2.38	108.53	39.9	2.72	113.24	40.3	2.81	92.02	38.5	2.35	85.04	37.3	2.28
March	71.37	39.0	1.83	96.15	40.4	2.38	109.07	40.1	2.72	114.09	40.6	2.81	91.25	38.5	2.37	87.02	38.0	2.29
April	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.23	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.88	37.5	2.29
May	72.78	39.1	1.86	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.16	40.5	2.72	113.65	40.3	2.82	98.23	41.1	2.39	87.86	38.2	2.30
June	72.15	39.0	1.86	100.08	41.7	2.40	111.38	40.8	2.73	115.46	40.8	2.83	97.99	41.0	2.39	91.73	39.2	2.34
Rubber products—Continued																		
	Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing		
1956: Average	\$100.95	39.0	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$56.02	37.6	\$1.40	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87	\$73.71	40.5	\$1.82
1957: Average	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.47	39.5	1.86	82.62	40.7	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.64	39.3	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88
June	107.28	41.4	2.59	72.29	39.5	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	58.21	37.8	1.54	77.81	39.0	1.95	74.77	40.2	1.86
July	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	58.67	38.1	1.54	78.83	39.4	1.95	77.36	40.5	1.91
August	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.89	38.2	1.57	77.22	39.4	1.96	78.91	41.1	1.92
September	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97	78.19	37.0	1.87
October	105.18	39.1	2.69	76.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99	77.90	40.0	1.90
November	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	57.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99	78.34	40.8	1.92
December	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	58.34	37.4	1.56	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.76	40.4	1.90
1958: January	98.52	38.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98	75.43	39.7	1.90

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		Transportation and public utilities
Nondurable goods—Continued																		Transportation
Leather and leather products—Continued																		Class I railroads ¹
	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods					
1956: Average	\$53.63	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.3	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12
1957: Average	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.45	38.3	1.63	53.98	37.5	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7	2.26
June	57.72	39.0	1.48	55.73	37.4	1.49	63.50	39.2	1.62	52.82	37.2	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37	93.07	41.0	2.27
July	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.22	36.0	1.37	93.42	42.6	2.24
August	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.22	37.0	1.36	93.00	42.3	2.25
September	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.50	65.11	36.7	1.64	53.58	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37	93.71	41.1	2.28
October	55.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.50	62.21	37.7	1.65	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.6	1.36	94.95	42.2	2.25
November	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.62	37.3	1.66	55.10	38.0	1.44	48.37	34.9	1.39	95.16	40.0	2.40
December	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.60	54.85	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.5	1.36	97.92	40.8	2.40
1958: January	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	59.62	33.5	1.60	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.22	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.38
February	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.60	55.82	38.5	1.45	50.40	36.3	1.39	101.20	41.5	2.44
March	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	38.0	1.40	96.24	40.1	2.40
April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.53	37.1	1.68	52.49	36.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4	2.39
May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.25	38.1	1.66	52.12	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43
June	57.38	38.0	1.51	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.69	38.6	1.65	53.36	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Transportation—Con.																		Other public utilities
	Local railways and buslines			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ¹			Line construction employees ¹			Telegraph ¹			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
1956: Average	\$64.48	43.1	\$1.96	\$73.47	39.8	\$1.86	\$60.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.33	\$92.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average	88.56	43.2	2.05	76.45	39.0	1.95	62.70	37.1	1.60	102.48	42.7	2.40	87.36	41.8	2.09	95.30	40.9	2.33
June	89.96	44.1	2.04	76.04	39.2	1.95	63.21	37.4	1.60	103.20	43.0	2.40	88.02	42.2	2.10	95.30	40.9	2.33
July	90.02	43.7	2.06	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.05	37.9	1.60	103.62	43.0	2.41	88.02	42.2	2.10	96.00	41.2	2.33
August	89.40	43.4	2.05	75.47	38.9	1.94	62.90	37.2	1.60	101.70	42.4	2.40	87.96	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34
September	90.05	43.5	2.07	73.66	38.5	1.95	66.96	39.1	1.71	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.99	41.9	2.10	97.17	41.0	2.37
October	90.01	43.0	2.07	72.22	39.2	1.97	63.41	37.3	1.70	104.00	42.8	2.43	87.15	41.5	2.10	97.58	41.0	2.38
November	88.80	42.9	2.07	70.20	40.0	1.98	62.87	37.2	1.69	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.90	41.0	2.09	97.58	41.0	2.38
December	80.65	43.1	2.08	77.59	33.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.80	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2	2.40
1958: January	88.61	42.6	2.08	76.38	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.00	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.51	40.8	2.39
February	88.93	42.5	2.09	74.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.78	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41
March	90.03	42.6	2.09	76.30	37.3	2.02	61.25	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.2	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4	2.43
April	90.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	61.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	87.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8	2.44
May	90.30	42.6	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.75	40.7	2.50	86.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.43
June	90.95	42.9	2.12	78.69	38.2	2.06	63.35	36.2	1.78	105.16	41.4	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Other public utilities—Continued																		
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
1956: Average	\$63.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$80.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$93.11	41.2	\$2.26	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$90.00	38.6	\$1.57	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24
1957: Average	97.06	41.8	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	92.45	38.1	1.94	44.85	34.5	1.30
June	98.59	41.6	2.37	89.42	40.1	2.23	96.05	40.7	2.36	85.03	40.3	2.11	93.41	38.2	1.96	45.75	34.4	1.33
July	98.41	41.7	2.36	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.58	41.0	2.38	85.24	40.4	2.11	94.48	38.6	1.97	45.67	34.6	1.32
August	97.88	41.3	2.37	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.99	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.11	94.08	38.6	1.96	45.72	34.9	1.31
September	98.47	41.2	2.39	91.70	40.6	2.26	98.97	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	93.63	38.1	1.97	44.80	34.2	1.31
October	98.64	41.1	2.40	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.13	92.79	37.8	1.97	44.48	33.7	1.29
November	96.29	41.2	2.41	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.60	40.0	2.14	92.25	37.5	1.96	44.15	33.7	1.31
December	99.95	41.3	2.42	94.56	41.3	2.29	100.85	41.0	2.45	86.48	40.4	2.14	92.43	38.3	1.93	46.08	36.0	1.28
1958: January	98.98	40.9	2.42	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	93.50	37.8	1.95	45.77	33.9	1.35
February	99.14	40.8	2.43	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.57	39.8	2.15	93.50	37.8	1.96	45.90	34.1	1.34
March	99.80	40.9	2.44	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.55	39.7	2.49	85.79	39.9	2.15	93.12	37.8	1.97	45.75	34.4	1.33
April	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.53	85.14	39.6	2.15	93.30	37.8	1.98	45.83	34.2	1.34
May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.88	37.8	1.99	46.31	34.3	1.35
June	101.18	40.8	2.48	94.07	40.2	2.34	104.14	41.0	2.54	87.23	40.2	2.17	95.32	38.2	1.71	47.81	34.9	1.37
Department stores and general mail-order houses																		
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1956: Average	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37	\$63.28	37.5	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$90.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.98	42.5	\$1.71
1957: Average	50.26	34.9	1.44	65.50	36.8	1.78	83.22	43.6	1.90	49.13	34.6	1.42	71.23	41.9	1.70	74.69	42.2	1.77
June	51.30	34.9	1.47	66.04	37.1	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.91	34.9	1.43	71.05	41.9	1.71	75.05	42.5	1.78
July	51.01	34.7	1.47	67.46	37.9	1.78	84.29	43.3	1.92	50.77	35.5	1.43	71.14	41.6	1.71	75.01	42.7	1.78
August	50.85	34.9	1.49	67.28	37.8	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	42.1	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78
September	50.96	34.7	1.46	66.43	36.7	1.81	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.68	34.5	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.22	42.4	1.80
October	49.93	34.2	1.46	66.34	36.1	1.81	82.84	43.6	1.90	49.30	34.0	1.45	71.72	41.7	1.73	75.90	42.4	1.79
November	49.39	34.3	1.44	65.52	36.0	1.82	82.65	43.5	1.90	49.25	34.2	1.44	71.05	41.9	1.71	74.40	41.8	1.79
December	52.54	37.0	1.42	65.52	36.2	1.81	82.16	43.7	1.88	50.62	35.4	1.43						

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ²			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution ³
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
1956: Average.....	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.49	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.66
1957: Average.....	64.21	98.77	80.73	43.52	40.3	1.06	43.27	39.7	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	90.48
June.....	63.80	100.13	80.95	43.42	40.2	1.08	44.04	40.4	1.09	52.40	40.0	1.31	101.06
July.....	64.52	101.44	81.33	43.93	40.3	1.09	43.38	39.8	1.09	49.91	38.1	1.31	100.23
August.....	64.31	98.84	81.43	44.25	40.6	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.88	37.6	1.30	100.83
September.....	64.48	95.44	81.13	44.11	40.1	1.10	43.98	39.6	1.11	51.85	39.3	1.31	98.52
October.....	64.74	97.70	80.77	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	100.02
November.....	64.64	98.99	81.02	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.73
December.....	65.15	98.00	81.78	44.69	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.67
1958: January.....	65.56	98.19	82.12	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.43
February.....	65.60	97.77	82.68	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.09	36.5	1.29	98.79
March.....	65.53	95.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84
April.....	65.60	98.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	98.43
May.....	65.73	103.60	82.59	44.80	40.0	1.12	44.75	39.6	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	98.26
June.....	65.82	103.74	82.70	44.97	39.8	1.13	45.38	39.7	1.14	53.07	39.9	1.33	97.13

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ Averages shown for 1958 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁵ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Item	1958						1957								Annual average	
	June ¹	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1958	
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
Gross average weekly earnings:																
Current dollars.....	\$3.10	\$2.04	\$30.81	\$31.45	\$30.84	\$31.66	\$32.74	\$32.92	\$32.56	\$32.99	\$32.90	\$32.39	\$32.80	\$32.39	\$79.99	
1947-49 dollars.....	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.04	68.19	68.18	68.53	68.43	68.20	68.89	68.54	68.84	
Net spendable average weekly earnings:																
Worker with no dependents:																
Current dollars.....	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.99	67.70	68.06	67.90	67.57	67.90	67.57	65.86	
1947-49 dollars.....	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	55.91	55.90	56.19	56.13	55.94	56.49	56.21	56.68	
Worker with 3 dependents:																
Current dollars.....	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	75.40	75.11	75.48	75.31	74.97	75.31	74.97	73.22	
1947-49 dollars.....	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.01	62.02	62.31	62.24	62.06	62.65	62.37	63.01	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities¹

(1947-48=100)

Industry	1956												1957				Annual average	
	July ¹	June ¹	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956			
Total.....	94.0	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	99.7	102.0	105.9	108.2	108.9	108.6	105.6	109.9			
Mining.....	67.5	68.0	65.1	64.5	67.0	69.3	72.6	76.9	76.1	79.8	83.1	83.4	83.3	81.4	83.8			
Contract construction.....	123.5	129.2	122.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	102.4	112.9	120.2	137.0	141.3	145.5	143.2	127.3	133.0			
Manufacturing.....	90.2	90.6	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	99.3	101.1	103.2	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.1	108.1			
Durable goods.....	92.3	93.5	91.3	91.4	94.4	95.7	99.5	105.7	108.3	110.0	111.0	112.4	110.9	112.9	117.3			
Ordinance and accessories.....	290.4	300.5	297.9	303.9	298.2	294.4	302.2	303.5	304.3	309.2	323.0	335.1	329.9	329.4	378.8			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	73.6	75.8	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	70.1	72.9	77.6	76.3	82.3	79.2	76.6	88.1			
Furniture and fixtures.....	94.0	92.4	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	101.9	103.1	107.4	108.5	107.4	101.0	103.9	107.7			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	93.9	94.8	91.0	88.9	90.2	90.2	93.0	98.9	102.8	105.5	107.3	107.0	101.9	104.5	109.6			
Primary metal industries.....	81.0	80.8	77.1	77.2	81.0	82.7	87.8	94.3	97.0	99.7	103.2	104.3	103.4	105.4	110.6			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	94.4	97.9	94.6	94.8	95.0	99.8	105.1	111.5	115.3	115.1	116.3	115.2	113.3	115.9	116.6			
Machinery (except electrical).....	85.0	86.5	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	100.7	101.1	104.5	107.5	106.2	109.2	111.0	115.5			
Electrical machinery.....	111.4	110.7	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	127.2	131.0	133.5	137.6	134.7	130.8	134.0	138.6			
Transportation equipment.....	104.7	107.7	107.1	108.3	112.5	116.5	122.9	133.4	135.5	139.0	135.9	135.6	134.9	139.6	138.6			
Instruments and related products.....	101.0	102.2	101.3	104.0	105.4	108.8	109.5	112.9	114.9	115.4	117.6	116.6	114.1	117.5	121.1			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	89.1	91.3	88.3	85.6	90.1	89.7	89.4	95.6	103.0	106.6	107.9	103.8	95.7	101.2	105.9			
Nondurable goods.....	87.8	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	91.7	92.4	95.1	98.1	97.0	93.5	93.7	97.0			
Food and kindred products.....	89.3	84.5	78.7	73.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	83.6	86.4	91.8	100.4	97.8	92.9	86.4	90.6			
Tobacco manufactures.....	65.9	68.0	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.2	86.0	81.5	91.9	100.3	88.4	70.2	80.8	86.4			
Textile-mill products.....	67.2	67.9	65.3	64.8	66.8	68.9	68.1	72.5	72.7	74.7	75.3	75.1	72.9	74.7	80.6			
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	92.0	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	98.2	96.7	98.7	100.4	102.4	103.4	106.0	98.3	102.0	104.1			
Paper and allied products.....	104.2	106.2	104.0	104.5	105.5	105.9	108.2	112.0	112.7	114.8	115.5	114.1	112.1	113.9	116.4			
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	106.6	107.7	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	106.5	113.5	112.2	113.7	114.1	111.5	110.6	112.4	112.7			
Chemicals and allied products.....	97.1	97.6	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	104.1	104.4	105.3	105.7	104.5	104.3	106.3	108.3			
Products of petroleum and coal.....	87.3	85.6	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	88.2	89.3	89.9	93.2	91.2	91.1	91.1	93.8			
Rubber products.....	86.8	86.8	82.7	82.0	87.8	89.7	96.5	104.3	105.1	105.8	105.6	105.2	103.9	104.8	106.7			
Leather and leather products.....	88.2	85.0	78.3	73.3	85.3	88.6	88.8	89.8	87.7	88.8	90.6	94.1	91.6	90.8	93.9			

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1948, see footnote 1, table A-2.
For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

(1947-48=100)

Activity	1956							1957							Annual average	
	June ¹	June ¹	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956	
Mining.....		104.7	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.5	119.2	117.6	123.1	129.7	128.5	128.6	124.3	121.6	
Contract construction.....		215.4	205.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	188.9	200.2	236.6	234.1	237.4	232.2	207.1	207.7	
Manufacturing.....	145.1	144.7	140.9	139.6	142.6	144.9	149.9	157.3	160.7	162.6	164.7	164.6	160.9	162.7	161.4	

¹ See footnote 1, table C-3.

² Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹
	Durable goods																	
	Total: Manu- facturing	Total: Durable goods				Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products		
1956: Average.....	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$2.00	\$2.18	\$2.00
1957: Average.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.28	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.05	1.98	2.47	2.41	2.18	2.10	2.18	2.10
June.....	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.84	1.77	1.73	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11	2.18	2.11
July.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.70	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.46	2.19	2.12	2.18	2.11
August.....	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.13	2.18	2.11
September.....	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	2.00	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.15	2.18	2.11
October.....	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.17	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.23	2.16	2.18	2.11
November.....	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.23	2.16	2.18	2.11
December.....	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.78	1.77	1.72	2.10	2.03	2.56	2.53	2.23	2.18	2.18	2.11
1958: January.....	2.11	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.78	1.76	1.72	2.10	2.04	2.56	2.52	2.23	2.18	2.18	2.11
February.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.04	2.56	2.53	2.23	2.18	2.18	2.11
March.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19	2.18	2.11
April.....	2.12	2.07	2.26	2.21	2.46	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20	2.19	2.11
May.....	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.46	2.41	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.02	2.58	2.55	2.25	2.21	2.19	2.11
June ³	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.46	2.44	1.89	1.82	1.78	1.74	2.10	2.03	2.61	2.57	2.27	2.21	2.19	2.11
Durable goods—Continued																		
	Machinery (except electri- cal)				Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco man- ufactures	
1956: Average.....	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.78	\$1.44	\$1.43
1957: Average.....	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.93	1.86	1.52	1.50
June.....	2.30	2.23	2.08	2.01	2.40	2.34	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.89	1.83	1.91	1.83	1.91	1.83	1.58	1.55
July.....	2.30	2.23	2.08	2.01	2.41	2.35	2.10	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.91	1.83	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.57
August.....	2.30	2.23	2.08	2.01	2.42	2.37	2.10	2.05	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.82	1.90	1.82	1.90	1.82	1.48	1.46
September.....	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.45	2.39	2.13	2.08	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.83	1.91	1.84	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42
October.....	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.40	2.13	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.94	1.87	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43
November.....	2.33	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.48	2.42	2.15	2.11	1.82	1.77	1.91	1.86	1.96	1.89	1.54	1.51	1.51	1.51
December.....	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.43	2.15	2.12	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.90	1.54	1.51	1.51	1.51
1958: January.....	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.41	2.15	2.11	1.85	1.80	1.93	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.53	1.53	1.53
February.....	2.35	2.30	2.13	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.15	2.12	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.87	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.53	1.53	1.53
March.....	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.43	2.17	2.13	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	2.01	1.95	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
April.....	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
May.....	2.37	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.49	2.45	2.18	2.15	1.84	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
June ³	2.37	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.51	2.46	2.19	2.16	1.85	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.94	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and allied indus- tries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts			
1956: Average.....	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.42	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.06	\$1.49	\$1.47		
1957: Average.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.04	1.94	2.50	-----	2.23	2.16	2.65	2.59	2.26	2.18	1.54	1.52		
June.....	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.03	1.94	2.50	-----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.60	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52		
July.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.96	2.50	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.28	2.18	1.54	1.51		
August.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.96	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.28	2.18	1.54	1.51		
September.....	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.53	-----	2.25	2.19	2.73	2.66	2.29	2.21	1.55	1.52		
October.....	1.51	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	1.98	2.53	-----	2.24	2.18	2.71	2.65	2.32	2.23	1.55	1.53		
November.....	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.26	2.20	2.73	2.67	2.33	2.25	1.57	1.54		
December.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.26	2.21	2.73	2.68	2.31	2.25	1.56	1.53		
1958: January.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54		
February.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54		
March.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	2.00	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54		
April.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.09	2.01	2.55	-----	2.27	2.22	2.74	2.69	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.55		
May.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.10	2.01	2.58	-----	2.29	2.24	2.72	2.67	2.30	2.25	1.57	1.55		
June ³	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.11	2.02	2.58	-----	2.31	2.26	2.73	2.68	2.34	2.27	1.57	1.55		

TABLE C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²	Gross	Overtime ²
	Durable goods															
	Total manufacturing		Durable goods													
			Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
1957: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.8	3.1	39.5	2.0	40.8	2.8
June.....	40.0	2.4	40.5	2.4	40.7	2.0	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.3	40.8	3.3	40.2	2.2	41.1	2.9
July.....	39.8	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.6	39.5	2.9	39.3	2.2	40.4	3.3	39.7	2.1	40.7	2.8
August.....	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.3	40.1	1.6	41.1	2.2	40.7	2.6	40.8	3.3	39.3	1.8	40.9	2.9
September.....	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	39.9	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.7	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.3
October.....	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.3	2.9	40.7	2.6	40.8	3.2	38.5	1.6	40.7	2.9
November.....	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.3	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7
December.....	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.2	2.1
1958: January.....	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.2	38.5	1.6	38.2	2.4	37.9	1.3	39.3	1.7
February.....	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.4	1.5	38.6	2.3	38.8	1.0	38.9	1.6
March.....	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.4	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.2	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6
April.....	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.3	38.0	1.3	39.0	2.2	36.9	1.0	38.9	1.5
May.....	38.7	1.7	39.1	1.6	40.6	1.8	39.6	2.6	37.8	1.3	38.7	2.6	37.3	.9	39.4	1.7
June ³	39.2	1.9	39.6	1.7	40.6	1.7	40.6	3.1	38.9	1.7	40.2	2.8	38.3	1.3	39.9	1.9
Durable goods—Continued																
			Nondurable goods													
			Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products	
1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
1957: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.6	1.2
June.....	41.1	2.7	40.4	2.0	40.1	1.9	40.5	1.8	39.9	2.2	39.2	2.4	40.9	3.3	38.6	1.5
July.....	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.6	2.0	40.1	1.8	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	39.6	1.9
August.....	40.5	2.3	40.2	2.1	40.1	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1
September.....	40.7	2.4	40.2	2.0	39.7	2.1	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.3	39.5	1.4
October.....	40.2	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.2	39.9	1.9	39.9	2.6	39.6	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4
November.....	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.6	3.0	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.2	37.4	1.5
December.....	40.3	1.9	39.6	1.3	40.2	2.0	39.8	1.8	39.6	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4
1958: January.....	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.3	1.9	40.1	2.9	38.0	1.1
February.....	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.3	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7
March.....	39.1	1.3	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.5	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8
April.....	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.8	38.0	1.3
May.....	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.8	38.7	1.6
June ³	39.6	1.5	39.6	1.2	39.9	1.5	39.8	1.3	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.6	3.1	39.6	1.8
Nondurable goods—Continued																
			Leather and leather products													
			Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products	
1956: Average.....	39.6	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.3	4.6	38.8	2.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
1957: Average.....	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	2.0	41.2	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.5	37.4	1.3
June.....	38.9	2.3	35.8	1.0	42.2	4.2	38.4	2.8	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2
July.....	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.2	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3
August.....	39.1	2.2	36.5	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.6	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5
September.....	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.8	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3
October.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.3	42.4	4.5	38.4	2.0	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.9	2.8	38.5	1.3
November.....	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.9	2.8	37.4	1.2
December.....	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.5	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2
1958: January.....	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1
February.....	37.8	1.7	35.1	.9	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.8	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.8	1.2
March.....	37.6	1.7	34.7	.9	41.4	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.1	1.2	38.0	1.3	36.2	1.0
April.....	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6
May.....	37.3	1.5	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.6	1.9	40.5	1.6	38.2	1.5	35.3	.8
June ³	38.4	1.9	35.0	.9	41.7	3.8	37.7	2.2	41.1	2.0	40.8	1.6	39.2	2.8	36.6	.9

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1955, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

³ Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Alabama									Arizona								
	State	Birmingham	Mobile	State	Phoenix	State	State	State	State	State	State	State	State	State	State	State	State	State
1956: Average	\$64.15	36.6	\$1.62	\$82.82	40.4	\$2.05	\$76.95	40.5	\$1.90	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$87.78	41.6	\$2.11	\$58.30	40.5	\$1.39
1957: Average	69.21	38.1	1.77	88.63	40.0	2.24	86.07	40.6	2.12	90.54	40.6	2.23	87.82	40.1	2.19	58.11	39.8	1.46
1957: June	68.85	38.9	1.77	88.84	40.2	2.21	84.19	39.9	2.11	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.46	39.3	2.20	58.35	39.3	1.44
July	69.45	38.5	1.79	92.06	40.2	2.25	79.42	38.0	2.09	91.21	40.9	2.23	88.04	40.2	2.19	58.03	40.3	1.44
August	71.82	36.9	1.80	91.63	40.5	2.26	91.65	41.1	2.23	91.30	40.4	2.26	88.96	39.9	2.23	58.15	40.1	1.45
September	72.23	36.7	1.82	92.09	40.3	2.30	90.54	40.6	2.23	91.94	40.5	2.27	89.82	40.1	2.24	59.71	40.9	1.46
October	70.35	36.3	1.79	88.43	39.3	2.25	93.21	41.8	2.23	90.90	40.4	2.26	88.70	39.6	2.24	59.54	40.5	1.47
November	68.92	38.5	1.79	80.83	39.4	2.26	82.43	38.7	2.13	87.30	39.5	2.21	86.29	39.4	2.19	57.22	38.4	1.49
December	69.54	38.8	1.80	90.00	39.3	2.29	83.28	39.1	2.13	90.94	40.6	2.24	88.00	40.0	2.20	58.41	39.2	1.49
1958: January	67.95	37.5	1.81	90.95	38.7	2.35	80.77	38.8	2.12	91.55	40.5	2.26	90.68	40.3	2.25	57.96	38.9	1.49
February	65.66	36.9	1.78	88.32	38.4	2.30	77.65	38.6	2.11	90.00	40.0	2.24	88.00	40.0	2.24	58.01	39.1	1.49
March	67.30	37.6	1.79	89.70	39.0	2.30	75.80	38.0	2.10	91.08	40.3	2.26	91.48	40.3	2.27	57.13	38.6	1.48
April	66.50	37.2	1.79	90.00	39.3	2.29	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.45	40.2	2.25	57.48	39.1	1.47
May	67.66	37.5	1.79	88.01	38.6	2.28	80.34	39.0	2.06	92.21	40.8	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	56.21	38.5	1.46
June	70.05	38.7	1.81	90.94	39.2	2.32	81.57	38.8	2.11	91.71	40.4	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29	57.77	39.3	1.47
Arkansas—Con.																		
California																		
Little Rock-North Little Rock																		
1956: Average	\$54.94	40.4	\$1.36	\$89.93	40.6	\$2.22	\$77.20	38.8	\$1.99	\$80.00	40.9	\$2.20	\$92.59	41.5	\$2.23	\$87.86	40.4	\$2.18
1957: Average	58.63	40.3	1.44	92.89	40.0	2.32	78.87	37.8	2.09	93.42	40.5	2.31	96.03	40.1	2.40	92.57	39.9	2.32
1957: June	58.38	40.4	1.45	93.42	40.1	2.33	79.08	38.0	2.10	93.80	40.5	2.31	97.15	39.7	2.44	93.32	40.5	2.31
July	58.97	40.5	1.45	92.38	39.8	2.32	77.64	37.1	2.09	93.32	40.4	2.31	95.26	39.7	2.46	93.30	40.2	2.32
August	58.32	40.5	1.44	92.89	40.3	2.30	81.57	39.5	2.07	92.96	40.2	2.31	90.75	39.4	2.30	93.30	40.1	2.33
September	58.61	40.7	1.44	93.14	40.1	2.32	78.81	38.1	2.07	92.68	39.9	2.32	105.28	44.9	2.35	92.08	39.7	2.34
October	58.38	40.4	1.45	91.91	39.4	2.33	80.02	38.5	2.08	92.35	39.7	2.33	96.42	40.7	2.37	93.72	39.4	2.38
November	56.84	39.2	1.45	93.14	39.3	2.37	72.90	35.1	2.05	93.30	39.7	2.35	99.08	39.8	2.51	93.35	39.4	2.37
December	58.98	40.4	1.46	94.07	39.5	2.38	75.21	36.1	2.08	94.77	40.1	2.36	101.57	40.3	2.52	97.01	40.4	2.40
1958: January	58.07	39.5	1.47	92.84	38.9	2.39	78.59	34.9	2.12	93.88	39.5	2.37	104.90	41.5	2.54	94.56	39.4	2.40
February	57.96	39.7	1.46	93.76	39.2	2.39	76.65	36.1	2.13	93.85	39.6	2.37	103.78	42.1	2.51	98.01	40.3	2.43
March	56.55	38.5	1.45	94.03	39.2	2.40	78.53	34.7	2.13	94.36	39.7	2.38	102.06	41.7	2.51	94.41	39.5	2.39
April	58.11	39.8	1.46	93.30	38.9	2.40	75.56	35.4	2.13	93.24	39.2	2.38	103.47	41.9	2.47	95.20	38.5	2.41
May	59.05	39.9	1.48	95.17	39.4	2.42	77.30	36.0	2.15	95.13	39.9	2.40	98.32	40.5	2.43	96.22	40.0	2.41
June	56.54	40.5	1.47	97.22	39.8	2.44	76.91	36.0	2.13	96.89	39.6	2.43	105.18	40.5	2.55	105.18	40.9	2.47
California—Continued																		
Colorado																		
San Diego																		
1956: Average	\$92.31	41.6	\$2.22	\$92.12	39.7	\$2.32	\$87.92	41.3	\$2.13	\$83.93	40.3	\$2.08	\$82.21	40.9	\$2.01	\$82.21	40.7	\$2.02
1957: Average	93.78	40.9	2.29	95.67	39.2	2.44	91.31	40.6	2.25	85.92	39.7	2.16	87.19	40.7	2.14	87.10	40.7	2.14
1957: June	92.38	40.4	2.27	96.30	39.0	2.43	94.06	40.4	2.24	83.92	38.5	2.16	88.18	41.4	2.13	86.88	40.6	2.14
July	92.38	40.4	2.29	95.01	39.1	2.46	88.22	40.5	2.18	87.44	40.5	2.16	88.86	41.3	2.15	88.86	41.0	2.16
August	93.67	40.5	2.31	98.51	39.8	2.42	91.75	43.0	2.11	88.35	42.7	2.07	89.01	41.4	2.13	88.58	41.2	2.15
September	94.10	40.5	2.32	97.99	40.2	2.44	91.09	42.6	2.13	86.86	40.7	2.13	85.24	40.7	2.19	90.20	41.0	2.20
October	92.42	39.8	2.32	95.06	38.9	2.46	84.53	37.5	2.26	85.09	39.9	2.13	85.24	39.1	2.18	88.44	41.0	2.20
November	92.41	39.5	2.34	96.10	38.3	2.51	96.32	40.4	2.39	87.12	38.9	2.24	88.78	41.1	2.16	90.20	41.0	2.20
December	95.99	40.4	2.37	96.10	38.3	2.51	92.48	39.0	2.37	88.23	38.9	2.27	88.56	41.0	2.16	89.76	40.8	2.20
1958: January	98.75	41.4	2.39	95.91	38.2	2.51	90.17	37.7	2.39	86.21	37.5	2.30	86.98	39.3	2.18	87.62	39.6	2.21
February	98.09	41.1	2.39	95.55	38.0	2.51	92.79	39.0	2.38	88.21	37.5	2.30	86.02	39.1	2.20	86.85	39.3	2.21
March	101.01	41.8	2.42	96.91	38.2	2.54	92.40	38.5	2.40	87.90	38.2	2.30	87.69	39.5	2.22	89.30	39.5	2.21
April	99.66	41.3	2.42	96.03	37.8	2.54	92.03	38.5	2.39	87.61	38.5	2.28	88.13	39.7	2.22	89.02	40.1	2.22
May	102.29	41.2	2.48	97.47	38.5	2.53	96.05	39.8	2.41	86.24	38.2	2.26	90.93	40.1	2.26	91.48	40.3	2.27
June	106.26	41.7	2.55	99.22	39.0	2.55	98.91	40.5	2.44	88.48	39.0	2.27	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.82	40.4	2.29
Connecticut																		
State																		
1956: Average	\$82.57	41.7	\$1.96	\$86.23	42.0	\$2.06	\$88.17	42.8	\$2.06	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91	\$85.88	40.7	\$2.11
1957: Average	84.66	40.7	2.08	88.32	40.7	2.17	86.60	41.4	2.14	81.61	40.2	2.03	81.41	40.3	2.02	88.73	40.7	2.18
1957: June	84.45	40.6	2.08	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.34	41.2	2.13	82.82	40.6	2.04	81.41	40.5	2.01	85.60	40.0	2.14
July	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.26	40.4	2.16	84.23	40.3	2.09	81.00	40.2	2.04	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.67	40.4	2.17
August	84.24	40.5	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	85.44	40.3	2.12	80.29	39.7	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	92.35	41.6	2.22
September	84.42	40.2	2.10	87.20	40.0	2.18	84.90	39.9	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	80.18	39.5	2.03	90.88	40.8	2.22
October	83.79	39.9	2.10	86.72	39.6	2.19	85.39	39.9	2.14	79.13	38.6	2.03	80.78	39.6	2.04	91.39	40.8	2.24
November	84.40	40.0	2.11	87.81	40.1	2.19	85.28	39.3	2.17	81.30	39.7	2.05	81.37	39.5	2.06	90.54	40.6	2.23
December	83.28	39.1	2.13	85.85	39.2	2.19	85.03	38.3	2.22	78.69	38.2	2.06	80.55	39.1	2.08	90.50	40.4	2.24
1958: January	82.86	38.9	2.13	85.80	39.0	2.20	85.19	38.2	2.23	79.07	38.2	2.07	80.13	38.9	2.06	89.57	40.3	2.23
February	83.25	38.9	2.14	87.24	39.3	2.22	85.43	38.4	2.23	80.22	38.2	2.10	80.75	39.2	2.06	89.50	41.8	2.22
March	83.03	38.5	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	86.30	38.7	2.23	79.80	38.0	2.10	79.66	38.3	2.06	90.17	39.9	2.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hry. earnings
	Louisiana												Maine					
	State		Baton Rouge		New Orleans		Shreveport		State		Lewiston							
1966: Average.....	\$74.98	41.2	\$1.82	\$105.79	40.7	\$2.55	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	-----	-----	-----	\$63.43	40.7	\$1.50	\$54.41	37.7	\$1.45
1967: Average.....	78.74	40.9	1.83	104.52	40.2	2.60	79.60	40.2	1.98	778.73	41.7	\$1.84	65.30	40.4	1.62	55.56	37.4	1.49
1967: June.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	103.42	40.4	2.66	80.38	40.8	1.97	77.78	42.5	1.83	63.85	40.0	1.60	55.00	37.1	1.50
July.....	80.16	40.9	1.96	103.74	39.0	2.66	81.19	40.8	1.99	79.52	42.5	1.88	65.74	41.0	1.60	56.24	38.5	1.46
August.....	79.76	40.9	1.98	104.95	41.0	2.55	82.01	40.6	2.02	77.75	41.8	1.86	65.34	41.2	1.61	56.88	38.7	1.47
September.....	79.37	40.7	1.95	107.50	40.6	2.65	79.20	39.1	1.99	80.46	41.8	1.88	65.47	40.8	1.62	56.45	37.6	1.49
October.....	80.36	41.0	1.96	107.07	40.1	2.67	80.09	40.0	2.00	77.79	41.6	1.87	60.40	40.7	1.63	55.00	37.0	1.50
November.....	80.12	41.3	1.94	116.16	40.5	2.72	78.79	39.2	2.01	79.04	41.6	1.90	61.91	38.0	1.63	55.00	33.6	1.49
December.....	81.34	41.5	1.96	110.84	40.9	2.71	79.20	39.8	2.00	77.96	41.7	1.87	65.99	39.9	1.65	54.79	36.8	1.49
1968: January.....	79.80	39.9	2.00	108.00	40.0	2.70	79.37	39.1	2.03	76.11	40.7	1.87	65.76	40.0	1.64	55.40	37.3	1.49
February.....	78.58	38.9	2.02	107.05	39.5	2.71	77.57	38.4	2.02	74.59	40.1	1.86	60.12	40.5	1.63	53.38	37.2	1.49
March.....	80.09	40.9	2.00	107.73	39.9	2.70	78.97	38.9	2.03	75.52	40.6	1.86	65.38	40.0	1.63	54.34	36.2	1.50
April.....	81.00	40.1	2.02	109.77	39.9	2.73	78.98	38.7	2.04	76.35	40.1	1.87	66.78	39.9	1.64	55.45	37.2	1.50
May.....	81.19	39.8	2.04	107.73	39.9	2.70	80.34	39.0	2.06	76.40	40.0	1.91	62.96	37.8	1.56	50.82	35.3	1.52
June.....	82.62	40.3	2.05	107.32	39.6	2.71	80.16	39.1	2.05	78.34	40.8	1.92	64.94	39.6	1.64	55.64	38.8	1.51
	Maine—Continued						Maryland						Massachusetts					
	Portland			State		Baltimore		State		Boston		Fall River						
1966: Average.....	\$68.60	41.5	\$1.65	\$79.15	40.8	\$1.94	\$83.82	41.1	\$2.34	\$72.21	40.1	\$1.90	\$75.41	40.0	\$1.88	\$54.16	37.1	\$1.46
1967: Average.....	70.08	40.9	1.71	82.03	39.9	2.06	86.47	40.1	2.16	74.28	39.4	1.88	78.90	39.5	2.00	55.18	30.3	1.52
1967: June.....	69.06	40.6	1.70	83.64	39.7	2.05	88.44	41.2	2.15	74.82	39.5	1.88	79.60	40.0	1.99	54.15	30.1	1.50
July.....	69.70	40.9	1.71	84.93	39.4	2.06	88.45	39.6	2.16	74.35	39.5	1.88	79.60	39.5	2.00	54.83	36.8	1.50
August.....	70.52	40.6	1.70	81.43	39.5	2.06	86.71	40.9	2.17	74.45	39.6	1.88	79.00	39.7	1.99	58.90	38.4	1.49
September.....	72.32	42.0	1.72	82.18	39.7	2.07	87.06	40.0	2.18	75.05	39.5	1.90	79.76	39.7	2.01	58.05	37.1	1.57
October.....	69.46	40.5	1.72	81.90	39.4	2.06	86.66	39.5	2.19	74.48	39.2	1.90	79.78	39.4	2.03	57.12	37.1	1.54
November.....	67.32	39.1	1.72	83.45	39.9	2.09	87.95	40.0	2.20	72.58	38.0	1.91	78.52	38.3	2.05	51.28	33.3	1.54
December.....	69.65	39.9	1.74	84.24	39.9	2.11	88.35	40.0	2.21	73.20	38.2	1.92	81.56	39.4	2.07	55.72	36.9	1.51
1968: January.....	72.54	40.8	1.78	83.25	39.4	2.12	87.05	39.4	2.21	73.92	38.5	1.92	79.54	38.8	2.05	56.00	36.4	1.54
February.....	73.32	40.9	1.79	80.54	38.4	2.10	84.15	38.2	2.20	74.30	38.7	1.92	79.54	38.8	2.05	55.90	36.3	1.54
March.....	71.87	39.6	1.79	82.85	39.5	2.11	86.59	38.3	2.21	73.73	38.4	1.92	78.72	37.7	2.06	54.82	35.6	1.54
April.....	72.08	39.9	1.81	82.09	38.9	2.11	86.17	39.1	2.22	73.35	38.4	1.93	78.35	38.6	2.07	55.29	36.2	1.54
May.....	69.21	38.8	1.79	83.56	39.5	2.12	87.98	39.7	2.22	74.30	38.3	1.94	80.70	38.8	2.08	55.30	33.0	1.58
June.....	67.53	38.3	1.76	84.60	40.0	2.12	86.55	40.3	2.22	76.25	38.1	1.95	82.25	39.4	2.09	55.48	34.7	1.57
	Massachusetts—Continued						Michigan											
	New Bedford		Springfield-Holyoke		Worcester		State		Detroit		Flint							
1966: Average.....	\$57.71	37.8	\$1.53	\$79.00	41.1	\$1.92	\$82.37	40.9	\$2.01	\$94.98	40.8	\$2.33	\$100.98	41.0	\$2.48	\$98.21	40.8	\$2.41
1967: Average.....	60.26	38.2	1.58	80.82	40.2	2.01	81.90	39.9	2.07	97.84	40.0	2.44	103.32	40.0	2.56	100.38	39.8	2.52
1967: June.....	59.66	38.8	1.57	80.40	40.2	2.00	83.23	41.0	2.05	97.96	39.9	2.45	103.02	39.7	2.60	98.63	39.2	2.52
July.....	60.92	39.0	1.57	81.30	40.4	2.01	81.41	40.3	2.06	96.97	39.5	2.45	103.33	38.5	2.61	101.46	39.6	2.56
August.....	60.60	38.1	1.57	81.05	40.3	2.01	82.66	39.4	2.08	97.49	39.3	2.45	103.66	39.7	2.61	102.56	40.3	2.55
September.....	61.44	38.4	1.60	81.20	40.4	2.01	81.99	39.8	2.06	100.25	40.1	2.50	105.98	39.5	2.67	111.94	39.4	2.55
October.....	61.66	38.3	1.61	80.80	40.2	2.01	82.58	39.9	2.07	98.45	39.6	2.49	103.49	39.2	2.64	107.53	40.7	2.64
November.....	60.64	37.2	1.63	79.58	39.2	2.03	77.56	37.3	2.08	100.25	40.1	2.50	106.43	40.3	2.64	113.91	43.0	2.65
December.....	61.60	38.5	1.60	81.00	39.9	2.03	82.29	39.0	2.11	99.32	39.1	2.50	102.27	39.2	2.61	104.90	40.8	2.57
1968: January.....	59.84	37.4	1.60	79.97	39.2	2.04	77.65	38.5	2.11	94.86	38.5	2.47	99.33	38.1	2.61	97.48	38.5	2.54
February.....	60.00	37.5	1.60	79.98	38.4	2.03	80.48	38.3	2.10	94.55	38.2	2.48	98.36	37.5	2.62	96.77	38.1	2.54
March.....	58.19	36.9	1.59	80.35	39.5	2.04	80.65	38.3	2.09	97.92	38.4	2.50	104.60	39.5	2.65	99.02	38.1	2.60
April.....	57.92	36.2	1.60	79.98	39.4	2.03	79.94	38.0	2.08	97.55	38.0	2.49	102.77	38.6	2.65	98.68	38.5	2.62
May.....	57.83	36.6	1.58	80.78	39.6	2.04	79.97	37.9	2.11	97.07	38.0	2.49	103.78	39.4	2.65	101.10	38.5	2.63
June.....	58.93	37.3	1.58	83.22	40.4	2.06	80.85	38.5	2.10	98.30	38.5	2.50	104.84	39.7	2.64	104.48	39.8	2.63
	Michigan—Continued						Minnesota											
	Grand Rapids		Lansing		Muskegon		Saginaw		State		Duluth							
1966: Average.....	\$56.86	40.8	\$2.13	\$98.31	41.1	\$2.39	\$88.96	40.0	\$2.22	\$88.06	40.3	\$2.20	\$81.01	40.8	\$1.99	\$83.06	38.2	\$2.18
1967: Average.....	58.70	40.1	2.21	96.51	39.5	2.49	91.05	39.4	2.33	92.95	40.1	2.32	94.03	40.2	2.09	88.52	37.6	2.30
1967: June.....	58.79	40.0	2.22	96.30	38.8	2.48	88.67	38.5	2.30	93.19	40.1	2.32	94.37	40.0	2.09	88.70	38.5	2.31
July.....	60.92	40.9	2.23	99.59	40.5	2.51	90.90	39.3	2.31	92.74	39.7	2.34	94.31	41.0	2.00	88.44	38.3	2.31
August.....	59.20	40.2	2.22	101.22	40.3	2.52	87.72	39.4	2.32	92.62	40.2	2.35	92.84	40.0	2.09	86.22	35.5	2.32
September.....	61.55	40.6	2.26	103.01	39.3	2.62	94.37	39.8	2.37	93.61	39.5	2.38	92.89	39.0	2.10	87.22	35.2	2.34
October.....	60.27	40.1	2.25	99.07	39.4	2.50	91.99	38.8	2.37	96.26	40.9	2.41	94.40	39.9	2.12	80.14	35.0	2.29
November.....	57.90	39.4	2.23	108.50	41.3	2.63	86.96	36.8	2.36	94.21	39.7	2.37	94.14	39.5	2.13	83.20	35.7	2.33
December.....	60.53	40.2	2.25	101.59	39.7	2.56	94.20	39.3	2.40	94.99	40.2	2.36	85.95	39.9	2.15	83.71	33.8	2.34
1968: January.....	59.48	40.0	2.24	100.15	39.4	2.54	92.43	39.0	2.37	86.68	39.9	2.35	85.99	39.4	2.18	85.95	36.5	2.36
February.....	57.63	39.9	2.25	100.61	39.5	2.55	90.35	37.9	2.38	92.54	38.9	2.38	85.08	39.2	2.17	87.62	37.2	2.36
March.....	60.78	39.6	2.29	103.08	39.8	2.64	89.05	38.6	2.41	92.94	38.8	2.39	84.90	39.0	2.18	86.34	36.4	2.38
April.....	58.97	38.7	2.30	100.08	38.7	2.59	92.59	38.5	2.41	92.50	38.5	2.38	84.90	39.0	2.18	86.34	36.4	2.38
May.....	61.27	39.7	2.30	102.58	39.9	2.57	89.45	37.3	2.40	95.56	40.0	2.39	85.49	39.2	2.18	86.67	36.7	2.36
June.....	62.68	40.0	2.32	93.61	36.1	2.59	90.88	37.4	2.43	98.01	40.6	2.41	85.93	39.3	2.19	83.24	37.3	2.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Minnesota—Con.			Mississippi						Missouri								
	Minneapolis-St. Paul			State		Jackson		State		Kansas City			St. Louis					
1956: Average.....	\$63.41	40.6	\$2.05	\$51.73	40.1	\$1.29	\$59.78	42.1	\$1.42	\$75.50	39.8	\$1.90	\$61.58	40.1	\$2.02	\$63.19	40.2	\$2.07
1957: Average.....	86.42	40.2	2.15	85.58	39.7	1.40	83.23	41.6	1.52	78.03	39.3	1.98	85.34	39.6	2.18	86.63	40.0	2.17
1957: June.....	86.20	40.3	2.14	85.46	39.9	1.39	81.76	40.9	1.51	78.30	39.5	1.98	85.25	39.9	2.16	87.29	40.0	2.17
July.....	86.21	39.9	2.16	86.52	39.8	1.42	82.93	41.4	1.52	77.43	39.3	1.97	84.30	39.2	2.17	85.72	39.6	2.17
August.....	86.49	40.1	2.16	87.51	40.5	1.42	84.48	41.6	1.55	78.00	39.4	1.99	85.63	39.4	2.17	85.72	39.6	2.19
September.....	87.87	40.5	2.17	87.23	40.3	1.42	84.41	42.1	1.53	78.57	39.3	2.00	86.70	39.7	2.19	87.30	39.8	2.19
October.....	88.00	39.5	2.18	86.06	39.9	1.42	85.21	41.8	1.56	77.75	38.9	2.00	87.54	39.6	2.21	86.79	39.4	2.20
November.....	86.73	39.5	2.19	86.45	39.2	1.44	85.36	41.9	1.56	78.44	39.1	2.03	88.54	39.9	2.22	88.04	39.8	2.23
December.....	87.61	40.0	2.19	87.28	39.5	1.45	87.26	42.3	1.59	80.44	39.5	2.04	89.21	40.0	2.23	88.87	40.0	2.22
1958: January.....	87.38	39.8	2.21	85.68	38.4	1.45	82.25	39.4	1.58	77.70	38.5	2.02	88.54	38.8	2.22	86.89	39.2	2.21
February.....	86.20	39.2	2.21	85.27	37.6	1.47	83.52	40.2	1.58	77.33	38.3	2.02	88.90	38.8	2.22	86.31	38.0	2.21
March.....	86.10	39.0	2.21	86.10	39.4	1.50	84.74	41.5	1.56	77.12	38.1	2.03	88.44	38.6	2.23	86.40	39.0	2.22
April.....	83.93	38.9	2.21	88.82	38.5	1.53	85.94	42.0	1.57	76.65	37.7	2.03	88.76	38.6	2.24	86.28	38.7	2.23
May.....	86.79	39.0	2.22	89.65	39.5	1.61	86.01	41.0	1.61	77.79	38.1	2.04	87.80	38.7	2.25	87.60	39.0	2.24
June.....	87.82	39.3	2.24	90.70	39.8	1.50	90.38	42.4	1.64	79.98	38.8	2.06	89.72	39.6	2.26	89.32	39.3	2.27
Montana																		
Nebraska																		
Nevada																		
New Hampshire																		
State																		
Omaha																		
State																		
Manchester																		
1956: Average.....	\$61.30	41.3	\$2.21	\$75.19	41.8	\$1.80	\$80.36	42.2	\$1.90	\$92.10	37.9	\$2.43	\$63.24	40.8	\$1.55	\$67.90	38.6	\$1.50
1957: Average.....	86.43	39.1	2.21	78.12	41.4	1.80	82.61	41.1	2.01	97.02	38.5	2.52	84.48	40.3	1.60	86.44	38.6	1.74
1957: June.....	88.09	39.2	2.25	79.35	42.6	1.86	84.35	42.1	2.01	96.01	38.1	2.52	85.44	40.9	1.60	86.98	39.3	1.53
July.....	83.21	37.3	2.23	78.17	42.0	1.80	83.19	41.4	2.01	95.70	37.7	2.54	83.92	40.3	1.59	86.82	38.9	1.53
August.....	86.66	39.1	2.22	78.01	42.0	1.86	81.24	40.7	2.00	101.82	39.5	2.57	84.32	40.2	1.60	88.45	38.2	1.53
September.....	88.43	38.7	2.23	78.33	41.5	1.89	83.16	40.8	2.04	101.25	39.4	2.57	85.37	40.6	1.61	88.08	38.5	1.55
October.....	85.39	39.3	2.17	77.92	41.4	1.89	83.52	40.4	2.04	98.56	38.3	2.60	84.98	39.5	1.61	88.90	38.0	1.55
November.....	86.83	39.6	2.19	79.59	41.4	1.92	83.75	40.6	2.06	98.64	38.5	2.55	83.87	39.3	1.62	88.35	37.5	1.57
December.....	85.30	38.9	2.22	79.64	41.6	1.91	83.27	40.5	2.05	96.64	37.9	2.59	84.15	39.6	1.62	88.81	37.7	1.66
1958: January.....	87.81	39.9	2.26	78.17	40.6	1.93	83.21	40.3	2.07	99.46	38.7	2.57	84.05	39.3	1.63	90.13	38.3	1.57
February.....	86.63	38.2	2.27	77.73	40.3	1.93	83.18	40.4	2.06	97.40	38.5	2.53	84.30	39.5	1.63	88.66	38.0	1.57
March.....	86.17	38.3	2.25	77.58	40.4	1.92	81.97	40.2	2.04	98.03	38.9	2.52	84.12	39.1	1.64	88.40	37.2	1.57
April.....	88.86	39.3	2.26	78.03	40.7	1.92	82.88	40.5	2.05	99.18	39.2	2.53	85.65	38.2	1.64	87.15	36.4	1.57
May.....	86.11	39.2	2.28	79.66	41.8	1.92	84.36	40.8	2.07	97.41	38.5	2.53	82.69	38.4	1.63	87.99	36.7	1.58
June.....	89.03	39.1	2.28	81.51	42.6	1.91	87.16	41.6	2.09	100.58	38.1	2.64	85.60	40.0	1.64	91.94	39.2	1.58
New Jersey																		
New Mexico																		
State																		
Newark-Jersey City ¹																		
Paterson ¹																		
Perth Amboy ¹																		
Trenton																		
State																		
1956: Average.....	\$62.98	40.5	\$2.05	\$64.33	40.6	\$2.08	\$63.31	41.1	\$2.03	\$64.85	40.5	\$2.10	\$61.41	40.3	\$2.02	\$65.70	41.2	\$2.08
1957: Average.....	85.23	39.9	2.14	86.46	39.9	2.17	85.37	40.5	2.11	87.98	39.9	2.19	84.18	39.8	2.12	88.98	40.9	2.20
1957: June.....	85.61	40.1	2.14	86.60	40.0	2.16	85.97	40.9	2.10	87.06	40.1	2.17	84.60	40.0	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19
July.....	85.08	39.7	2.14	86.87	39.8	2.17	85.18	40.3	2.11	88.22	39.9	2.21	82.43	39.7	2.13	87.45	40.3	2.17
August.....	85.40	40.0	2.13	87.04	40.0	2.18	85.04	40.4	2.10	86.74	39.5	2.20	84.07	39.9	2.11	89.79	41.0	2.19
September.....	86.05	40.1	2.15	86.82	39.9	2.18	85.66	40.5	2.12	87.78	39.9	2.20	85.14	40.0	2.16	92.89	41.1	2.26
October.....	84.65	39.3	2.15	86.19	39.5	2.18	84.82	39.7	2.13	86.65	39.1	2.22	83.85	39.2	2.14	92.34	40.5	2.28
November.....	85.85	39.6	2.17	86.90	39.7	2.19	86.19	40.2	2.15	87.11	39.4	2.21	88.63	40.6	2.19	92.73	40.1	2.30
December.....	86.01	39.4	2.18	88.38	39.0	2.22	85.53	39.6	2.15	87.44	39.3	2.23	81.24	39.8	2.14	90.52	41.2	2.27
1958: January.....	84.80	38.9	2.18	86.80	39.1	2.22	82.96	38.7	2.14	87.07	39.2	2.23	83.60	39.6	2.16	88.04	40.2	2.19
February.....	84.47	38.5	2.18	86.40	38.9	2.22	84.61	39.3	2.14	86.41	38.8	2.23	82.25	38.4	2.14	85.72	39.5	2.17
March.....	84.96	38.9	2.18	86.53	39.1	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	86.68	38.5	2.23	85.42	39.4	2.17	88.62	40.1	2.21
April.....	84.42	38.6																

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area ¹—Continued

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
New York—Continued																		
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties ¹			New York-North-eastern New Jersey			New York City ¹			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome		
1956: Average.....	\$60.07	41.7	\$2.16	\$78.79	39.2	\$2.01	\$74.76	38.0	\$1.97	\$85.07	40.8	\$2.10	\$83.61	41.4	\$2.02	\$78.42	41.2	\$1.90
1957: Average.....	89.18	40.4	2.21	81.09	38.8	2.09	77.16	37.7	2.04	87.64	39.9	2.20	85.25	40.4	2.11	80.22	40.4	1.99
1957: June.....	87.94	40.0	2.20	81.51	39.0	2.09	76.80	37.8	2.03	87.07	40.2	2.18	84.82	40.5	2.09	80.64	40.6	1.99
July.....	87.14	39.5	2.21	81.45	38.6	2.11	77.32	37.5	2.07	87.34	40.2	2.18	84.56	40.0	2.12	81.83	40.6	2.01
August.....	87.68	39.6	2.22	82.08	38.9	2.11	78.94	38.0	2.06	86.63	39.8	2.15	86.23	40.5	2.13	79.91	40.4	1.98
September.....	88.17	40.2	2.20	82.11	39.1	2.10	78.68	38.3	2.05	86.96	40.0	2.22	86.80	40.6	2.14	80.71	40.4	2.00
October.....	87.18	39.7	2.20	80.85	38.5	2.10	77.45	37.7	2.05	87.53	39.1	2.24	86.40	40.1	2.16	80.54	40.0	2.02
November.....	86.41	39.3	2.20	81.66	38.7	2.11	77.53	37.7	2.05	86.88	40.1	2.24	86.61	40.1	2.16	81.96	40.3	2.04
December.....	86.72	39.1	2.22	81.37	38.2	2.13	76.86	36.9	2.08	88.87	38.5	2.25	85.92	39.9	2.15	81.40	40.0	2.04
1958: January.....	87.27	39.6	2.20	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.12	36.9	2.12	87.64	38.6	2.26	85.21	39.4	2.16	80.80	39.5	2.05
February.....	86.22	39.1	2.21	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.06	36.9	2.11	86.40	38.1	2.27	78.58	39.3	2.16	78.73	38.6	2.04
March.....	87.66	40.0	2.19	81.06	37.7	2.15	77.36	36.7	2.11	87.94	38.7	2.27	85.83	39.5	2.17	80.09	39.5	2.04
April.....	86.11	40.4	2.21	81.06	37.7	2.15	77.25	36.6	2.11	88.48	38.9	2.28	84.53	39.9	2.17	79.52	39.2	2.03
May.....	86.98	40.1	2.24	81.49	37.9	2.15	78.28	37.1	2.11	89.25	39.0	2.29	85.26	39.9	2.19	80.44	39.6	2.03
June.....	92.12	40.6	2.27	82.94	38.4	2.16	78.96	37.4	2.11	90.36	39.3	2.30	86.65	39.4	2.20	81.71	40.1	2.04
New York—Con.																		
	Westchester County ¹			State			Charlotte			Greensboro-High Point			State			Fargo		
1956: Average.....	\$79.92	40.4	\$1.98	\$54.26	39.9	\$1.30	\$58.61	40.7	\$1.44	\$33.24	38.3	\$1.39	\$75.53	43.7	\$1.73	\$80.94	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	82.44	39.8	2.07	55.91	39.1	1.43	61.81	40.2	1.53	55.25	38.1	1.45	78.74	42.8	1.84	82.10	42.1	1.95
1957: June.....	86.97	41.3	2.11	55.20	38.6	1.43	61.97	40.5	1.53	54.09	37.8	1.45	78.27	42.8	1.83	82.07	42.3	1.94
July.....	82.77	39.9	2.06	55.34	38.7	1.43	60.89	39.5	1.53	53.57	37.2	1.44	82.16	44.5	1.93	87.42	43.6	1.92
August.....	82.93	40.3	2.06	55.95	39.4	1.42	60.74	39.7	1.53	56.35	38.0	1.45	79.00	43.0	1.84	82.94	42.6	1.88
September.....	82.52	39.6	2.08	55.95	39.4	1.42	62.22	40.4	1.54	54.96	37.9	1.45	79.53	43.0	1.86	81.73	41.9	1.85
October.....	82.26	39.2	2.10	56.91	39.8	1.43	62.66	40.7	1.54	56.26	38.8	1.45	84.89	44.1	1.93	83.42	41.4	2.01
November.....	87.90	40.4	2.18	56.02	38.9	1.44	61.45	39.9	1.54	55.68	38.4	1.45	79.04	41.5	1.90	80.77	39.5	2.04
December.....	82.14	38.2	2.15	56.16	39.0	1.44	62.22	40.4	1.54	55.92	38.3	1.46	77.28	41.6	1.87	81.06	40.7	1.99
1958: January.....	76.90	38.8	2.09	53.71	37.3	1.44	61.38	39.6	1.55	52.35	38.1	1.45	78.62	41.5	1.90	81.17	40.6	2.00
February.....	81.67	38.5	2.13	54.14	37.6	1.44	62.09	38.8	1.56	53.73	38.8	1.46	78.74	41.5	1.89	79.49	39.5	2.01
March.....	81.17	37.9	2.14	54.81	37.8	1.45	63.02	40.4	1.56	53.88	36.7	1.46	78.83	41.8	1.89	80.89	40.3	2.01
April.....	81.33	38.3	2.13	53.07	38.6	1.45	62.87	40.3	1.56	49.49	33.9	1.46	80.30	42.0	1.91	82.05	39.8	2.06
May.....	81.63	38.5	2.12	54.09	37.3	1.45	62.56	40.1	1.56	52.12	35.7	1.46	80.00	42.3	1.89	83.37	40.5	2.06
June.....	85.73	39.5	2.17	55.25	38.1	1.45	63.43	40.4	1.57	53.56	36.7	1.46	80.84	43.0	1.88	86.24	42.5	2.05
Ohio																		
	State			Akron			Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus		
1956: Average.....	\$90.81	41.0	\$2.21	\$91.73	38.9	\$2.30	\$90.81	40.3	\$2.25	\$84.62	41.6	\$2.03	\$95.13	41.7	\$2.28	\$85.03	40.7	\$2.09
1957: Average.....	93.36	40.2	2.32	97.24	39.4	2.47	91.93	38.7	2.36	86.20	40.4	2.13	96.88	40.8	2.37	89.54	40.7	2.20
1957: June.....	93.05	40.1	2.32	98.62	40.2	2.45	92.27	39.2	2.35	85.28	39.9	2.14	95.35	40.3	2.37	88.78	40.6	2.19
July.....	93.98	40.2	2.34	100.44	40.5	2.48	90.25	38.1	2.37	84.70	39.5	2.14	97.57	40.9	2.39	90.49	41.2	2.20
August.....	93.31	40.0	2.33	97.98	39.4	2.49	93.90	39.1	2.40	85.82	40.1	2.14	96.65	40.5	2.39	90.12	40.9	2.20
September.....	95.44	40.4	2.36	99.64	39.8	2.59	94.94	39.1	2.43	86.30	40.2	2.15	98.05	40.6	2.42	93.37	41.8	2.23
October.....	95.30	40.2	2.37	98.67	38.6	2.56	90.95	37.8	2.41	86.50	40.1	2.16	99.57	40.9	2.44	92.52	41.4	2.26
November.....	94.14	39.6	2.36	97.66	38.7	2.52	90.30	37.4	2.41	86.80	40.0	2.16	98.98	40.6	2.44	91.87	40.6	2.26
December.....	92.95	39.3	2.37	96.77	38.6	2.51	91.80	37.9	2.42	87.04	40.2	2.17	94.30	39.4	2.39	90.75	40.5	2.24
1958: January.....	90.44	38.4	2.36	91.31	38.5	2.50	86.70	36.0	2.41	85.01	39.5	2.15	92.37	38.6	2.39	87.45	39.2	2.23
February.....	88.79	37.8	2.35	86.55	34.9	2.48	85.15	35.5	2.40	84.21	39.1	2.15	90.90	38.0	2.39	85.98	38.4	2.24
March.....	89.70	38.1	2.35	88.94	35.7	2.49	86.49	36.0	2.40	84.63	39.0	2.15	91.14	38.8	2.40	87.65	39.1	2.24
April.....	89.36	37.8	2.36	87.32	35.1	2.49	85.74	35.8	2.39	84.41	38.9	2.17	92.05	37.9	2.43	87.27	39.3	2.22
May.....	90.06	38.1	2.36	89.14	35.7	2.50	84.40	34.9	2.42	85.15	39.0	2.18	92.48	38.2	2.42	87.45	39.2	2.23
June.....	92.67	38.9	2.38	91.90	36.5	2.52	89.95	37.2	2.42	88.16	39.9	2.21	94.59	39.0	2.43	91.21	40.0	2.26
Ohio—Continued																		
	Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa		
1956: Average.....	\$97.14	41.3	\$2.35	\$92.04	40.1	\$2.30	\$101.19	40.8	\$2.48	\$78.66	41.4	\$1.90	\$74.98	42.0	\$1.76	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08
1957: Average.....	96.33	40.2	2.47	95.72	39.7	2.41	104.40	39.6	2.64	80.59	40.7	1.98	78.31	42.1	1.86	88.48	40.4	2.19
1957: June.....	100.01	40.2	2.49	96.26	40.0	2.41	102.18	39.0	2.62	80.98	40.9	1.98	77.83	42.7	1.87	87.60	40.0	2.19
July.....	101.47	40.6	2.50	95.13	39.4	2.41	108.62	41.1	2.64	81.39	40.9	1.99	78.54	42.4	1.87	87.85	40.3	2.18
August.....	100.36	40.5	2.48	96.58	39.8	2.43	104.24	39.1	2.67	81.80	40.9	2.00	79.71	42.4	1.88	88.22	40.1	2.20
September.....	101.35	40.4	2.51	99.63	40.7	2.45	109.61	40.2	2.72	83.62	41.1	2.02	79.80	42.0	1.90	89.47	40.3	2.22
October.....	101.14	40.2	2.52	100.25	40.6	2.47	104.81	38.8	2.70	80.80	40.4	2.06	79.42	41.8	1.90	87.47	39.4	2.22
November.....	100.57	39.9	2.52	98.25	39.8	2.47	101.45	37.7	2.69	79.40	39.7	2.00	75.62	41.6	1.89	87.64	39.8	2.23
December.....	100.05	39.9	2.51	97.08	39.8	2.44	100.63	37.2	2.71	81.20	40.2	2.02	77.75	41.8	1.86	91.46	40.8	2.27
1958: January.....	98.63	39.4	2.50	95.95	39.4	2.44	97.13	36.1	2.60	80.19	39.7	2.02	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.75	38.9	2.23
February.....	96.90	38.7	2.50	93.65	38.6	2.43	95.28	35.5	2.68	79.40	39.5	2.01	74.64	39.7	1.88	85.12	38.0	2.24
March.....	100.02	39.5	2.53	94.27	38.7	2.44	97.36	36.1	2.70	78.20	39.1	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86	85.34	38.1	2.24
April.....	95.68	37.9	2.62	95.40	36.1	2.44	94.09	34.9	2.70	79.49	39.0	2.02	73.89	40.8	1.96	87.39	38.8	2.25
May.....	96.30	39.4	2.52	97.45	39.8	2.45	95.47	35.4	2.70	82.81	40.2	2.06	77.69	41.1	1.99	90.77	39.9	2.35
June.....	102.14	40.0	2.55	97.45	39.5	2.45	100.40	36.9	2.72	84.46	40.8	2.07	78.09	41.1	1.99	96.52	40.9	2.36

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Oregon									Pennsylvania								
	State			Portland			State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie					
1956: Average.....	\$89.98	38.9	\$2.31	\$88.07	38.0	\$2.21	\$80.30	40.1	\$2.00	\$78.41	39.4	\$1.99	\$86.81	42.2	\$2.05			
1957: Average.....	86.20	38.3	2.33	86.56	38.0	2.28	83.16	39.6	2.10	80.70	38.8	2.08	87.72	40.8	2.15			
1957: June.....	92.04	38.4	2.34	88.34	38.9	2.27	83.18	39.8	2.09	79.13	38.6	2.06	87.54	41.1	2.13			
July.....	87.85	37.8	2.32	87.02	37.9	2.30	82.96	39.8	2.11	78.07	37.9	2.06	86.80	40.0	2.17			
August.....	90.48	38.1	2.31	85.55	38.5	2.30	83.56	39.6	2.11	82.83	39.3	2.10	88.50	41.0	2.16			
September.....	85.35	38.9	2.31	86.94	38.1	2.28	84.14	39.5	2.13	82.14	39.3	2.09	90.69	41.6	2.18			
October.....	86.06	38.3	2.34	86.44	37.6	2.30	82.29	38.0	2.11	79.21	37.9	2.09	87.57	40.4	2.17			
November.....	86.63	37.9	2.37	83.74	37.1	2.31	82.65	38.9	2.13	80.01	38.1	2.10	87.20	40.0	2.18			
December.....	91.75	38.6	2.36	88.39	38.0	2.32	82.22	38.6	2.13	79.12	37.5	2.11	86.65	39.4	2.20			
1958: January.....	90.06	38.0	2.37	88.41	37.5	2.34	80.94	38.0	2.13	77.12	36.9	2.09	87.52	39.6	2.21			
February.....	90.69	38.5	2.37	88.36	37.6	2.35	79.92	37.7	2.13	77.07	36.7	2.10	85.75	38.8	2.20			
March.....	90.14	38.1	2.37	88.23	38.0	2.35	80.30	37.7	2.13	77.28	36.8	2.10	86.68	39.4	2.20			
April.....	90.47	37.9	2.39	89.17	37.5	2.38	79.66	37.4	2.13	76.29	36.5	2.09	85.53	38.7	2.21			
May.....	93.46	38.7	2.42	90.75	38.1	2.38	80.50	37.8	2.13	75.87	36.5	2.08	85.97	38.9	2.21			
June.....	92.82	38.0	2.38	90.79	38.6	2.38	81.73	38.2	2.14	77.38	36.8	2.10	87.91	39.6	2.22			
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading					
1956: Average.....	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.53	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$83.22	40.4	\$2.66	\$95.90	40.5	\$2.37	\$72.94	40.3	\$1.81			
1957: Average.....	75.68	39.4	1.92	72.50	40.5	1.79	85.57	39.8	2.18	101.00	39.8	2.54	73.84	39.7	1.86			
1957: June.....	75.83	39.7	1.91	71.91	40.4	1.78	86.00	40.0	2.15	101.05	40.1	2.52	74.21	39.9	1.86			
July.....	77.81	39.9	1.90	71.30	40.0	1.78	85.97	39.8	2.16	102.11	40.3	2.54	72.80	39.4	1.85			
August.....	78.00	40.0	1.95	71.33	40.3	1.77	86.18	39.9	2.16	102.54	39.9	2.57	73.47	39.5	1.86			
September.....	76.63	39.8	1.94	73.62	40.9	1.80	86.58	39.9	2.17	103.74	39.9	2.69	74.61	39.9	1.87			
October.....	78.46	39.1	1.90	73.62	40.9	1.80	84.41	38.9	2.17	101.79	39.0	2.61	73.94	39.7	1.86			
November.....	73.14	38.7	1.90	74.48	40.7	1.83	86.33	39.6	2.18	101.61	39.0	2.59	75.38	40.3	1.87			
December.....	71.05	37.2	1.91	72.96	40.1	1.82	86.90	39.8	2.20	90.73	38.5	2.59	71.90	38.6	1.86			
1958: January.....	71.63	37.7	1.90	71.68	39.6	1.81	84.97	38.8	2.19	96.22	37.3	2.58	72.57	37.6	1.86			
February.....	70.11	36.9	1.90	71.34	39.2	1.82	83.88	38.3	2.19	96.86	37.3	2.57	68.63	36.7	1.87			
March.....	66.55	36.5	1.89	72.07	39.6	1.81	83.53	38.1	2.20	98.63	37.6	2.57	67.89	36.5	1.86			
April.....	70.30	37.0	1.90	71.34	39.2	1.82	83.62	38.1	2.20	97.27	37.7	2.58	70.60	37.8	1.87			
May.....	71.82	37.6	1.91	72.10	38.4	1.83	84.48	38.4	2.20	97.37	37.7	2.58	69.94	37.6	1.86			
June.....	73.62	38.5	1.92	73.30	40.6	1.83	85.75	38.8	2.21	98.16	37.9	2.59	72.57	38.6	1.88			
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York			State			Providence					
1956: Average.....	\$60.14	38.8	\$1.55	\$55.58	37.3	\$1.49	\$65.86	41.0	\$1.68	\$66.00	39.7	\$1.66	\$66.17	40.1	\$1.68			
1957: Average.....	61.28	38.3	1.90	57.60	37.2	1.55	70.30	40.4	1.74	67.25	38.1	1.72	68.63	39.9	1.72			
1957: June.....	61.66	38.3	1.61	58.13	37.5	1.55	69.03	37.9	1.73	68.51	40.0	1.71	68.80	40.0	1.72			
July.....	61.50	38.2	1.61	58.06	37.4	1.58	68.57	40.1	1.71	67.51	39.3	1.72	67.53	39.8	1.71			
August.....	61.28	38.3	1.90	58.44	37.7	1.55	70.32	41.0	1.72	68.11	38.4	1.72	67.61	39.1	1.73			
September.....	60.91	37.6	1.62	57.30	36.9	1.55	70.56	40.5	1.73	67.91	38.5	1.72	68.90	40.0	1.72			
October.....	61.34	38.1	1.61	56.52	36.7	1.54	72.09	40.5	1.78	68.57	39.6	1.74	68.08	39.7	1.74			
November.....	61.50	38.2	1.61	58.94	38.5	1.56	72.45	40.7	1.78	67.05	37.7	1.78	67.79	38.3	1.77			
December.....	60.59	37.4	1.62	55.13	35.8	1.54	72.00	40.0	1.80	68.54	39.1	1.73	69.77	40.1	1.74			
1958: January.....	60.91	37.6	1.62	55.08	36.1	1.55	71.58	40.2	1.78	67.74	38.9	1.74	68.60	39.2	1.73			
February.....	60.10	37.1	1.62	55.65	35.9	1.55	72.32	40.4	1.79	67.81	38.9	1.73	67.94	39.8	1.72			
March.....	62.10	37.0	1.68	58.99	37.1	1.59	71.60	40.0	1.79	67.36	38.7	1.74	67.52	39.2	1.73			
April.....	59.10	36.6	1.60	55.46	35.1	1.58	73.08	40.6	1.80	67.21	39.0	1.72	68.03	39.1	1.74			
May.....	61.78	37.9	1.63	55.54	35.6	1.56	70.83	39.6	1.79	68.33	39.2	1.74	69.30	39.6	1.73			
June.....	62.18	37.9	1.64	56.36	35.9	1.57	72.43	40.7	1.78	70.97	40.4	1.76	70.70	40.4	1.73			
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	South Carolina			South Dakota			Tennessee											
	State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls			State					
1956: Average.....	\$55.61	40.3	\$1.38	\$60.95	40.1	\$1.52	\$76.64	44.8	\$1.71	\$84.89	47.3	\$1.79	\$63.30	40.0	\$1.58			
1957: Average.....	56.74	39.4	1.44	64.96	40.1	1.62	80.02	44.0	1.82	87.42	45.5	1.92	65.07	39.8	1.66			
1957: June.....	56.45	39.2	1.44	62.41	39.5	1.58	80.20	44.9	1.79	87.43	46.1	1.90	65.76	40.1	1.64			
July.....	56.16	39.0	1.44	66.91	40.5	1.64	80.05	45.1	1.77	88.72	45.8	1.89	66.33	40.2	1.65			
August.....	56.06	39.2	1.43	68.47	41.0	1.63	78.77	43.8	1.80	88.06	44.3	1.92	65.90	40.2	1.64			
September.....	56.88	39.5	1.44	66.74	41.2	1.62	78.97	42.3	1.87	87.27	44.1	1.96	66.80	40.0	1.67			
October.....	56.59	39.3	1.44	65.27	39.8	1.64	84.50	43.4	1.86	93.12	47.2	1.97	66.97	40.1	1.67			
November.....	56.96	39.3	1.45	66.13	39.6	1.67	83.71	44.9	1.80	93.55	46.9	1.99	66.25	39.2	1.69			
December.....	57.31	39.5	1.44	68.55	40.5	1.70	82.52	43.7	1.89	90.71	45.6	2.00	66.42	39.3	1.69			
1958: January.....	56.84	39.2	1.45	69.94	40.9	1.71	81.55	43.4	1.88	90.89	45.0	2.02	63.71	37.7	1.69			
February.....	55.15	38.3	1.44	65.57	38.5	1.66	77.23	41.2	1.87	84.60	42.4	2.00	64.51	38.4	1.68			
March.....	55.54	38.3	1.45	66.50	40.8	1.63	78.52	41.8	1.88	88.43	43.9	2.01	65.96	38.8	1.70			
April.....	54.08	37.3	1.45	65.27	39.8	1.64	77.08	41.7	1.85	85.94	42.8	2.01	65.11	38.8	1.70			
May.....	54.52	37.6	1.45	67.49	40.6	1.66	80.43	43.5	1.85	89.33	44.7	2.00	65.46	39.2	1.69			
June.....	53.97	38.6	1.45	68.78	40.7	1.69	83.34	44.8	1.86	92.41	46.0	2.03	65.86	39.7	1.70			

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
Tennessee—Continued															
	Tennessee—Continued												Texas		
	Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		
1956: Average	\$65.30	40.0	\$1.63	\$73.66	39.6	\$1.86	\$70.69	41.1	\$1.72	\$65.37	40.6	\$1.61	\$80.32	41.4	\$1.94
1957: Average	68.80	40.0	1.72	78.21	39.3	1.99	73.35	40.3	1.82	67.30	40.0	1.68	84.46	41.2	2.05
1957: June	68.17	40.1	1.70	77.23	39.2	1.97	72.58	40.1	1.81	67.03	39.9	1.66	83.28	41.0	2.05
July	68.23	39.9	1.71	77.42	39.1	1.98	73.57	40.2	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	86.11	41.4	2.08
August	69.43	40.6	1.71	79.20	39.6	2.00	71.38	40.1	1.78	67.77	40.1	1.69	85.28	41.4	2.06
September	69.32	40.3	1.72	79.39	39.3	2.02	75.21	41.1	1.83	67.32	39.6	1.70	86.53	41.8	2.07
October	70.18	40.1	1.73	79.39	39.3	2.02	74.30	40.6	1.83	68.23	39.9	1.71	84.25	40.7	2.07
November	69.32	39.5	1.70	78.92	38.5	2.03	76.52	40.7	1.86	68.28	39.7	1.72	84.65	40.6	2.08
December	71.56	40.2	1.78	79.95	39.0	2.05	74.43	39.8	1.87	69.20	40.0	1.73	85.90	41.1	2.09
1958: January	68.71	38.6	1.78	79.49	38.4	2.07	72.50	38.8	1.87	67.77	39.4	1.72	84.45	40.6	2.08
February	68.88	38.0	1.76	79.49	38.4	2.07	68.25	38.6	1.81	67.30	38.9	1.73	83.01	40.1	2.07
March	67.41	38.3	1.76	80.90	38.7	2.08	73.68	39.4	1.87	67.38	38.5	1.75	83.21	40.2	2.07
April	67.06	37.9	1.77	78.69	38.2	2.06	72.91	39.1	1.86	66.08	39.0	1.77	82.80	39.8	2.07
May	64.75	37.0	1.75	78.34	38.7	2.04	72.31	39.3	1.84	69.87	39.7	1.76	84.03	40.4	2.08
June	66.24	38.9	1.78	80.17	39.3	2.04	67.25	37.8	1.78	70.75	40.2	1.76	85.69	41.0	2.09
Texas—Continued															
	Texas—Continued												Utah		
	Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston			San Antonio			State		
1956: Average	\$73.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$89.67	42.1	\$2.13	\$91.53	41.8	\$2.19	\$68.46	40.6	\$1.44	\$83.01	40.1	\$2.07
1957: Average	77.49	41.0	1.89	92.29	41.2	2.24	96.23	41.3	2.33	61.80	40.7	1.52	88.36	39.8	2.22
1957: June	77.93	40.8	1.91	94.75	42.3	2.24	97.56	42.0	2.33	60.79	40.8	1.49	90.85	40.3	2.26
July	76.89	40.9	1.88	92.81	41.3	2.24	98.36	41.6	2.37	62.96	41.3	1.51	89.84	41.4	2.17
August	77.04	41.2	1.87	93.15	42.1	2.26	97.70	41.4	2.36	63.38	41.7	1.52	90.76	40.7	2.25
September	78.09	41.1	1.90	94.28	41.9	2.28	101.46	42.1	2.41	64.37	41.8	1.54	87.42	40.1	2.18
October	77.16	40.4	1.91	93.02	40.8	2.28	95.08	40.2	2.39	63.59	41.1	1.54	84.64	39.3	2.21
November	77.18	40.2	1.92	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.06	40.2	2.39	62.33	39.7	1.57	86.19	39.0	2.21
December	79.13	41.0	1.93	94.00	40.6	2.33	99.53	41.3	2.41	62.99	40.9	1.54	88.62	38.7	2.29
1958: January	77.95	40.6	1.92	92.63	40.1	2.31	98.57	40.9	2.41	62.71	40.2	1.56	90.79	38.8	2.34
February	76.38	40.2	1.90	91.03	38.9	2.34	96.88	40.2	2.41	60.68	38.9	1.56	88.47	38.9	2.30
March	77.38	40.3	1.92	93.13	38.8	2.34	95.99	40.5	2.37	61.67	39.4	1.58	89.54	39.1	2.29
April	76.80	40.0	1.92	92.90	39.7	2.34	95.60	40.9	2.39	60.84	39.0	1.56	88.85	38.6	2.29
May	78.58	40.3	1.95	96.05	40.7	2.36	94.56	39.9	2.37	62.90	39.6	1.59	89.15	39.1	2.28
June	77.99	40.2	1.94	101.00	41.3	2.46	96.56	40.4	2.39	62.81	39.5	1.59	89.38	39.2	2.28
Utah—Continued															
	Utah—Continued												Virginia		
	Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			State		
1956: Average	\$83.23	41.0	\$2.03	\$87.36	42.1	\$1.60	\$90.79	40.8	\$1.49	\$84.20	43.4	\$1.94	\$61.81	40.4	\$1.53
1957: Average	86.48	40.6	2.13	88.14	40.8	1.67	86.09	40.3	1.64	79.60	40.0	1.99	64.40	40.0	1.61
1957: June	87.54	41.1	2.13	89.02	41.3	1.67	84.65	39.7	1.63	81.20	40.3	2.00	64.88	40.8	1.61
July	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.53	40.5	1.67	84.49	39.9	1.62	78.26	39.6	1.97	65.61	40.5	1.62
August	88.38	41.3	2.14	87.97	40.7	1.67	87.51	40.2	1.66	76.40	38.4	1.96	64.48	40.2	1.60
September	88.97	41.0	2.17	88.36	41.1	1.67	86.25	40.5	1.64	77.77	39.1	1.99	64.30	40.0	1.62
October	84.96	39.7	2.14	88.21	40.8	1.67	88.04	40.3	1.69	78.28	39.2	2.00	64.88	40.3	1.61
November	85.07	39.8	2.16	86.41	39.4	1.69	89.04	39.8	1.73	78.06	38.6	2.03	64.87	39.8	1.62
December	88.22	40.1	2.20	87.44	39.8	1.70	70.77	40.2	1.76	78.72	38.0	2.02	65.01	39.4	1.65
1958: January	85.75	39.7	2.16	87.10	39.5	1.70	69.40	40.2	1.73	78.95	38.3	2.01	64.18	38.9	1.65
February	86.98	39.9	2.18	86.95	39.6	1.69	68.94	39.9	1.76	78.53	38.5	1.98	63.20	38.3	1.65
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	86.72	39.4	1.69	68.33	40.5	1.69	75.71	38.4	1.97	64.02	38.8	1.65
April	86.29	39.4	2.19	86.30	39.2	1.69	67.71	40.2	1.68	75.45	38.2	1.97	63.06	38.0	1.66
May	86.37	39.8	2.17	87.53	39.6	1.71	68.72	40.3	1.70	73.53	37.1	1.98	64.02	38.8	1.65
June	82.72	37.6	2.20	86.04	39.9	1.71	68.31	40.2	1.70	76.31	37.9	2.01	65.50	39.7	1.65
Virginia—Continued															
	Virginia—Continued												Washington		
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle			Spokane		
1956: Average	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67	\$68.47	41.0	\$1.67	\$68.77	39.1	\$2.27	\$86.87	38.1	\$2.23	\$91.82	39.5	\$2.30
1957: Average	71.46	40.5	1.76	71.86	40.8	1.77	92.25	38.6	2.34	89.80	38.1	2.32	94.53	38.9	2.43
1957: June	71.05	40.5	1.73	73.21	40.9	1.79	90.54	38.8	2.33	87.50	37.9	2.32	94.82	39.7	2.39
July	68.85	39.8	1.73	74.40	41.8	1.78	89.34	38.4	2.33	88.07	38.0	2.32	94.70	39.4	2.41
August	70.75	40.2	1.76	72.22	40.8	1.77	91.35	39.1	2.34	89.24	38.6	2.31	96.67	38.9	2.48
September	71.33	40.3	1.77	71.51	40.4	1.77	88.06	37.9	2.33	87.90	37.8	2.32	96.60	39.1	2.52
October	73.85	40.8	1.81	71.60	40.0	1.79	89.17	38.2	2.33	88.81	38.2	2.33	94.79	38.7	2.45
November	78.17	41.6	1.87	74.52	40.5	1.84	89.19	37.7	2.37	87.41	37.4	2.34	94.74	38.3	2.48
December	78.98	40.4	1.83	72.71	40.5	1.82	92.72	38.9	2.39	91.94	38.9	2.36	94.79	38.2	2.48
1958: January	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.80	40.6	1.82	91.76	38.6	2.38	90.92	38.8	2.36	95.24	38.5	2.47
February	68.70	38.2	1.80	71.10	39.5	1.80	90.92	38.3	2.38	89.91	38.4	2.34	96.22	38.9	2.47
March	69.21	39.1	1.77	72.83	39.8	1.83	91.62	38.5	2.38	90.95	38.8	2.35	99.75	39.8	2.50
April	70.47	40.5	1.74	73.66	39.6	1.86	90.82	38.1	2.38	90.70	38.3	2.34	100.11	39.7	2.52
May	69.48	38.6	1.80	73.63	39.8	1.85	91.56	38.5	2.39	90.40	38.5	2.35	99.11	39.2	2.53
June	69.95	39.3	1.78	74.56	40.3	1.83	92.00	38.7	2.38	90.16	38.5	2.34	101.61	40.2	2.53

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings
	Washington—Con.			West Virginia						Wisconsin					
	Tacoma			State		Charleston		Wheeling-Steubenville		State					
1956: Average	\$84.86	38.3	\$2.22	\$80.18	39.5	\$2.03	\$97.85	40.6	\$2.41	\$87.34	38.6	\$2.26	\$84.25	41.7	\$2.02
1957: Average	87.86	38.3	2.30	83.07	39.0	2.13	102.06	40.5	2.32	90.00	37.5	2.40	86.10	40.9	2.10
1957: June	89.88	39.2	2.29	81.90	39.0	2.10	99.88	40.6	2.46	87.18	37.1	2.35	86.53	41.1	2.11
July	87.82	38.0	2.30	84.71	39.4	2.15	102.34	41.1	2.49	91.14	36.9	2.47	85.49	42.1	2.03
August	88.07	38.5	2.29	84.67	39.2	2.16	104.19	40.7	2.56	92.61	37.8	2.45	84.64	40.8	2.06
September	89.28	38.5	2.32	84.67	39.2	2.16	104.19	40.7	2.56	93.12	37.7	2.47	85.30	40.9	2.09
October	87.19	37.7	2.31	84.06	39.1	2.15	104.23	40.4	2.58	92.12	37.6	2.45	86.02	40.4	2.13
November	86.45	37.3	2.32	83.37	38.6	2.16	104.66	40.1	2.61	89.67	36.9	2.43	85.85	40.0	2.14
December	86.75	38.3	2.24	83.49	38.3	2.18	105.18	40.3	2.61	87.80	36.1	2.42	87.34	40.8	2.15
1958: January	88.09	37.8	2.33	83.28	38.2	2.18	104.78	40.3	2.60	88.52	35.5	2.44	86.03	39.7	2.17
February	88.80	38.0	2.33	82.72	37.6	2.20	102.44	39.4	2.60	87.82	35.7	2.46	85.25	39.5	2.16
March	88.70	38.1	2.33	83.16	37.8	2.20	102.44	39.4	2.60	89.75	35.9	2.50	85.90	39.7	2.16
April	86.87	37.2	2.33	83.22	37.7	2.21	104.80	40.0	2.62	90.53	35.5	2.55	84.93	39.3	2.16
May	89.09	37.4	2.35	83.80	37.9	2.20	104.13	40.2	2.59	88.14	35.4	2.49	87.67	40.1	2.19
June	92.05	38.6	2.38	85.47	38.5	2.22	106.75	40.9	2.61	92.11	35.7	2.56	88.37	40.5	2.18
Wisconsin—Continued															
	Kenosha			La Crosse		Madison		Milwaukee		Racine					
1956: Average	\$82.19	37.8	\$2.17	\$80.80	40.3	\$2.00	\$91.63	41.2	\$2.22	\$92.81	41.4	\$2.24	\$85.77	40.4	\$2.13
1957: Average	88.47	38.0	2.27	86.85	39.8	2.18	98.98	40.4	2.33	94.37	40.4	2.34	88.96	39.9	2.23
1957: June	88.77	39.1	2.27	86.24	40.5	2.19	94.25	40.8	2.31	94.87	40.7	2.32	88.24	39.6	2.25
July	86.25	38.1	2.26	85.37	39.3	2.15	92.35	40.9	2.26	94.95	40.8	2.25	87.14	39.3	2.22
August	90.04	39.2	2.29	86.20	40.4	2.21	92.00	39.8	2.31	95.32	40.7	2.34	88.09	39.7	2.22
September	89.41	38.8	2.31	86.83	39.8	2.23	93.90	39.7	2.26	95.80	40.4	2.37	89.06	40.0	2.25
October	90.55	39.1	2.32	87.74	39.2	2.24	95.16	40.0	2.38	93.13	39.4	2.36	89.26	39.6	2.25
November	90.44	39.1	2.31	87.26	39.9	2.24	94.37	40.0	2.36	92.56	39.5	2.35	90.44	39.8	2.27
December	91.44	39.8	2.32	88.21	38.6	2.24	94.48	39.8	2.37	93.80	39.9	2.35	89.58	39.7	2.25
1958: January	90.59	38.8	2.34	88.68	38.6	2.22	91.26	38.8	2.35	92.27	39.3	2.37	90.59	39.5	2.30
February	90.20	38.5	2.34	88.00	40.1	2.24	90.43	38.5	2.35	92.14	39.0	2.36	91.19	39.5	2.31
March	91.52	38.9	2.36	88.46	39.8	2.25	90.60	38.5	2.36	93.00	39.3	2.37	92.31	40.0	2.31
April	91.26	38.9	2.35	89.94	40.1	2.24	92.55	39.8	2.33	91.55	38.6	2.37	91.84	39.7	2.31
May	107.45	43.0	2.50	88.52	39.5	2.24	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.26	39.7	2.40	92.73	39.5	2.35
June	98.70	40.5	2.44	89.64	40.1	2.24	91.43	39.1	2.34	96.26	39.9	2.41	92.31	39.6	2.33
Wyoming															
	State			Casper											
1956: Average	\$88.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$106.82	40.5	\$2.63									
1957: Average	92.17	39.9	2.31	112.18	40.5	2.77									
1957: June	93.12	39.8	2.40	115.42	40.5	2.85									
July	90.52	39.7	2.28	119.66	42.7	2.80									
August	90.80	40.9	2.22	112.03	40.3	2.78									
September	94.09	39.7	2.37	117.70	41.3	2.87									
October	88.24	38.7	2.28	112.14	39.7	2.85									
November	93.90	40.3	2.33	115.24	39.6	2.91									
December	97.88	41.3	2.37	121.75	41.7	2.92									
1958: January	96.80	40.0	2.47	115.49	40.1	2.88									
February	93.07	38.3	2.43	111.33	39.2	2.84									
March	93.90	38.6	2.43	114.60	40.1	2.86									
April	97.11	39.0	2.49	117.33	40.6	2.89									
May	96.43	39.2	2.46	119.14	40.8	2.92									
June	95.73	38.6	2.48	118.90	41.0	2.90									

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.² Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and Month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	93.6	94.9	97.8	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	108.5	106.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	114.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	120.2	118.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1958: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	112.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.8	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.3	103.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1959: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.3	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	123.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	123.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	123.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	123.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	123.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	115.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.8	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1960: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.5	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.3	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.5
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	108.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	108.3	123.3
1961: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.5
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.3
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	125.0
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	125.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October.....	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November.....	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1962: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.5	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	143.9	128.6	116.7	127.2
July.....	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	144.6	128.9	116.6	127.2

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

(1947-49=100)

Group	1958								1957								Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1958			
Food ¹	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	115.4	111.7			
Food at home.....	120.5	120.4	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	113.8	110.2			
Cereals and bakery products.....	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.8	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.5	125.6			
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	105.3	110.3	111.0	106.5	105.2	97.1			
Dairy products.....	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	111.8	108.7			
Fruits and vegetables.....	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	114.8	121.3	126.9	118.6	119.0			
Other foods at home ²	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	112.1	114.9	115.8	116.2	115.0	113.8	111.7	112.9	112.8			
Housing ³	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.6	121.7			
Rent.....	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.5	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	133.2	132.7			
Gas and electricity.....	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	113.0	111.8			
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	135.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	135.9	137.4	130.7			
Household furnishings.....	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	103.0			
Household operation.....	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.7	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.5	122.0			
Apparel.....	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.9	105.5			
Men's and boys'.....	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	108.2	108.8	108.8	109.0	107.4			
Women's and girls'.....	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	98.8	98.6	98.6	99.2	96.7			
Footwear.....	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.9	123.0			
Other apparel ⁴	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.4			
Transportation.....	140.3	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.8	136.0	138.7			
Private.....	129.3	129.0	128.9	127.5	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.8	118.8			
Public.....	180.5	187.7	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	178.8			

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

(1947-49=100)

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	95.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	102.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	100.1	100.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	100.5	100.1
1951: Average.....	116.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.5	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.9	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	137.5	137.7
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	126.8	127.7
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.0	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: July.....	122.8	118.5	114.4	112.2	108.2	116.3	137.9	138.9
August.....	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3
September.....	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8
October.....	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November.....	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9
December.....	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January.....	134.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.5	141.7
February.....	134.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.8	116.7	141.0	142.3
March.....	125.0	121.0	116.4	112.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April.....	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May.....	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8
June.....	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8
July.....	125.4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.1

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average Price, July 1938	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958							1957								
		July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956	
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: Unit	Cents																
Soup, tomato ⁴.....11-oz. can.	12.6	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.0	98.3	
Beans with pork ⁴.....16-oz. can.	15.1	106.6	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	103.9	103.0	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet ⁴.....7½ oz.	27.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	98.8	
Catsup, tomato ⁴.....14 oz.	22.0	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	99.2	101.6	
Beverages:																	
Coffee.....(9)	179.9	180.9	181.2	182.5	183.4	184.7	184.8	183.8	183.9	184.7	188.0	192.5	192.6	192.7	192.7	194.0	
Tea bags ⁴.....package of 16	24.1	167.3	168.9	169.9	171.6	172.9	175.0	175.2	173.9	174.2	175.4	180.1	186.5	186.9	187.4	192.0	
Cola drink ⁴.....carton, 36 oz.	27.6	121.9	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	118.1	113.0	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated		85.8	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.8	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.8	83.1	
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can.	94.6	99.9	99.9	99.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.1	90.5	
Lard.....lb.	29.2	78.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.5	73.6	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.8	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.2	94.3	
Peanut butter ⁴.....lb.	55.7	112.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.8	108.6	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	56.7	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.4	115.5	115.5	115.5	114.9	114.6	109.8	
Corn syrup ⁴.....24 oz.	23.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	109.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.3	106.0	101.5	
Grape jelly ⁴.....12 oz.	27.8	118.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	114.7	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.5	111.4	
Chocolate bar ⁴.....1 oz.	8.2	114.2	113.8	113.2	109.6	106.7	106.4	106.5	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.5	106.4	100.0	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	57.6	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	96.1	99.6	93.0	85.4	77.5	82.2	86.3	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ⁴.....3-4 oz.	9.0	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	99.3	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1956 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1956.³ Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 11th as usual.⁴ December 1952=100.⁵ Not available.⁶ 11 months' average.⁷ May 1953=100.⁸ Priced only in season.⁹ January 1953=100.¹⁰ 7 months' average.¹¹ July 1953=100.¹² 3 months' average.¹³ April 1953=100.¹⁴ 2 months' average.¹⁵ 5 months' average.¹⁶ 4 months' average.¹⁷ June 1953=100.¹⁸ Price of 1-lb. can, 90.6 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 75.0 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes, by city

(1947-49=100)

City	1958							1957					Annual average		
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956
United States city average ¹	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.8	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.	(9)	124.9	(9)	(9)	124.9	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	(9)	122.2	(9)	(9)	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	124.1	(9)	(9)	122.1	(9)	(9)	121.7	(9)	(9)	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.	123.4	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	(9)	122.0	(9)	(9)	122.1	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.	127.6	127.5	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	123.3	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	(9)	122.7	(9)	(9)	122.3	(9)	(9)	120.8	(9)	(9)	120.9	(9)	(9)	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio	(9)	(9)	125.0	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	123.3	(9)	122.8	(9)	122.8	122.1	118.0
Detroit, Mich.	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.	(9)	(9)	123.7	(9)	(9)	122.3	(9)	122.4	(9)	122.4	(9)	122.1	(9)	121.5	117.8
Kansas City, Mo.	124.8	(9)	(9)	123.7	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	(9)	121.8	(9)	121.7	121.7	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	125.4	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	124.9	(9)	(9)	124.1	(9)	(9)	123.2	(9)	(9)	122.3	(9)	(9)	121.6	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	124.7	(9)	(9)	123.8	(9)	(9)	122.6	(9)	(9)	121.1	(9)	(9)	120.7	120.2	116.5
Portland, Ore.	124.7	(9)	(9)	123.0	(9)	(9)	123.3	(9)	(9)	121.9	(9)	(9)	122.2	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	122.5	(9)	(9)	122.1	(9)	(9)	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.	(9)	125.0	(9)	(9)	126.7	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	123.5	(9)	(9)	123.1	118.4
Saranton, Pa.	(9)	(9)	123.7	(9)	(9)	119.1	(9)	(9)	117.8	(9)	(9)	117.8	(9)	116.9	112.9
Seattle, Wash.	(9)	(9)	126.1	(9)	(9)	123.0	(9)	(9)	123.9	(9)	(9)	123.7	(9)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D. C.	(9)	(9)	121.3	(9)	(9)	120.3	(9)	(9)	119.4	(9)	(9)	119.1	(9)	118.3	114.9

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
(1947=100)

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957
United States city average ³	121.7	121.6	117.4	120.5	120.4	116.1	132.9	132.9	130.5	119.3	118.3	109.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	119.1	119.2	114.7	118.7	118.8	113.5	126.9	126.9	123.8	122.3	120.3	113.0
Baltimore, Md.....	122.8	122.4	118.7	120.6	120.1	115.8	128.3	128.6	127.2	117.8	117.0	109.4
Boston, Mass.....	121.9	120.3	118.2	120.3	118.6	116.5	131.6	131.5	131.1	118.5	116.6	107.2
Chicago, Ill.....	119.5	118.8	115.6	117.6	116.7	113.7	123.9	124.1	123.1	112.4	111.6	103.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	124.3	124.1	120.5	123.1	123.3	119.4	132.0	132.0	131.9	122.3	120.9	112.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	118.9	118.4	115.3	117.2	116.6	113.6	129.8	129.5	123.7	113.6	112.3	105.9
Detroit, Mich.....	122.8	123.1	119.8	121.3	121.8	118.5	125.6	125.6	124.9	115.5	115.6	106.1
Houston, Tex.....	117.9	117.1	114.3	116.3	115.5	112.6	126.2	126.3	121.1	114.0	111.9	104.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	114.9	115.7	114.1	112.8	114.2	112.4	127.6	127.6	125.6	115.6	114.7	106.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	123.8	123.8	117.7	120.4	120.4	114.7	141.1	141.1	138.7	118.2	117.5	109.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	119.6	119.5	115.4	118.7	118.5	114.2	134.1	134.4	129.6	112.3	111.4	102.6
New York, N. Y.....	121.7	121.6	117.3	120.1	119.8	115.4	137.7	137.8	135.1	118.9	118.4	106.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	124.7	123.9	121.1	122.7	122.0	119.3	134.5	134.3	132.7	120.2	118.9	112.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	123.8	123.8	119.2	123.1	122.9	118.0	131.0	131.1	129.1	118.8	117.0	108.5
Portland, Oreg.....	121.4	122.1	118.5	120.6	121.0	117.3	135.6	135.4	132.0	120.8	120.9	111.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	123.2	122.2	118.3	119.7	118.4	115.6	125.4	125.7	124.9	117.6	116.1	106.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	124.1	124.5	118.2	122.9	123.4	118.9	146.9	145.4	140.1	122.1	120.7	111.8
Scranton, Pa.....	120.8	120.9	115.7	120.9	121.0	115.7	135.2	134.6	126.9	121.2	120.2	109.7
Seattle, Wash.....	122.2	121.9	118.6	121.8	121.5	118.2	142.0	142.1	137.9	119.5	118.3	109.6
Washington, D. C.....	123.4	122.8	119.4	122.2	121.5	117.6	131.3	131.3	129.6	118.7	117.8	109.7

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957	July 1958	June 1958	July 1957
United States city average ³	112.4	111.7	110.5	131.9	134.3	126.9	111.8	110.9	111.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.8	113.9	110.2	129.9	135.0	124.0	105.4	104.7	103.2
Baltimore, Md.....	117.6	117.5	112.6	131.9	131.7	124.9	111.9	111.3	111.8
Boston, Mass.....	110.5	108.1	114.7	136.0	135.2	129.9	108.2	103.7	106.7
Chicago, Ill.....	111.8	111.1	109.0	131.9	129.7	128.8	116.0	116.3	116.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.1	116.0	114.7	135.3	135.5	133.0	115.5	114.8	116.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	107.8	107.9	104.4	124.4	123.9	124.2	114.9	113.4	115.6
Detroit, Mich.....	109.1	109.4	109.3	145.2	147.8	146.0	113.1	112.9	113.5
Houston, Tex.....	112.7	112.4	109.2	125.1	124.3	124.3	108.9	108.7	110.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	92.6	101.6	107.9	122.8	124.6	124.4	105.6	105.3	104.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	109.0	110.1	105.5	130.1	131.1	117.7	111.1	110.8	111.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.1	104.0	104.7	135.8	137.2	130.9	118.8	117.9	117.7
New York, N. Y.....	114.8	112.0	103.1	126.8	129.0	120.6	110.3	110.0	112.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	118.3	115.8	116.7	135.4	136.9	129.7	110.1	109.9	112.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.1	114.0	111.8	135.3	138.5	129.4	121.9	121.3	121.3
Portland, Oreg.....	117.0	117.0	117.2	121.0	125.6	119.6	114.9	113.6	114.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.1	101.3	102.7	132.4	135.6	134.3	120.0	118.4	118.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.9	114.0	109.8	130.8	130.8	124.5	111.7	109.7	119.2
Scranton, Pa.....	110.6	110.6	110.5	131.8	133.9	127.7	109.7	108.7	110.2
Seattle, Wash.....	115.4	115.4	118.4	131.7	133.2	126.2	110.5	108.6	111.7
Washington, D. C.....	118.6	117.8	116.6	133.7	132.4	125.4	112.8	112.7	113.8

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups¹

[1947=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonferrous metals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947: Average	98.4	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.1	101.0	99.9	101.4	99.0	98.7	98.6	91.8	92.5	94.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	94.7	101.3	95.8	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	99.5	104.8	100.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950: Average	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.8	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	106.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.8
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	103.7	123.0	120.2	116.1	128.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.3	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955: Average	110.7	98.6	105.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	118.0	124.2	121.5	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	98.4	101.7	123.2	95.3	95.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	99.9	105.6	123.6	95.4	95.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1958:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	113.2	95.2	91.9	105.8	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.6	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	96.1
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.3	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.9	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	122.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.3	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	123.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.6	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	88.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	143.4	131.4	116.0	126.8	121.7	90.3
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.8	123.2	142.8	132.5	117.2	127.1	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	108.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	142.9	132.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1959:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.5	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	95.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	124.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	126.0	126.6	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.0	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	126.4	127.4	147.9	135.2	118.0	127.1	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.5	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.8	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	145.9	125.2	127.9	146.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	141.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	142.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.8	127.8	142.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.3	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.9	128.0	142.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.8	128.6	142.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	116.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	141.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	116.2	108.8	144.8	120.1	128.7	141.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	116.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	140.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	98.9	116.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	140.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	99.8	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	140.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	128.5	142.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	143.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	143.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	143.6	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	143.4	146.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.6	116.2	110.6	143.7	116.3	131.0	143.5	149.4	122.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	108.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	115.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	115.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.3	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	111.0	144.5	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	97.8
May	119.5	98.4	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.7	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.2	135.7	128.0	96.2
June	119.2	95.6	112.5	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.7	144.2	116.4	130.5	148.8	149.5	123.0	135.5	128.0	93.7
July	119.2	95.0	112.7	125.7	93.3	100.4	111.9	110.4	144.7	116.8	131.0	148.8	149.5	123.2	135.6	128.0	97.2

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. ³ Corrected. ⁴ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958										1957							Annual average	
	July ¹	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956				
All commodities.....	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.6	114.3				
Farm products.....	95.0	95.6	98.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	92.8	90.9	88.4				
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	105.4	103.0	123.4	130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	104.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	106.3	108.0	103.6	104.2				
Grains.....	70.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	70.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.7	84.1	87.0				
Livestock and live poultry.....	97.1	98.8	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	79.3	78.4	81.5	96.7	96.5	90.2	71.3				
Plant and animal fibers.....	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	102.8				
Fluid milk.....	91.9	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	98.3	90.0	90.4	98.8	98.9	94.9	93.1	90.0	94.5				
Eggs.....	76.1	74.9	73.7	77.1	82.6	74.2	73.9	92.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	78.2	77.2	81.9				
Hay, haysceds, and oil seeds.....	78.2	79.3	79.7	79.9	79.4	79.0	79.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.3	81.3	82.4	82.0	82.6				
Other farm products.....	130.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.3	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.5	143.2	142.9	142.9	144.6	146.9				
Processed foods.....	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.2	105.6	101.7				
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.5	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.9	115.2				
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	112.1	114.1	112.8	108.5	108.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	96.2	91.9	81.6				
Dairy products and ice cream.....	111.6	111.1	110.8	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.8	108.2	111.7	108.6				
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	111.6	110.3	109.2	107.6	106.5	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	102.5	102.1	102.3	102.3	109.9	102.7				
Sugar and confectionery.....	117.1	117.1	116.1	115.7	114.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	114.4	113.9	113.9	113.8	114.3	114.3	109.5				
Packaged beverage materials.....	105.2	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4				
Animal fats and oils.....	73.8	73.4	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	78.3	74.4	76.2	75.6	68.5				
Crude vegetable oils.....	57.0	58.8	63.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.5	61.3	62.3	63.3	65.7	60.8				
Refined vegetable oils.....	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	68.5	66.1	66.9	70.1	73.4	73.4				
Vegetable oil end products.....	82.6	83.2	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7				
Other processed foods.....	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	95.3	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.1	94.5	95.5	95.8				
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	125.7	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.8	126.6	126.0	126.0	125.7	122.2				
All commodities except farm products.....	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.5	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.4	122.1	118.6				
Textile products and apparel.....	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.3				
Cotton products.....	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	89.5	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.2	90.7	93.0				
Wool products.....	101.1	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.5	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.3	109.5	103.7				
Manmade fiber textile products.....	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	82.0	81.4				
Silk products.....	116.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.1	121.9				
Apparel.....	96.2	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6				
Other textile products.....	74.8	73.6	73.4	73.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	73.8	76.7	77.2	77.2	73.7	75.8	76.4	72.8				
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.5	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.3				
Hides and skins.....	81.1	87.0	85.4	83.3	81.2	81.2	80.5	80.3	83.8	86.8	88.2	81.5	82.1	85.2	80.2				
Leather.....	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.2	90.2				
Footwear.....	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.2	122.1	122.0	122.0	121.8	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	119.3				
Other leather products.....	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.5	98.0	98.6				
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6				
Coal.....	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.9	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2				
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9				
Gas fuels.....	98.5	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.6	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)				
Electric power.....	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)				
Petroleum and products.....	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	124.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	127.0	119.3				
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.2	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.5	107.2				
Industrial chemicals.....	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9				
Prepared paint.....	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4				
Paint materials.....	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	104.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.5	99.9	100.5	99.6				
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	94.5	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4				
Fats and oils, inedible.....	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	63.4	65.2	64.8	64.8	63.4	61.0	61.4	56.2				
Mixed fertilizer.....	111.6	111.4	111.4	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	110.5	108.3	110.0	108.7				
Fertilizer materials.....	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.8	106.8	106.8				
Other chemicals and allied products.....	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.7	105.5	105.4	105.7	103.2				
Rubber and rubber products.....	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	144.5	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.2	146.5	146.9	144.9	145.2				
Crude rubber.....	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	133.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	145.0	141.3	146.7				
Tires and tubes.....	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	150.9	152.2				
Other rubber products.....	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.2	140.8	140.0	140.9	138.0				
Lumber and wood products.....	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.6	119.2	119.0	125.4				
Lumber.....	117.7	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	118.3	119.4	120.0	119.7	129.1				
Millwork.....	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.1				
Plywood.....	98.3	94.0	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.9	96.4	101.7				
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.9	129.9	129.5	127.2				
Woodpulp.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	118.0	118.0	117.7				
Waste paper.....	86.1	71.8	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.0	77.2	112.3				
Paper.....	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	142.8	141.9	137.3				
Paperboard.....	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8				
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.5	126.5	126.1	123.1				
Building paper and board.....	143.8	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.5	138.9				
Metals and metal products.....	148.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	149.8	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.4	150.4	152.2	153.2	152.2	152.1	148.4				
Iron and steel.....	167.0	166.7	168.2	166.4	167.3	167.6	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6	170.2	171.2	170.3	169.2				
Nonferrous metals.....	125.0	124.8	123.9	124.1	127.0	127.8	128.72												

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958												1957					Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956				
Machinery and motive products.....	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	149.2	147.7	146.9	146.2	145.8	146.1	137.8				
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	137.3	136.2	133.4	132.5	132.3	133.6	127.6				
Construction machinery and equipment.....	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	161.4	157.9	160.0	148.6				
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.0	166.1	167.0	156.4				
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	160.4	160.3	159.8	159.6	159.4	159.8	160.5	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	158.0	157.4	157.6	147.5				
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.5	147.7	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	148.5	148.4	148.1	147.5	147.3	146.3	144.5	145.2	137.0				
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.6	152.6	152.3	151.8	151.3	151.3	151.2	151.1	151.2	151.0	151.1	149.6	149.5	149.0	128.4				
Motor vehicles.....	136.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.7	138.7	133.5	134.5	134.7	134.4	129.8				
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	122.2	119.1				
Household furniture.....	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.9	122.6	122.5	119.0				
Commercial furniture.....	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6	150.4	141.8				
Floor covering.....	127.3	128.3	128.9	128.5	129.6	130.1	131.9	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.4	131.1				
Household appliances.....	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.5	105.5				
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.8	94.4	93.1				
Other household durable goods.....	155.3	155.2	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.2	147.9	148.3	140.9				
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.6	135.5	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.5	136.5	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.2	135.3	135.2	134.6	129.6				
Flat glass.....	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4				
Concrete ingredients.....	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0				
Concrete products.....	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.0	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.4	126.4	126.4	123.0				
Structural clay products.....	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.1	154.0	148.0				
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1				
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	111.7				
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	123.4				
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	126.1	122.3				
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	124.0				
Cigars.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2				
Other tobacco manufactures.....	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	122.8				
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	115.8				
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	143.3				
Miscellaneous products.....	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	91.0				
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.7	116.1				
Manufactured animal feeds.....	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.7	72.0				
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.3	95.3				
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.6	107.2	106.8	107.5	104.9				
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.3	132.3	132.4	132.4	132.4	131.7	131.7	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.7	129.4	128.8	128.4	124.1				

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ Corrected.

January 1958=100.

Not available.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956												1957						Annual average	
	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956					
All foods.....	110.1	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	108.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	104.0	100.8					
All fish.....	131.2	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	128.9	123.7	128.6	121.2	119.3	120.0	119.9	119.4	119.4	114.1					
Special meats and metal products.....	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.7	147.4	148.1	147.5	146.9	143.3					
Metalworking machinery.....	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.7	178.7	178.3	177.9	177.8	176.0	176.1	165.0					
Machinery and equipment.....	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.6	152.4	151.7	151.9	142.1					
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	137.8	136.5	133.4	132.6	132.4	133.7	127.4					
Total tractors.....	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	147.4	146.4	145.1	142.7	141.5	141.3	141.3	132.5					
Steel-mill products.....	163.0	163.0	163.1	163.1	163.1	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.0	163.0	162.9	163.2	163.2					
Construction materials ¹	129.7	129.5	129.2	129.0	129.4	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.6	130.6					
Soaps.....	107.7	107.7	108.0	107.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	106.8	104.5	98.7					
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	98.2	95.1					
Refined petroleum products.....	111.1	111.0	111.1	112.6	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.0	125.8	117.3					
East Coast petroleum.....	107.7	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	118.6	121.2	114.6					
Mid-continent petroleum.....	112.0	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	124.3	118.3					
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	126.7	127.9	128.8	118.8					
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	118.3	112.2	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	135.9	135.9	135.9	132.3	117.4					
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.6	129.6	129.3	127.0					
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.0	125.0	124.0	123.2	121.2	119.1	115.4					
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.4	115.7	116.3	117.2	118.0	117.7	124.9					

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised. ⁴ Corrected.⁵ This index was formerly Building materials.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958												1957					Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1957	1956				
All commodities.....	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.6	114.3				
Crude materials for further processing.....	100.2	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	99.6	98.7	97.2	95.0				
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	94.5	95.7	97.7	98.4	96.7	98.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	90.4	87.7	84.0				
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	109.0	112.6	115.0	113.2	112.5	114.2				
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	108.5	111.8	114.1	114.3	111.5	113.6				
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	138.7	136.5	136.4	136.0	130.6				
Crude fuel.....	119.0	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	118.0	118.0	118.7	113.3				
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	118.7	117.9	117.6	117.6	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	117.8	117.8	118.4	113.0				
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	119.4	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	118.2	118.3	120.1	113.7				
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.3	126.2	126.4	126.5	126.2	125.1	122.1				
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	127.5	127.4	127.4	127.1	126.9	123.7				
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	102.6	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.1	99.9	98.0				
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.3				
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.5	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.3	154.7	153.8	153.2	148.5				
Components for manufacturing.....	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.9	149.4	148.8	148.3	148.3	142.9				
Materials and components for construction.....	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.3	132.9	132.0				
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	106.0	105.0	104.6	105.4	105.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	111.1	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.0	106.7				
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	106.1	104.5	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	116.2	109.9	110.0	110.0	111.0	110.9	111.2	108.3				
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing.....	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	113.3	114.1	114.9	115.4	115.7	116.0	109.1				
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	138.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.3	128.5				
Supplies.....	116.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	118.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.5	111.7	112.5	111.3				
Supplies for manufacturing.....	139.2	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.6	138.5	138.9	137.0	137.6	137.6	132.9				
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	108.0	102.9	108.1	108.1	103.7	106.6	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	101.1	101.6				
Manufactured animal feeds.....	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.9	65.8	67.6	72.9				
Other supplies.....	121.1	121.2	121.5	121.0	121.8	121.8	121.3	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.5	121.1	120.4	120.7	118.2				
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.6	119.0	118.8	118.6	118.5	118.1	118.0	114.0				
Consumer finished goods.....	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.1	108.0				
Consumer foods.....	111.4	111.6	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	106.5	101.0				
Consumer crude foods.....	95.5	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	106.0	98.6	98.1	94.9	95.0	96.2				
Consumer processed foods.....	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	106.4	102.1				
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.4	109.0				
Consumer durable goods.....	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.0	123.1	122.9	123.3	119.7				
Producer finished goods.....	149.9	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.8	148.4	147.8	147.2	146.4	146.7	138.1				
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	154.1	152.7	152.3	151.9	151.1	151.2	142.2				
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.8	146.5	146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	143.2	142.6	142.9	142.9	134.9				

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.
² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1445).
 SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958						1957							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.6	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods.....	142.1	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.4	141.9	142.0	142.1	141.7	140.8	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods.....	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	106.1	105.4	105.0	104.8	105.0	105.5	105.4	104.7	104.7	102.1
Total manufactures.....	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.1	124.4	124.1	123.8	123.5	123.7	123.8	123.6	123.0	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures.....	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.8	143.6	142.9	142.7	142.6	142.1	141.2	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures.....	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	109.2	108.5	108.3	108.1	108.7	109.0	109.0	108.6	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	101.4	103.1	102.6	104.9	102.2	100.5	98.8	98.1	98.9	98.9	100.3	100.0	98.6	98.9	97.0
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	106.1	102.9	103.1	105.9	107.1	104.7	104.8	105.4	111.2	121.8	120.8	130.0	136.2	122.3	136.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	100.2	99.5	98.7	98.3	97.7	98.7	98.4	96.9	97.7	94.9

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1937, BLS Bull. 1235 (1938).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,882	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	36,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,083	.....	4,000,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,063	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,000,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,900,000	.....	34,100,000	.47
1949.....	3,006	.....	3,030,000	.....	60,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	2,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.33
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	69,100,000	.67
1953.....	5,091	.....	2,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,496	.....	1,530,000	.....	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	.....	2,650,000	.....	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	.....	1,900,000	.....	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	.....	1,300,000	.....	16,500,000	.14
1957: July.....	415	603	129,000	228,000	2,480,000	.23
August.....	370	601	136,000	226,000	1,990,000	.17
September.....	343	515	243,000	279,000	1,730,000	.19
October.....	263	471	95,000	159,000	1,410,000	.13
November.....	194	340	63,000	109,000	765,000	.08
December.....	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	260	360	90,000	110,000	730,000	.07
February ²	180	273	45,000	70,000	590,000	.06
March ²	200	300	166,000	200,000	1,300,000	.13
April ²	273	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May ²	330	475	150,000	300,000	2,000,000	.21
June ²	330	500	180,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18
July ²	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)															
	1958								1957							
	Aug. ²	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total	Total
Total new construction.....	4,803	4,643	4,397	4,054	3,703	3,400	3,153	3,380	3,791	4,208	4,609	4,682	4,667	48,492	46,292	46,292
Private construction.....	3,215	3,128	2,979	2,773	2,583	2,449	2,301	2,435	2,750	3,020	3,145	3,185	3,196	34,138	33,287	33,287
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,718	1,641	1,539	1,407	1,288	1,177	1,083	1,165	1,365	1,524	1,586	1,611	1,611	17,019	17,477	17,477
New dwelling units.....	1,280	1,200	1,110	1,000	945	890	815	865	1,050	1,140	1,180	1,190	1,180	12,615	12,525	12,525
Additions and alterations.....	387	389	377	356	295	239	219	220	265	333	357	374	387	3,903	3,903	3,903
Nonhousekeeping.....	51	52	52	51	48	48	49	50	80	51	49	47	44	501	447	447
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	743	754	735	698	677	689	705	746	799	842	844	840	842	9,556	8,817	8,817
Industrial.....	179	185	193	204	218	235	252	274	277	287	289	293	301	3,157	3,084	3,084
Commercial.....	316	326	315	285	263	283	258	270	306	332	330	322	319	3,564	3,631	3,631
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	169	169	169	165	163	161	161	167	178	183	179	173	172	1,863	1,684	1,684
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	147	157	146	120	100	101	97	103	128	149	151	149	147	1,671	1,947	1,947
Other nonresidential buildings.....	248	243	227	209	196	192	195	202	216	223	225	225	222	2,435	2,102	2,102
Religious.....	79	75	70	65	61	61	64	68	74	78	80	81	80	868	768	768
Educational.....	32	30	28	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	225	225	225
Hospital and institutional ⁵	53	52	51	51	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	603	528	528
Social and recreational.....	42	41	37	32	28	26	25	25	27	28	28	29	29	311	275	275
Miscellaneous.....	22	25	23	18	15	14	15	18	18	18	17	16	17	206	195	195
Farm construction.....	175	171	162	147	127	114	105	101	100	114	133	159	173	1,590	1,500	1,500
Public utilities.....	562	542	524	504	478	450	397	411	472	525	564	556	549	5,774	5,113	5,113
Railroad.....	34	33	30	29	27	27	21	26	32	36	37	37	34	496	427	427
Telephone and telegraph.....	77	77	77	81	82	80	71	74	78	84	96	87	89	1,068	1,068	1,068
Other public utilities.....	451	432	417	394	369	343	305	311	362	405	431	432	436	4,300	3,620	3,620
All other private.....	17	20	19	17	13	12	11	12	14	15	16	19	21	199	120	120
Public construction.....	1,588	1,514	1,418	1,281	1,120	958	832	945	1,041	1,188	1,406	1,497	1,471	14,354	13,005	13,005
Residential buildings ⁶	71	69	65	63	62	60	56	59	54	56	54	53	49	506	292	292
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	422	417	406	381	370	347	308	340	342	367	409	416	416	4,486	4,074	4,074
Industrial.....	34	34	34	33	31	29	28	29	31	36	38	36	35	411	433	433
Educational.....	257	263	257	239	227	222	201	226	226	258	283	291	288	2,825	2,552	2,552
Hospital and institutional.....	34	31	30	29	26	26	21	22	24	25	27	30	30	333	298	298
Administrative and service.....	54	48	45	42	38	36	29	30	31	34	41	46	44	439	362	362
Other nonresidential buildings.....	43	41	40	38	35	34	29	33	30	37	41	43	43	416	405	405
Military facilities ⁷	120	105	98	88	80	77	73	87	97	108	132	138	142	1,322	1,395	1,395
Highways.....	675	635	580	500	375	265	240	260	350	425	604	607	577	5,215	4,655	4,655
Sewer and water systems.....	131	128	123	118	111	105	91	99	107	117	117	126	126	1,344	1,275	1,275
Sewer.....	79	77	73	69	65	62	54	59	62	67	72	76	76	781	701	701
Water.....	52	51	50	49	46	43	37	40	45	50	52	50	52	563	574	574
Public service enterprises.....	51	46	41	37	33	28	21	27	25	31	38	44	43	393	384	384
Conservation and development.....	103	101	96	82	78	67	56	65	67	86	101	103	104	971	826	826
All other public.....	15	13	12	12	11	9	7	8	7	8	11	11	11	117	104	104

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulations for building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)															
	1958								1957							
	June	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	Total
Total public construction.....	1,812.8	1,608.0	1,165.5	941.5	822.6	606.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	745.7	806.6	1,134.4	1,324.3	11,473.8	10,423.1	10,423.1
Federally owned ⁴	665.2	474.2	273.9	180.7	121.9	120.2	88.4	125.9	141.3	63.4	87.6	146.7	394.3	2,317.3	2,088.3	2,088.3
Residential buildings.....	101.3	52.4	29.2	33.0	32.0	47.5	3.2	.2	36.5	3.5	1.4	50.8	30.6	406.2	136.0	136.0
Nonresidential buildings.....	239.8	184.8	122.5	79.0	32.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	22.1	17.1	32.2	211.5	776.5	924.3	924.3
Educational.....	13.5	5.0	6.3	3.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.0	.3	.3	(⁵)	2.1	7.7	43.4	27.1	27.1
Hospital and institutional.....	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	3.3	.8	.2	20.0	3.7	.7	.1	.3	22.1	78.9	43.9	43.9
Administrative and service.....	37.8	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.7	4.8	10.2	65.2	148.3	87.3	87.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	177.0	123.8	78.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	19.5	12.2	19.6	100.5	500.9	796.0	796.0
Airfield buildings.....	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	.8	14.0	23.6	98.9	76.2	76.2
Troop housing.....	36.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	1.5	(⁵)	.4	1.0	(⁵)	1.1	(⁵)	.2	10.7	60.9	123.2	123.2
Warehouses.....	10.2	8.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.3	.4	1.0	11.4	33.0	63.3	63.3
All other.....	67.0	54.4	29.3	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	13.2	15.8	11.0	4.4	63.8	356.1	503.3	503.3
Airfields ⁴	150.3	129.3	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	3.3	2.5	2.7	1.8	.5	26.9	182.2	155.9	155.9
Conservation and development.....	133.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	42.1	73.6	663.8	539.0	539.0
Highways.....	25.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.2	7.5	9.1	12.6	91.5	91.8	91.8
Electric power.....	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	1.0	2.4	1.1	6.0	140.3	177.4	177.4
All other federally owned.....	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	9.1	13.0	2.1	33.1	156.8	63.9	63.9
State and locally owned.....	1,147.6	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	630.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	812.0	987.7	930.0	9,156.5	8,334.8	8,334.8
Residential buildings.....	67.6	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	20.4	44.5	38.8	27.5	339.7	253.2	253.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	233.6	335.9	326.5	311.0	278.2	239.5	238.7	267.7	303.5	278.1	305.5	267.0	337.8	2,450.4	2,302.8	2,302.8
Educational.....	212.3	229.2	208.8	212.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	223.2	183.0	331.9	2,450.4	2,280.0	2,280.0
Hospital and institutional.....	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	10.8	13.8	41.6	15.6	19.6	22.2	35.8	287.1	278.9	278.9
Administrative and service.....	40.6	33.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	315.4	320.8	320.8
Other nonresidential buildings.....	20.9	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	29.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	350.4	314.1	314.1
Highways.....	461.0	418.8	385.3	291.4	212.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	293.5	240.8	414.7	3,825.1	3,211.6	3,211.6
Sewer and water systems.....	104.7	139.2	95.9	50.4	36.9	73.2	94.5	63.4	77.0	69.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	1,034.2	1,106.0	1,106.0
Sewer.....	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.5	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	55.5	74.4	619.4	658.9	658.9
Water.....	30.2	66.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	414.8	447.1	447.1
Public service enterprises.....	114.0	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	13.0	48.2	26.6	74.7	38.7	33.3	364.2	330.5	330.5
Electric power.....	84.2	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	200.1	227.2	227.2
Other.....	29.8	30.1	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	13.1	24.0	9.6	164.1	103.3	103.3
Conservation and development.....	17.1	6.4	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.5	10.8	12.3	4.8	112.7	139.3	139.3
All other State and locally owned.....	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.1	9.4	8.2	84.2	91.4	91.4

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Revised.

³ Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

⁵ Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under All other federally owned.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1968								1967							
	June	May	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June ²	Total	Total	Total
All building construction	2,027.4	1,842.4	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,663.4	1,795.8	18,142.3	18,787.8	18,787.8
Private	1,701.7	1,534.4	1,508.2	1,234.5	938.4	985.1	958.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,462.7	1,518.9	1,487.2	15,997.0	16,503.4	16,503.4
Public	325.7	308.0	288.9	282.3	171.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	163.4	174.5	308.6	2,145.3	1,884.4	1,884.4
New residential building	1,032.1	1,010.2	959.1	779.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.0	895.7	813.2	885.9	847.6	898.4	9,404.2	10,291.9	10,291.9
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,033.4	996.7	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	822.4	886.6	9,220.0	10,149.6	10,149.6
Privately owned	932.4	933.7	916.9	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.5	825.6	784.8	832.0	807.6	826.3	8,657.6	9,571.9	9,571.9
1-family	837.2	812.6	789.2	622.8	424.4	464.4	461.6	548.9	730.8	696.7	743.8	724.6	735.3	7,927.0	8,521.7	8,521.7
2-family	22.2	25.6	27.5	21.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.1	18.8	19.6	20.4	228.7	215.0	215.0
3- and 4-family	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	111.6	87.9	87.9
5-or-more family	82.7	83.7	85.4	74.4	48.3	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	58.8	75.0	54.1	60.6	675.3	447.2	447.2
Publicly owned	81.0	63.0	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	19.4	24.6	60.3	282.4	177.7	177.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	18.7	22.4	18.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	18.1	11.8	184.2	142.3	142.3
New nonresidential buildings	784.4	655.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	682.1	566.2	557.2	556.6	705.5	6,534.1	6,864.3	6,864.3
Commercial buildings	199.9	200.0	209.9	228.6	149.6	140.6	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	203.3	221.6	2,224.0	2,184.7	2,184.7
Amusement buildings	21.9	17.6	17.5	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.0	10.5	8.8	11.9	14.1	139.8	116.1	116.1
Commercial garages	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.3	6.9	57.5	60.6	60.6
Gasoline and service stations	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	14.8	13.8	159.1	154.5	154.5
Office buildings	62.6	77.0	116.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	66.1	76.2	104.5	975.7	828.3	828.3
Stores and other mercantile buildings	97.5	90.2	117.2	79.0	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	85.1	82.2	891.9	1,014.3	1,014.3
Community buildings	235.0	274.0	218.2	226.5	171.9	168.7	163.9	194.2	219.5	204.2	213.1	224.4	254.4	2,478.6	2,971.9	2,971.9
Educational buildings	144.0	148.1	119.2	159.6	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.3	119.7	123.8	124.1	1,491.8	1,431.4	1,431.4
Institutional buildings	47.5	80.3	51.0	40.8	26.2	37.7	27.3	61.0	46.9	32.0	50.9	60.4	83.2	822.6	386.3	386.3
Religious buildings	43.5	45.0	40.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	37.9	42.0	40.5	47.2	464.2	451.4	451.4
Garages, private residential	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.6	21.0	200.4	201.9	201.9
Industrial buildings	204.1	50.9	61.9	57.5	44.9	62.8	63.5	59.8	82.0	81.7	87.2	124.9	102.8	1,085.9	1,272.3	1,272.3
Public utilities buildings	30.4	55.5	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	37.0	46.8	38.1	423.5	328.4	328.4
All other nonresidential buildings	65.9	56.0	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.2	28.9	26.8	21.9	21.0	28.4	32.7	67.6	321.7	213.7	213.7
Additions and alterations	190.9	167.6	181.1	151.5	120.8	150.0	166.4	122.5	154.8	168.2	183.0	189.3	192.0	1,904.0	1,531.4	1,531.4

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit

issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Revised.

³ Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1967.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1968								1967							
	June	May	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June ²	Total	Total	Total
All building construction ²	2,027.4	1,842.4	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,663.4	1,795.8	18,142.3	18,787.8	18,787.8
Northeast	385.0	377.1	360.4	270.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	382.8	330.8	371.8	344.1	341.0	3,878.8	4,056.2	4,056.2
North Central	636.1	527.7	530.0	395.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	499.3	490.0	504.5	516.8	557.5	5,282.1	5,681.0	5,681.0
South	505.8	451.0	457.1	418.9	370.3	373.7	288.2	324.3	400.2	381.1	367.3	439.6	506.4	4,614.8	4,467.0	4,467.0
West	500.5	489.6	440.6	431.9	326.2	350.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	362.5	365.0	390.9	4,966.6	4,583.6	4,583.6
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,033.4	996.7	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	822.4	886.6	9,220.0	10,149.6	10,149.6
Northeast	202.7	218.0	189.2	131.2	99.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	178.2	158.4	199.8	162.3	186.2	1,864.4	2,200.4	2,200.4
North Central	277.1	273.6	278.4	206.1	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.0	253.1	247.7	267.3	257.7	278.1	2,644.3	3,144.7	3,144.7
South	281.3	243.5	248.5	218.7	198.2	195.6	155.9	169.3	210.0	194.5	203.6	223.4	221.2	2,361.9	2,346.0	2,346.0
West	272.4	261.7	226.6	205.0	164.4	178.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.1	189.0	201.6	2,349.3	2,458.5	2,458.5
New nonresidential buildings	784.4	655.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	682.1	566.2	557.2	556.6	705.5	6,534.1	6,864.3	6,864.3
Northeast	135.6	123.4	132.1	109.8	107.7	107.5	89.8	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	139.8	112.3	1,560.0	1,433.8	1,433.8
North Central	307.6	207.2	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	163.5	177.6	181.7	202.2	229.0	2,104.0	1,963.5	1,963.5
South	171.9	151.6	151.5	154.9	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.1	129.8	155.8	222.9	1,664.3	1,506.9	1,506.9
West	109.4	173.3	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	95.4	110.7	128.1	106.8	116.4	158.7	141.3	1,518.7	1,638.3	1,638.3
Additions and alterations	190.9	167.6	181.1	151.5	120.8	150.0	166.4	122.5	154.8	168.2	183.0	189.3	192.0	1,904.0	1,531.4	1,531.4
Northeast	44.2	34.6	35.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.8	29.5	35.1	42.5	40.5	39.8	40.4	424.6	394.5	394.5
North Central	47.8	45.4	46.5	40.9	28.3	32.2	35.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.1	499.9	510.7	510.7
South	48.9	45.6	51.2	41.3	37.8	38.3	30.4	32.2	41.6	40.6	49.1	52.2	57.4	520.6	451.9	451.9
West	50.1	42.1	47.6	41.4	33.9	43.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	40.9	42.7	46.1	458.8	443.3	443.3

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building not shown separately.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)																
	1952					1957										1957	1956
	May	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June ¹	May				
All States	1,842.4	1,797.1	1,814.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.0	1,042.7	1,551.7	1,026.1	1,093.4	1,795.8	1,842.8	18,142.3	18,787.8		
Metropolitan areas ¹	1,406.9	1,388.9	1,190.6	881.2	918.2	860.2	887.8	1,278.2	1,202.8	1,261.8	1,302.8	1,394.7	1,438.6	14,104.1	14,088.9		
Nonmetropolitan areas	435.5	408.2	624.2	228.9	234.8	237.0	342.2	764.5	348.9	764.3	790.6	401.1	414.2	4,038.2	4,698.9		
Alabama	18.8	18.2	21.1	16.0	15.3	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	19.9	190.6	173.3		
Arizona	33.1	25.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	224.5	189.7		
Arkansas	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	8.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	70.6	87.4		
California	303.0	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.2	198.1	216.1	287.6	229.5	229.7	273.4	297.4	304.0	3,048.0	3,163.3		
Colorado	37.9	25.6	15.1	24.3	15.8	15.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	25.2	31.0	263.8	282.0		
Connecticut	30.6	30.9	30.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	26.3	40.0	43.7	33.2	41.2	390.3	373.1		
Delaware	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	6.9	7.4	8.5	6.3	4.9	68.9	66.0		
District of Columbia	3.6	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	52.1	6.3	133.8	96.8		
Florida	84.1	83.3	69.0	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.8	81.4	88.9	87.2	88.3	946.3	834.8		
Georgia	27.8	30.6	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	34.4	18.9	21.9	18.7	19.3	247.0	250.1		
Idaho	4.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	4.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	38.2	30.6		
Illinois	132.5	112.9	110.2	53.5	55.8	63.8	73.0	106.0	108.7	103.9	109.0	120.4	115.9	1,239.5	1,334.3		
Indiana	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	419.5	432.0		
Iowa	18.5	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	15.2	15.5	16.4	160.5	181.9		
Kansas	12.0	14.6	16.0	10.0	11.0	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	17.9	15.8	10.6	12.3	134.5	151.9		
Kentucky	12.3	13.5	15.0	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	15.9	22.4	169.1	168.2		
Louisiana	29.0	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	18.5	32.0	30.1	30.9	23.2	27.2	24.6	250.5	273.1		
Maine	2.9	4.1	9.3	3.7	7.7	1.3	2.7	8.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.0	29.2	33.9	33.9		
Maryland	38.0	35.7	35.4	28.0	37.2	34.0	33.4	35.3	38.9	32.5	40.7	33.9	44.9	446.7	430.4		
Massachusetts	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	30.6	38.4	31.8	42.6	50.9	42.8	42.3	440.5	470.4		
Michigan	83.3	78.9	64.8	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.0	87.9	91.1	107.8	97.6	903.4	1,090.8		
Minnesota	32.1	60.4	32.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	33.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	360.7	376.1		
Mississippi	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.6	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.8	3.2	54.2	53.5		
Missouri	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.5	29.9	15.5	33.5	27.7	29.4	35.0	29.1	16.8	302.0	306.7		
Montana	4.5	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	35.1	42.7		
Nebraska	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.3	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	8.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	78.5	82.0		
Nevada	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	2.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.4	3.9	12.0	60.2	45.8		
New Hampshire	2.7	2.5	8.4	2.0	6.6	4.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	30.1	37.8		
New Jersey	79.9	76.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	60.8	63.3	73.4	723.2	811.3		
New Mexico	12.1	6.8	8.5	7.8	11.0	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	10.4	7.9	88.4	77.2		
New York	142.5	122.1	90.4	91.3	80.1	90.1	198.5	139.5	147.4	114.1	101.2	107.3	198.0	1,490.6	1,470.0		
North Carolina	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.5	15.9	17.6	18.9	13.6	15.5	194.3	221.6		
North Dakota	4.6	5.0	1.6	4.4	3.3	6.1	1.5	4.3	5.0	6.4	4.1	5.4	4.1	37.2	40.5		
Ohio	98.2	118.5	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.2	90.3	108.1	101.3	126.2	123.9	1,055.9	1,295.5		
Oklahoma	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	131.3	143.2		
Oregon	18.4	26.2	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	138.9	152.0		
Pennsylvania	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	66.5	53.4	53.0	75.8	74.1	72.0	749.3	781.4		
Rhode Island	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.9	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	48.8	50.6		
South Carolina	9.2	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	6.0	5.3	6.2	7.3	5.9	5.0	63.4	75.8		
South Dakota	3.6	4.1	3.4	1.6	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.1	36.0	37.4			
Tennessee	23.8	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.6	179.3	213.8		
Texas	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	88.0	89.2	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	1,013.4	916.9			
Utah	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	8.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	113.5	145.3		
Vermont	7.7	6.6	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	9.9	1.8	7.0	7.6	6.0	6.0	9.9	15.6	10.1		
Virginia	38.4	36.2	34.8	28.1	28.4	18.5	23.4	30.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	33.2	36.7	384.3	437.5		
Washington	45.6	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	335.3	360.6		
West Virginia	6.4	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	80.8	64.4		
Wisconsin	45.8	44.1	26.2	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	49.3	43.2	45.9	457.3	442.0		
Wyoming	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.8	21.1	25.6		

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Revised.³ Comprised of 185 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South				West
1950.....	1,366,000	1,352,300	43,800	1,021,600	374,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224	
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769	
1952.....	1,127,600	1,068,800	58,800	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,063	9,706,276	501,787	
1953.....	1,105,800	1,058,300	47,500	833,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,438,063	10,181,146	256,917	
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,900	330,700	291,800	12,478,257	12,303,290	164,967
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,529	199,118
1956.....	1,118,100	1,063,900	54,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	696,700	342,200	168,500	258,600	346,800	241,700	12,693,566	12,126,800	567,195
1954: First quarter.....	326,800	322,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,000	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,448	41,000
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	78,100	2,454,571	2,388,898	65,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	330,300	15,700	232,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	2,560,366	2,528,471	31,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	76,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	2,192,852	2,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,000	78,900	2,076,198	2,043,060	33,138
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	109,700	109,700	88,700	2,416,285	2,349,159	67,126
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,000	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,000	2,025,441	1,981,182	44,259
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	73,400	58,500	68,000	84,000	65,000	2,028,723	1,971,829	56,894
1956: First quarter.....	282,100	244,600	37,500	183,800	68,300	48,700	58,200	53,200	65,000	2,846,008	2,781,446	64,562
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	811,448	800,065	11,383
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,000	93,900	4,100	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,080,081	64,341
Second quarter.....	332,500	323,300	9,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	2,923,017	2,844,192	78,825
April.....	111,400	106,900	4,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,349,175	1,293,488	55,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,587	1,312,860	33,727
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,900	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,800	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,300	86,500	63,400	2,532,193	2,471,757	60,436
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,139	1,179,296	21,843
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,290	1,222,281	4,998
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	69,600	71,800	54,700	2,775,219	2,737,331	37,888
October.....	82,600	81,200	1,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,103,953	1,078,142	25,811
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,642	925,901	4,741
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter.....	217,000	202,500	14,500	149,100	67,900	33,800	46,800	90,000	56,400	2,090,458	2,432,406	177,052
January.....	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,600	20,200	9,300	10,700	25,000	18,200	782,234	704,917	47,317
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	45,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	784,019	751,813	32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	26,400	20,700	1,073,205	975,676	97,529
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	68,400	2,645,531	2,478,262	167,269
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,000	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,152,166	1,123,385	28,781
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	23,700	33,700	22,700	1,394,365	1,191,789	222,576
June.....	99,900	94,300	5,600	68,600	31,300	19,000	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter.....	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,000	97,100	57,900	79,300	91,200	61,300	3,035,278	2,843,443	191,835
July.....	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,600	20,100	1,198,141	1,154,771	43,370
August.....	100,000	98,800	1,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,174,090	33,673
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,126,274	1,112,072	14,202
Fourth quarter.....	228,600	226,600	12,000	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October.....	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	35,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	22,200	1,195,309	1,098,140	97,169
November.....	78,200	73,700	4,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	946,481	921,444	25,037
December.....	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,500	24,000	16,100	761,938	732,105	29,833
1958: First quarter.....	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,400	40,200	88,100	58,700	2,546,848	2,381,164	165,684
January.....	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February.....	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	28,700	19,200	781,061	718,862	62,229
March.....	81,400	77,200	4,200	54,800	26,900	12,300	18,000	30,700	20,400	973,330	924,790	48,541
Second quarter.....	319,100	296,700	22,400	215,000	104,100					3,865,402	3,601,508	263,894
April.....	90,100	84,200	5,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,196,950	1,141,508	55,442
May.....	105,000	98,000	7,000	70,900	34,100		(7)	(7)	(7)	1,290,429	1,185,100	105,329
June.....	115,000	104,500	10,500	76,700	38,300		(7)	(7)	(7)	1,399,023	1,274,900	124,123
Third quarter.....												
July.....	111,000	107,800	3,200	76,100	34,900		(7)	(7)	(7)	1,354,560	1,206,060	148,500

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

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